

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

WORKERS WORLD

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The collapse of Nixon's war policy

The Nixon war policy has collapsed. Its ruin is as complete as that of the hundreds of battered military hulks on Route 9, abandoned in flight by the remnants of the "cream" of the Vietnamese puppet army during their panic-stricken stampede from the Laotian battlefield under fire of the Indochinese liberation forces.

Nixon in 1971 after Laos is where Johnson was in 1968 after the Tet offensive and where the French were in 1954 after Dienbienphu — a

despised and discredited would-be conqueror of Vietnam whose grand strategy for victory has suddenly and dramatically yielded ignominious defeat.

Washington's brazen attempts to cover up the rout are ludicrous and hopeless. Nixon's "successful mission," Agnew's "orderly retreat" and Laird's "early withdrawal" are controverted by hard facts. Lies can, at best, fool the people. But they cannot stave off defeat.

This was a crucial, long-planned attack by hand-picked Saigon troops, coordinated by the Pentagon and the White House. It received massive U.S. air support. Its objective was basic: destroy the supply system of the liberation armies. This is a basic objective of any war — one which the U.S. has been unsuccessfully trying to achieve for ten years. (The "supply network" is in reality the people of all Indochina.) It was the
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ASU sets Mitchell back in bomb frameup

Strong resistance to the government's frameup of three GI members of the American Servicemen's Union has set back Attorney General Mitchell's plans to intimidate GI organizers. Support gathered by the ASU has already forced the reduction of the high bail on the three GIs—now popularly known as the Camp McCoy 3. One of the GIs is out of jail. The other two have elected to stay in to avoid being removed to a distant Army base.

Steve Geden, Dan Kreps and Tom Chase were leading American Servicemen's Union (ASU) organizers at Camp McCoy, Wisc. The three

passed out union literature and held meetings of GIs opposing the war and the brass. Dan Kreps even managed to use his teletype instructor's job to teach GI unionism to willing listeners until he was "fired." Camp McCoy also met Secretary of Defense Laird with anti-war and anti-brass slogans painted on barracks walls. The ASU men were blamed.

In short, the three were doing a good job and the brass didn't like it.

On July 26, 1970 (the anniversary of the day Fidel and a band of Cuban revolutionaries attacked the Moncada barracks) a bombing hit

the Camp McCoy communications center.

Steve Geden, Dan Kreps and Tom Chase were immediately interrogated and held on house arrest. Peggy Geden, Steve's wife, was questioned about the ASU: How big was it? Who was in it? What was its purpose? Tom Chase's mother was harassed by Hoover's snoopers and had to get a lawyer to help ward off their intrusions. In spite of the harassment, however, the women are standing strong and helping to gather support for the men.

The three GIs were freed only after the American Servicemen's Union put on legal pressure. Then they were shipped to Fort Carson, Colorado.

Three strong GI organizers

There they continued to organize and all three were arrested: Steve Geden for "demonstrating in uniform," Tom Chase for passing out a leaflet supporting Steve, and Dan Kreps was charged with "sleeping on guard duty."

Further pressure was put on the men at this time: Wisconsin District Attorney John Olson went to Colorado to see the men with the threat that if they did not plead guilty to "conspiracy" that they would be charged with sabotage which could carry a life sentence. They told him to go to hell.

Then on February 11, just as the U.S. attack was beginning in Laos, the U.S. attack began on the ASU. No less than the U.S. Attorney General, jowly Wall Street lawyer, John Mitchell himself, Nixon's top cop, announced the charges against the McCoy ASU leaders: "Conspiracy to bomb installations at Camp McCoy, Wisc."

The three were arrested by the FBI and held on \$55,000 bail/ransom. On March 1 they said "NOT GUILTY" at their arraignment in Madison, Wisconsin, before Judge Doyle, a reputed "liberal," as over a hundred people organized by the ASU and the Camp McCoy Defense Committee marched outside in protest. Thirty people managed to get inside the courtroom to support the ASU defendants. They were represented by attorney Hank diSuviero, an ASU lawyer who had flown in from New York. His questioning revealed District Attorney Olson's threats of a heavier charge if the

men did not plead guilty and the DA's illegal hand in the setting of the \$25,000 bail on Tom Chase and \$15,000 on Steve Geden and Dan Kreps.

They get courtroom ovation

When the men returned for their second bail hearing the ASU and the Defense Committee had filled the courtroom. As the men came into the court they raised their fists and received a standing ovation that lasted for several minutes. Nothing like it had been seen in a Madison courtroom before. And when District Attorney Olson entered he was met with loud hissing and booing. Judge Doyle entered; no one stood up.

The bail hearing ended in a partial victory; bail was reduced to \$10,000 for Tom Chase and \$5,000 for Steve Geden and Dan Kreps.

Steve Geden is now out (the Army has also discharged him). Tom and Dan are still in jail because the Army will take them back to Fort Carson if they are bailed out and they want to stay in Madison, even in jail, to keep up the fight there.

Women build support

In Colorado, Peggy Geden, Joyce Breatries (fiancée of Tom Chase) and Sandy Kreps wrote and spoke to unions and other groups to build support for the men. With the help of the Homefront coffeeshop and ASU members at Carson the women also worked with GIs on the base. GIs have passed the hat in barracks and on chow lines for their buddies, the Camp McCoy 3. The three women have now moved to Madison to continue the defense there.

Rosemary Chase, Tom's mother, has refused to talk to the FBI and has been able to collect money for the men in her community of Glenwood, N.J.

Led by the ASU and the Camp McCoy Defense Committee, support for the three ASU men is building in Madison where the court struggle will take place. Nationwide and international support is also sought in a case that pits progressive GI resistance against a reactionary brass and government.



Eban confronted by Palestine supporters

CHICAGO, March 17—Israeli Prime Minister and warhawk Abba Eban was greeted at the Conrad Hilton Hotel here tonight by a demonstration in support of Palestinian liberation.

This was Abba Eban's second visit to Chicago in less than six months. In spite of the almost total secrecy surrounding these visits, he was met with militant, pro-Arab demonstrations on both occasions. Tonight's action was sponsored and attended by several groups, including the Organization of Arab Students, Arab-American Congress for Palestine, Youth Against War & Fascism, Committee of Returned Volunteers and Iranian Student Association. It was also supported by delegations from Champaign and Milwaukee YAWF.

Carrying colorful guerrilla flags, the demonstrators made clear the anti-imperialist character of the action with such chants as: "Indochina to Palestine—it is the same

struggle," "Support Black and Arab Liberation," and "Eban lies while Arab and Jewish people die!"

The demonstrators exposed the recent Israeli atrocities against the people of the Gaza Strip by chanting, "No more concentration camps in the Sinai Desert" and "Stop Israeli genocide in the Gaza Strip!"

A tense moment occurred when a Chicago pig approached one of the protest organizers, Ken Sertic, and demanded that the demonstrators move across the street. According to this pig we were making "too much noise" and "disturbing the people inside" (the hotel). Happy to hear that we were having the desired effect, Ken pointed out that just that afternoon "Dictator" Daley had led a big and extremely noisy St. Patrick's Day parade through the Loop (business district of Chicago), which surely disturbed many people. Ken declared our determination to remain in front of the hotel, and our constitutional right to do

so. In the face of our determination, the cop mumbled something like "I'll give you a few moments to change your mind," and stalked away.

After over an hour of picketing the demonstrators moved across the street to Grant Park and held a brief but spirited rally. Bashir Alsamarrat, an Arab student, pointed out that the struggle of the Palestinian and entire Middle East people is part of the liberation struggles taking place in Indochina, Latin America, Africa and throughout the world. He demanded "Down with Imperialism and Zionism." A sister from Champaign YAWF expressed her chapter's solidarity with the demonstration and with the struggle of the Arab people. The sister pointed out how Zionists in this country rely on the same fascists pigs who are murdering Black people and maintaining the oppression of all working people in the U.S.

—Marina Verkuil, Chicago YAWF

Indochinese people

Refugees in their own land

by Shirley Jolls

One-quarter of the people of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are refugees in their own land—driven out of their homes by U.S. saturation bombing and search-and-destroy missions.

A compilation of recent disclosures shows the following:

	Refugees	Total population	Per cent
South Vietnam	5 million	17 million	29.4
Laos	500,000	3	16.6
Cambodia	1 million	7 million	14.3

The figures are staggering, and the actual number of refugees is certainly much higher than the 24-plus per cent shown by these U.S. admissions.

But the figures alone can't express the toll of misery. That can only be measured by asking: Who are the 6 1/2 million refugees? How were they driven from their homes? Where do they go? How do they manage to live?

Some of them end up in refugee camps situated around U.S. military bases and garrison towns. They sometimes get a little work, if they're chosen by the commanders of the camps, as porters or prostitutes.

Many more crowd into the slums of Saigon and the larger towns. The squatters' shacks around Saigon now reach nearly 12 miles north to the village of Bien Hoa.

The people live by scavenging. There is no work for most, and little food even if somehow they beg or earn a few pennies. There is no sanitation system and open cesspools and garbage dumps breed disease. Often the only household utensils are contrived by the people from empty artillery shells and napalm containers.

Fire periodically sweeps the labyrinth of wood, thatch and cardboard shacks. The people rebuild if they can, or sleep in the alleys of Saigon or sometimes remove the bodies from mausoleums and use these tombs of the rich for shelter. No one knows how many die of disease and starvation.

The refugees are mostly women and children; those able to fight either died defending their homes or managed to reach the NLF forces in the

liberated areas.

The refugees are another kind of victim of U.S. "pacification" of the people of Indochina. They are the mothers, children, brothers and sisters of the dead. Civilian casualties since 1965 number 1,100,000 for South Vietnam alone, about one-third of them children under 13. The refugees are those who survived.

Thousands of the refugees were "relocated" at gun point. In preparation for the current invasion of Laos, for example, U.S.-Saigon forces swept 40,000 Bru tribespeople out of their homeland near the border and pushed them east to the

coast. In January, U.S. commanders announced plans to totally depopulate Military Region I, the provinces bordering the DRV. It is not known whether that creation of a huge "free-fire zone" has yet been carried out.

The vast majority of the people simply had to leave their bombed-out homes and defoliated fields. In the Mekong Delta, supposedly a "pacified region," 38,000 people were driven out of their U Minh Forest villages by a six-week-long saturation bombing early this year.

Only a tiny portion of the refugees even receive token assistance from the Saigon regime, less than 500,000 in 1970. Most of those who apply are denied aid—anyone suspected of supporting the NLF is arbitrarily declared ineligible. And it came as no surprise that a recent U.S.-sponsored survey of the refugee camps concluded that "only a minority" support the Saigon regime.

About the most a refugee can hope for is to be chosen to share in the joint U.S.-Saigon "return to the village program." Under this write-off plan, each family is allotted a piece of tin roofing and \$70. With this the family is expected to rebuild their home, restock their farm, reseed their land and somehow survive—until the next B-52 raid destroys their home again.



The collapse of Nixon's war policy

(continued from page 1)

first sharp test of the mercenary army — the whole prop of the Nixon "strategy."

The results: hundreds of puppet troops dead, thousands wounded or missing, hundreds of millions of dollars of equipment destroyed and Khesanh surrounded. But most important was the open admission that whatever fighting "morale" (a morale based solely on fear of the Saigon fascists) was left in the puppet army has totally disintegrated by now.

GIs refuse orders

Furthermore, U.S. troops are so disgusted with the war and hate the brass so much that two platoons refused direct orders to go into Laos during combat. They refused orders both from their unit commander and the company commander. If the big business press saw fit to play up this incident, it was only because it represented a widespread anti-war mood among the GIs and the high command fears that the rank and file of their own army will turn on them.

In short, "Vietnamization" is dead. The vicious and deceitful "grand strategy" of Nixon and his neo-Nazi mastermind, Kissinger, to have Asian mercenaries fight Asians for the greater glory and profit of U.S. big business is bankrupt.

But Nixon is an even more servile tool of the military-industrial complex than Johnson was. He has spread the war to three countries and gone bankrupt in half the time. His crisis is therefore deeper than Johnson's. For that reason the Nixon Administration will be prone to take even more desperate measures to overcome its crisis.

Moreover, the oil monopolies have not renounced their claims on the offshore oil; the mining barons have not given up their drive to get the iron ore, bauxite, tin and other mineral riches of the Mekong Delta. U.S. finance capital has not renounced its drive to make the Pacific a U.S. lake.

Profits drive them on

Johnson could not conquer with 500,000 U.S. troops; Nixon could not conquer with an army of mercenaries and any future strategem is likely to bring only greater disaster and suffering to the masses at home and in Asia.

Any layman with a modicum of knowledge about the Vietnam war could have predicted the failure of the Laos operation by just looking at the map and the publicized battle plan. How could military men plan such a debacle and the chief executive responsible for the entire destiny of U.S. imperialism go along with it?

The answer is that blind necessity to increase their profits, their sphere of exploitation, their number of wage slaves, drives on the bankers in uniform who are behind the Nixon Administration.

So long as the profit motive is the driving force of society, so long as rich capitalists have the right and power to dominate society, the people will suffer and die in war after war. The only way to end the war crisis is for the workers and the oppressed people to take destiny in their own hands, to snatch the reins of society from the hands of the ruthless corporate despots and put an end to war forever.

editorial

A false policy for the anti-war movement

The invasion of Laos and the renewed bombing of North Vietnam are fresh evidence—if any more is needed—of U. S. aggression in Indochina. In this light, the mass demonstration being planned for April 24 to protest the war takes on an added importance.

The crucial question facing the anti-war movement now is, what tactic will be most effective in organizing mass, militant opposition to the war and in raising the consciousness of the people about the cause of the war?

Unfortunately, the two large coalitions that are organizing for the April 24 action, the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), are both unwilling to go to the root of the problem and expose the war as an imperialist war. Although NPAC is heavily influenced by the Socialist Workers Party and PCPJ includes the revisionist Communist Party, both organizations have renounced all Marxist principles and have handed over the ideological leadership of the movement to the liberal bourgeoisie, allowing them to set the political line of the demonstration and restrict its demands to "immediate withdrawal."

This in no way means that it is unprincipled for revolutionaries to work in broad coalitions. Rather, it means that if revolutionaries do work in coalitions that include elements of the bourgeoisie (that is, the class enemy), they must be sure to maintain an independent working class policy. But such an independent policy is exactly what the CP and SWP have abandoned.

Nothing is more vital for the working people of this country than to gain the class consciousness that will show them the absolute inseparability of capitalist exploitation and imperialist war. The Vietnam war is not just a vast blunder in foreign policy, as so many capitalist doves would have the people believe. It is the logical conclusion to the expansion of U.S. finance capital all over the globe. It is a war fought to maintain the U.S. monopolies' profits in Asia.

To fight this war, it is not enough to call for U.S. troop withdrawal—that is what the capitalist doves themselves are demanding. (Even Nixon says he's for withdrawal.) Revolutionaries must differentiate themselves from the bourgeois opposition and show the people that the war against the Vietnamese people is just one front in the war of the capitalist class against oppressed people and workers all over the world. The people must be alerted to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are plotting another war against the Arab liberation movement in the Mideast and are already carrying on a racist war against the Black people here at home.

Serious opponents of the system must go to the April 24 demonstration for the purpose of raising the class consciousness of the masses with anti-imperialist slogans not limited to 'single issue' agitation. Blocking with the liberal bourgeoisie on this action must not prevent us from mercilessly exposing the role that the capitalist government plays in maintaining a system based on profit, exploitation, racism and war.

Newark teachers fight to save union

The Newark teachers' strike will be entering its third month in a few days. Every effort has been made by the ruling class to break the strike and destroy the union, but the teachers are managing to hold out nevertheless. Three leaders of the union are still in jail. An injunction ordering the teachers back to work was defied by the union, but at a cost

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The eye of the needle vs. the tax loophole

Almost nobody likes April 15. Whether Internal Revenue giveth or taketh away (usually the latter) it never gives back enough to make up for what it took all year. It always takes too much when you're just getting over the Christmas bills and just plain hassles you with filling out forms.

But there are 301 people in the U.S. who must enjoy themselves when everyone else is miserable. These people (and their numbers are increasing), after adding up their wages, earnings (?), dividends, interest, capital gains, etc., and finding that it comes out to six fat figures or more, look over to the part where it says "amount owed" and fill in a big zero. These 301 people, with incomes of \$200,000 and up, do not pay one penny in Federal taxes! Their maids and chauffeurs pay more taxes than they do.

The Tax Reform Act of 1969 included a much-publicized "minimum tax" clause which was supposed to insure that the wealthy pay at least a few dollars to the government (which is run in their interest). But that clause itself is just another rich man's loophole.

Since passage of the "reform" the number of non-taxpayers in the \$200,000 and up bracket has risen by 100 per cent!



TELEPHONE WORKERS WEAR BUTTONS IN PROTEST

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

The workers in one of the biggest monopolies are rising up, and Ma Bell doesn't like it. A few guys in the central office where I work started wearing a button early this week. It has the words "PUBLIC ENEMY No. 1" and a bell symbol on it.

The plant service supervisor asked them to take it off. The men asked why. The pig said that the word had come down from above. The workers refused.

"I'm going to have to have you suspended," came the threat. But the men stood firm. The boss stormed out fuming. In the break room we talked of all walking out if they took action against our brothers. One worker said, "They made a big mistake this time opening their mouths. Now we know how to fight them."

Everybody was asking for buttons, but the supply was out. A few days later a new batch came in, and soon just about everyone I saw was wearing them—young workers, old workers, and clerks. Those who were asked to take them off said: "NO!"

DARE TO STRUGGLE AND DARE TO WIN!
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!
A telephone worker

I tell you what prompted my subscription: The establishment press is gloating daily about the pause of high level activity which the socialist movement is currently experiencing in the USA. I am short on time for reading, short on time for writing this letter, and I am not long on money for subscriptions either.

But precisely because of the pause in revolutionary momentum—at least in my tiny measure by taking out the subscription, by writing you, I for my part want to say: We, the socialists of all sectors of the movement are not becoming drowsy. We are just consolidating, organizing and shortly the gong will sound for round number two!

It is unfortunate, especially for our comrades in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, that we here in the USA are precisely at this point between "rounds." But we can draw assurance from the fact that the Vietnam Liberation Army has been fighting since December 1944—and will continue to wage the struggle which will ultimately not only free South East Asia, but create the momentum to free the "Western World" eventually from Capitalist Imperialism.

San Diego

"THE MOVEMENT IS JUST CONSOLIDATING."

I have recently received the Workers World from you on various occasions free of charge.

Attached please find remittance of \$2.50 for a six-month subscription and pamphlet "Counter-Revolution in Czechoslovakia."

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Soledad Brother speaks on Angela Davis and Panther Party

by Deirdre Griswold

A close correspondent and colleague of Angela Davis has confirmed that the young Black revolutionary has differences with the American Communist Party. In a letter to the Black Panther newspaper (March 13) George Jackson clarifies a number of questions of significance to the Black liberation movement related to discussions he has had with Angela Davis and Huey Newton, Minister of Defense of the BPP.

Jackson is widely respected by Black and white revolutionaries as a man of firm principle and militance who has held out within the fascist prison system. A collection of his letters from prison entitled "Soledad Brother" helped bring nationwide attention to the frameup of Black inmates at Soledad Prison, California, and also movingly and passionately traced the development of a young man, imprisoned from the age of 19, into a Black revolutionary.

The letter to the Panther paper makes clear Jackson's great admiration for Angela Davis, who had "the seeds of revolutionary consciousness planted deeply in her character from early childhood." He applauds her refusal to sell out for a "lucrative profession," and

recalls that she "stood up, neck stiff as a steel post, and denied not herself or us, but the life style and system that vainly attempted to trap her in its dying contradictions."

Angela Davis faces a death sentence in California on the charge of purchasing the guns used by Jonathan Jackson (George's younger brother) in his heroic but fatal attempt to liberate several Black prisoners at the Marin County Courthouse in San Rafael. It has been noted by many on the left, both Black and white, that the Communist Party of which she is a member and which is organizing her defense has on many occasions tried to repudiate Jonathan Jackson's action and disassociate Angela Davis from similar Black militants.

George Jackson confirms that Angela Davis fought against such tendencies and attempted "to inject new life into the American Communist Party with the explosive doctrines of Black liberation. She has never failed during her membership in the A.C.P. to oppose those policies or the ideology that did not reflect the realities of the class and race antagonisms of present day U.S.A...."

"When certain members of her party attacked Comrade Jonathan

Jackson of the Black Panther Party for the 'practice' of his beliefs, Angela attacked them. No reactionary A.C.P. policy or ideology or the individual who represents the policy or ideology is safe from her censure. They have heaped criticism back on her in turn...."

In the letter, Jackson affirms his unshaken support of Huey Newton since the deep split in the Black Panther Party. He also sees the possibility of bridging what appears to be a theoretical gap between Marxism and the doctrines of the BPP.

"I am a convinced exponent of Huey Newton's stand on intercommunalism. Angela assails me with questions honestly and sincerely posed. I answer them, and question her on the value of the Black worker as a revolutionary agent, and she presents solid evidence to the effect that he is disciplined, forms nearly 30 per cent of the entire industrial work force, and we meet, without the smallest hint of hostility, at the theoretical juncture that, hypothetically, Huey's center city communes may be the vehicle for revolutionizing this all too conservative Black worker; then he in turn radicalizes and revolutionizes his white counterpart...."

The story of Tricky Dick Nixon

Part II

The rise of the bankers' boy

by F. O. Richardson

When the stock market fell in 1929 and the following years of depression saw tens of millions of workers lose their jobs, go hungry, hit the road, beg, steal and even kill themselves in misery, the Nixon's store managed to provide a comfortable living. Nixon worked hard in the store getting goods ready to sell, for a profit and waiting on people and taking their money and saying "Sorry, I can't do it" if they asked for things without money to pay. He heard tirades against the "goddamn reds" and saw tramps who had nothing beg for food. From his position behind the counter, they were a nuisance and sometimes even a threat—why didn't they go to work or just go away and leave him alone.

Recently, Nixon, in talking on TV, tried to, in a folksy way, show his concern and sympathy for those thrown out of work today. Did he remember what it felt like to lose a job? NO! He recalled "the look in an unemployed man's eyes when he came into my father's store and couldn't pay his bill."

It was pretty damned annoying to have people take food and then tell you they couldn't pay. But then, they were pretty ignorant and if you didn't give them something to eat they might begin listening to those goddamn reds.

The depression was a real problem. In school, high school and then college, Nixon repeatedly won elections to head student groups. Once he was beaten. He peevishly described the student who beat him as "a personality boy."

Opportunist even then

For instance there was the Quaker rule against dancing. Nixon didn't disapprove of the rule because it was prudish. He would never have

thought of leading a fight against it and other narrow and often hypocritical regulations that were backed by the people he wanted to kiss on the ass.

But when his election to a top student post was at stake and he saw that most students wanted dancing on campus and that the school authorities would go along if a good excuse were found he was johnny-on-the-spot. "If dancing weren't allowed on campus," he argued, "students would go to bars in town." He won the election. It was an indication of the Nixon "code"—never let personal principles interfere with getting ahead.

During Nixon's attendance at Whittier College there was a token number of Black students. This comparative Western liberalism might have stirred a few thoughts on the injustice of racism later when he went to segregated Duke University Law School, financed by the big tobacco companies in North Carolina. But it didn't. The rigid bigotry of the South never bothered the young champion of the Constitution at all. He had long before chosen complete cooperation with his wealthy superiors and benefactors rather than register the slightest criticism of even their most unjust policies.

Graduating from Duke Law School, Nixon was third in his class and he dreamed about becoming a Wall Street lawyer for Sullivan and Cromwell. He didn't get a job there, however, so he tried the FBI. He was attracted to the idea of the FBI, he said later. But that didn't work out either. Apparently budget cuts in this depression year had even reached Edgar Hoover's gestapo.

Winning elections meant, to Nixon, manipulating people. He decided early that winning was the only important thing—it was more important than being fussy about any personal principles.



Local hatchetman

But it was different in the old home town. There might not be any jobs for workers, and small farmers might be losing their farms, but a lawyer to keep people in line and argue the rights of businessmen were in demand here. He was hired by the Whittier firm of Wingert and Bowley. Before long he had become Assistant City Attorney and Police Prosecutor. On record is his jailing of drunks in order to close a place that wasn't respectable enough for the leading citizens.

In a small but recognizable way he was already making his name as a hatchet man for the local ruling class. In the businessmen's jargon of the time he was "no slouch, a go-getter, a live-wire, A SOLID AMERICAN CITIZEN."

During this time he met Patricia Ryan, a new business teacher at the local school. She found him "dutiful." He would, she reported later, even drive her to meet other dates and wait for her and then take her home.

The courtship of a plastic man.

(Next issue: Slimy things crawl out of the woodwork and Nixon becomes a politician.)

Union brothers and sisters rally to fight

by Bill Allen

After the successful demonstration of March 1, the Center for United Labor Action returned to the New York duPont headquarters in the Empire State Building, Thursday, March 18.

In the weeks that preceded the demonstration the office of the CULA, at 167 West 21st Street was buzzing with activity. There were hundreds of phone calls made and many thousands of leaflets distributed, as well as letters to unions in the vicinity asking for support.

One of the leaflets, "Let's Do It Again," read in part:

"The octopus-like duPont dynasty is trying to strangle and starve eleven hundred workers of Niagara Falls, N.Y. into submission and break their Union...The duPont Company, which reaps billions from the workers' sweat and their brothers' and sons' lives—incidentally, it is the grand daddy of all war profiteers—offered the striking workers (who are in Local 10 of the Federated Independent Unions, duPont System—FIUDS) exactly 2 cents of a 20-cent wage demand..."

"It's time to go back there again and remind the duPonts that the working people of this city are aware of their crimes..."

Then, just a few days before the demonstration, a registered special delivery letter was sent to Lamont duPont Copeland, Sr., Chairman of the Board, E.I. duPont de Nemours, Wilmington, Delaware. The letter began:

"This is a request for you to stop breaking the law and recognize the legal and human rights of the people who work for you." Then after a listing of duPont's crimes against the Niagara workers, the letter ended:

DuPont can't explain

"And that is why we are coming again—at 4:30 p.m., Thursday, March 18. We request that you be there to explain your position with regard to the Niagara Falls workers, or if that

is impossible, that you appoint a personal representative to meet with an appropriate delegation of individuals from the Center for United Labor Action. Sincerely yours, (signed) Michael Tilli, Chairman."

On the afternoon of March 18, Mike Tilli led a delegation of 25 workers and students into the duPont offices on the 11th floor of the Empire State Building. They were met by J.E. Dempsey, a slick \$50,000-a-year duPont stooge. He treated the CULA delegation with the same evasiveness

and contempt that the Niagara workers have been receiving for 6 months. When the delegation presented the demands and grievances of the Niagara workers, they were "advised" to go to Wilmington, Delaware, the headquarters of the entire duPont system. After about a half-hour of this, the delegation left and returned to the street.

When they got downstairs they were greeted by a militant picket line of about 150 people. They were carrying banners reading, "Stop



Mike Tilli, chairman of the Center for United Labor Action, addresses rally outside of Empire State Building.

by Kenny Lapides

Imagine a private company that has more workers than all the people living in the city of Boston or San Francisco. Imagine this same company pulling in a bigger income than the government of Great Britain or France. Or, picture this company with the largest truck and automobile fleet in the country and with a bigger budget than the five richest state governments combined: California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

You don't have to look very far for this "imaginary" giant: it's as real and as close by as your telephone—the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

AT&T owns outright or controls virtually the entire U.S. telephone system. AT&T hides behind various innocent sounding regional names, like the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. of Maryland. AT&T is extremely careful to conceal its true dimensions making the average person like the blind man in the fable, who thought the elephant was no larger than its skimpy tail that he was holding.

AT&T is also 100 per cent owner of the Western Electric Co., the exclusive manufacturer for the Bell System. Not only is Western Electric number 11 on the Fortune list of the top 500 industrials (U.S. Steel is number 12), it is number 6 on the list of Pentagon contractors (as of 1968). Western Electric is also the number one contractor for the notorious ABM system, making AT&T the fattest war profiteer in the land.

These are just some of the revelations about the AT&T empire that can be found in Joseph Goulden's book, *Monopoly*, an exposure of this ruthless profiteer posing as an innocent "utility" peddling princess phones.

Richest corporation in the world

AT&T is the richest company in the world, with assets of over \$47 billion. Over 2 per cent of the U.S. gross national product originates within AT&T. "Its capital (construction) budget of \$6.5 billion in 1969 was 7.5 per cent of the nation's total expenditures on plant and equipment. AT&T's capital assets represent about 4 per cent of the total productive facilities employed by U.S. business today." (*Monopoly*)

In order to disarm any criticism of this capitalist colossus, AT&T poses as a "publicly owned" bene-

The AT&T story : the power behind the phone



factor of the community. Only once was AT&T made to reveal its ownership, and that was in the 1930's. At that time, "5.1 per cent of the stockholders had 50.5 per cent of all the shares; that is, slightly more than one-tenth of one per cent of them owned 16.6 per cent."

On the other hand, writes Goulden, "36.8 per cent of the shareholders had only 3.8 per cent of the stock, an average of 2.87 shares each. AT&T at that time had 644,095 stockholders. Forty-three of them held 5.2 per cent of the stock, an average of 22,688.2 stocks each."

Workers laid off to pay dividends

And what about the workers? "AT&T got its reputation for protecting the interests of stockholders during the Depression by maintaining the \$9 per year dividend...even though income was not sufficient to support this level....The 'security' of AT&T stock was paid by its labor force. AT&T reduced its payroll by nearly 185,000 workers, or 40 per cent from the level of December 31, 1929." This means that a \$1 cut in the dividend would have saved the jobs of 18,000 workers!

And what about management? A look at the Board of Directors of AT&T discloses the most powerful ruling forces in the U.S. "Twelve of the nineteen AT&T directors are also on the boards of the nine largest banks in the U.S." These include Morgan Guaranty Co., Chemical Bank, First National City Bank, Chase Manhattan Bank and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., among others.

Also represented on AT&T's Board of Directors are U.S. Steel, Standard Oil of N.J., General Motors, Metropolitan Life Insurance, Bethlehem Steel, Union Carbide and many other top U.S. companies. And for those workers who may still have some faith in arbitration—one AT&T director is on the board of the American Arbitration Association.

Monopoly reveals how AT&T manipulates Congress and the FCC and how even the Justice Department and the Defense Department have danced to AT&T's tune. The states, the courts, the press, city governments and the so-called regulatory agencies are exposed as pawns of AT&T.

There is only one force capable of bringing this monster down, though Goulden does not recognize it. And that is the source of AT&T's power, the AT&T workers.

duPont giant

duPont's Union Busting." They were chanting, "Six month strike, and no pay hike," and "Down with the boss, that stops Blue Cross." (The company took away the workers' Blue Cross and Blue Shield protection when they broke off negotiations.)

After marching and picketing for over an hour, a rally was held on 34th Street, right in front of the Empire State Building.

Mike Tilli of the CULA chaired the meeting and started it off with a rousing speech indicting duPont as a lawless, vicious corporate giant. Then he introduced Bill Kaessinger, Shop-Chairman, Teamsters Local 10. Bill asked that everyone go back to their shops and offices, and question their union leadership about supporting this strike. He told what it was like during a 72-day strike that he and the brothers and sisters in his local endured.

Workers' unity needed

The next speaker was Barbara Teel, a rank and file member of District 65. Barbara told of the tactics used against her brothers and sisters in their attempt to organize the office workers at New York University. She also spoke of a recent strike of Teamsters local 810 against NYU. She emphasized the need for unity to beat bosses such as duPont.

Then Bob Russo, a Shop Steward from local 1707 AFSCME, told of his month-long strike last year. He told of the cruel and hazardous conditions the duPont workers in Niagara endure on the job and how they are unable to get more than a 2 cents-an-hour wage offer.

A Shop Steward from Communications Workers of America local 1101 spoke about the recent militant struggle against the New York Bell



DuPont executive up against the wall.

Telephone Co. He said that the biggest lesson the telephone workers learned from their recent wildcat was that the company cannot any longer be allowed to divide them along Black-white or women-men lines. They must unite. Just as the duPont workers are trying to do.

Another member of Teamsters Local 10, Mary Pinotti, spoke of the importance of working men and women, organized and unorganized, getting together to get back what the bosses have stolen from us.

Sharon Martin, a member of the negotiating committee of the Nurses Association, spoke of the importance of hospitalization. She told of how cruel and dangerous a situation the workers in Niagara are in without this protection.

owners of some of DPL's largest consumers: the DuPont Co., Atlas Chemical, Hercules, and Diamond State Telephone; as well as Delaware's largest banks: Wilmington Trust, Delaware Trust and Bank of Delaware. Presiding over them all is DPL Director Irene duPont, Jr., Vice President and Director of the DuPont Co. The duPonts have controlled DPL since 1928.

What this means is that poor and working people, already racked by inflation and unbearable taxes, have to pay for the expansion even though these owners are already receiving dividends that total over \$11 million.

Armed with these facts, Delaware YAWF went to the workers, both blue collar and white, the unemployed, housewives, and shoppers in an effort to stop the rate increase. Leaflets were run off to bring the facts to the people. The short-run goal was to disrupt the only Public Service Commission hearing on the rate increase held in Wilmington to date. (Even though the rate increase has been in effect since September, the Public Service Commission has yet to rule on it!)

Increase exposed

At the hearing several YAWF members spoke. Jerry exposed Delmarva Power and Light's lies in explaining the true nature of the rate increase. Charlotte read a YAWF statement declaring our intention to fight "this robbery of the working class"; Penny spoke on inflation and the rate increase. Sharon gave a personal account of one of the atrocities committed by DPL. Her own gas and electricity was turned off, even though the bills had been paid regularly for 25 years. She owed less than \$50. She, her husband, and their two year old baby had no gas, electricity or heat for an entire weekend in the dead of winter.

YAWF wasn't the only dissident voice raised at the hearing. A Black community group called United Neighbors for Progress, in addition to protesting the rate increase, attacked the utility's racist hiring practices. And racist, indeed it is! Only 4.4 per cent, or 91 out of 2061 employees are Black, and they are kept in lower-paying jobs. DPL has only one Black manager and one Black professional!

When the Public Service Commission

The last speaker was Dave Axelrod, a delegate from Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union. Dave said that duPont will be responsible for murders of the Niagara workers, when they get turned away from a hospital because they do not have hospitalization insurance. Just as duPont is already responsible for murders of people all around the world.

The Center for United Labor Action was very pleased with the size of the delegation and the size of the picket line. But the most gratifying thing was to see the Trade Union brothers and sisters who came out in support of the Niagara workers.

At the request of the duPont workers, the CULA will be going to Wilmington, Delaware to confront the duPont dynasty at their annual stockholders meeting on Monday, April 12, at the Hotel duPONT, Wilmington, Delaware.

The duPont workers are planning to attend. The Center for United Labor Action is planning action in support of the duPont workers. If you are interested in participating in this vital supportive action, please contact:

The Center for United Labor Action
167 West 21st Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10011
Telephone — 741-0633

Expanding Empire

by Vincent Copeland

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of big business and
the forces that will
stop it**

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Sneak utility rate hike halted

WILMINGTON—When Delmarva Power and Light Company increased its rates last September, Delaware Youth Against War & Fascism recognized it as one more assault on the working class. Though the company estimated the rate increase at 7 per cent, it was closer to 15 per cent for the average worker's family. We decided that we were going to do everything possible to prevent this robbery.

Delmarva Power and Light is no small utility company. It is one of the nation's wealthiest corporations with assets of over \$350 million. In the twenty years from 1943-1963, DPL's net income rose 900 per cent from \$1 million to \$10 million. But even this spectacular growth has been dwarfed. Just since 1963 its net income has risen another 900 per cent from \$10 million to \$100 million.

Monopolists on board

While residents account for only 22.6 per cent of DPL's electric sales, they pay 35 per cent of the bills. Industries devour 43.6 per cent of the electricity produced, yet pay only 28 per cent. One glance at Delmarva Power and Light's Board of Directors reveals why such inequities exist. On the board are the

attempted to close the meeting at 5 o'clock, both groups protested, demanding that the hearings be continued in order to allow working people to testify. We won this concession and also the promise that additional night hearings would be held in Wilmington.

More than a month later this promise remains unkept, but four additional hearings have been held in Dover (population 25,000), 45 miles away. Delaware YAWF attended one of these hearings in Dover. Along with two friends who we had contacted, we were the only "non-experts" present, that is, the only members of the public present at this "public" meeting.

We decided to broaden our attack against DPL. New leaflets were written and distributed. Invariably after every leafleting two or three people would call. It was from these responses that we decided a petition was necessary. The people were demanding one. Perhaps the most exciting development was that workers at one plant spent a great deal of time talking with us about the leaflet and then asked for petitions to circulate inside the plant.

After two weeks of extensive leafleting, we held a street meeting in a working class shopping center southwest of Wilmington, complete with leaflets, banner and rented portable sound system. The response was encouraging. We later found out that one worker brought the leaflet to the attention of his union. The cycle was complete when we ended up joining a picket line called by the union in support of striking duPont workers in Niagara. Not only do revolutionaries seek contact with advanced workers; workers are seeking contact with class-conscious elements in the radical movement.

Since the street meeting we have been concentrating on forcing the Public Service Commission to hold hearings in Wilmington. We are also building mass support against the rate increase and urging the public to show up at the hearings. No Public Service Commission or pig corporation like Delmarva Power and Light will dare stand in the way of an aroused working class.

All power to the people—free (especially gas and electricity)!

— Wilmington YAWF

World Confederation of Iranian Students outlawed

New wave of terror against Iranian resisters

by Naomi Cohen

One of the most important functions of the Iranian Students Associations around the world has been to expose the secret political trials of revolutionaries and reveal the tortures that political prisoners are subjected to. The Shah maintains over 60,000 secret police, the dreaded Savak, whose specialties seem to be assassination, torture and spying. It is a matter of common knowledge that all political prisoners are tortured by the Savak.

The speakers described case after case where prisoners were tortured to death in jail or permanently injured by these nazi methods. The whipping of prisoners, hanging them upside down, applying shocks to the body were all described as common practice of the Shah's agents.

The Iranian students who are fighting the regime from abroad know well that their own lives are in danger. Savak agents tried to have the head of the ISA in this country deported to Iran recently to face certain execution. Only the outcry by other Iranian students prevented the U.S. government from carrying out this virtual death sentence.

In spite of the psychological terror they live under, the Iranian students are continuing the struggle abroad so that one day they will no longer be exiles hunted by the fascist regime. Their goal is to return to a homeland free of monarchs and imperialist oil barons and join their brothers and sisters in building an Iran where the oppressed will rule.

On March 21, a law will go into effect that

will allow the fascist regime in Iran to try in absentia any members of the World Confederation of Iranian Students and sentence them to 3 to 10 years in solitary confinement. This new wave of repression, now directed at Iranian students outside of Iran, will in one stroke create 40,000 political prisoners abroad. (That figure is in addition to the over 20,000 political prisoners already held in the torture chambers of the U.S. puppet regime of the Shah.)

The World Confederation of Iranian Students, with chapters all over Europe and the United States, has become the latest target of the Shah's nazi-like government because it has been in the forefront of exposing the crimes of the Shah against the people; it has organized numerous demonstrations from abroad to support political prisoners in Iran who are tortured and tried, often in secret, by military tribunals.

(In addition, the Iranian Students Association in the U.S. has consistently supported the liberation struggles of the Palestinian, Vietnamese and Black people against U.S. imperialist domination.)

In New York City the militant ISA answered the announcement of the ban on the World Confederation with a protest meeting on March 7. As one representative of the organization told the 250 people gathered at Columbia University, "Increased repression cannot be answered with submission, but must be answered with increased resistance."

A statement read by an ISA representative at

the meeting pointed out that the outlawing of the Iranian Students Associations was the government's response to "a new and intensified wave of the struggle" by students, workers and peasants in the past year. "The Confederation was successful in organizing many Iranian students and bringing the dictatorial nature of the regime of the Shah to the attention of the public. The government, by banning the Confederation, has in fact admitted its reactionary and oppressive nature."

Messages of solidarity

Messages of solidarity with the Iranian Students Association were delivered from the Pales-
(continued on page 18)

SHAH EXECUTES 13 IN IRAN

Iran Executes 13 in Gang
TEHERAN, Iran, March 17 (AP) — Thirteen members of an underground gang, charged with killing, armed robbery, illegal possession of arms and forging Government documents, were executed today by a firing squad after a secret military trial, the Government announced.

When the Soviet Union threatened to execute two Soviet Jews for attempting to hijack a plane to Israel last December, a storm of protests filled the pages of the U.S. capitalist press. All of a sudden they were shedding tears for Soviet citizens. But when the U.S.-backed government of Iran actually did execute 13 people, March 17, the press did not think it was even worth two inches of space (see AP dispatch).

Not only that, the accompanying article is headlined, "Iran Executes 13 in Gang," thereby perpetrating the lie spread by the fascist Shah that those executed were simply "criminals."

It is well known that all political prisoners and revolutionary resistance fighters against the Shah are tried in secret military courts. When contacted, the Iranian Students Association in New York City said they had not yet been able to get any details about the executions or who the victims were, but there is no doubt that this was another brutal murder of Iranians fighting to free their land of the fascist Shah and his U.S. imperialist backers.

Now there are 13 more lives to be avenged along with the hundreds and thousands of other Iranian martyrs. Death to the Shah!



Demonstration last July at Rockefeller Center to protest fascist dictatorship of the Shah.

Sam Marcy addresses Iranian Students' conference

NEW YORK, March 7—Sam Marcy, Chairman of Workers World Party, addressed the conference on political repression in Iran here today, delivering a scathing attack on the U.S. government's backing of the fascist Shah.

"I would like to congratulate the Iranian students in the United States and all over the world, in behalf of my organization," Marcy began, "for putting up a heroic struggle against the fascist dictatorship of the Shah and in particular against the monstrous imperialist government of the U.S."

Recalling the infamous history of the U.S. government and oil monopolies in Iran, Chairman Marcy pointed out how in 1951, when the masses began to demonstrate in the streets against the reactionary regime, the capitalist press here called it mob rule. "Why did they slander the people so?" Marcy asked. "Because all of a sudden there was a leader in Iran who began to challenge the oil monopolies of Britain and the United States, who began to challenge their right to exploit and rob the peo-

ple. His name was Mossadegh and the people in the streets were supporting him."

Marcy continued, "And what did Mossadegh do that so outraged London in particular and Washington, which was working behind the scenes? He said that the oil companies operating in Iran are really the property of the Iranian people and could be nationalized by the government. All he wanted to do was to exercise the sovereign right to run the industry of Iran. But the imperialists challenged this basic right and began to carry out a campaign of sabotage to break the economy. When Mossadegh asked the British to close their embassy in Iran, they arrogantly refused to leave and said they would appeal the expulsion to the United Nations!"

All this time, Marcy explained, the U.S. was maneuvering to create a coup d'etat to smash the popular government that threatened their oil interests. Under cover of the dispute between Britain and Mossadegh, "the U.S. decided to send in a neutral observer. This 'neutral man' turned out to be Averell Harriman, the international oil broker from Brown Brothers

Harriman, the man who has negotiated with the Russians for 20 years and knows all the tricks of the trade of the U.S. CIA operations."

Harriman did his job well. A mass uprising in Iran unfortunately fell short of winning its goals. Its defeat was used by the CIA to engineer the coup of August 19, 1953. Mossadegh's government was destroyed and the Shah put in power.

Marcy ended his speech with a pledge of solidarity with the Iranian people. "To the Iranian students who are putting up a heroic struggle outside of Iran and to all the political prisoners inside Iran, to the workers and peasants who are gradually rising up in rebellion, we say: Long live the liberation struggle of the Iranian people and down with U.S. imperialism!"

Viewpoint from Palestine

The DPF speaks on Palestine and Jordan

The following interview was given to WORKERS WORLD by Muhamed Najjar, a representative of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a Palestinian organization fighting to liberate their homeland. The DPF is a Marxist organization having the perspective of building a Leninist party to fight for the revolution, not only to regain Palestine, but to overthrow the reactionary Arab regimes and get imperialism out of the Middle East.

* * *

Our strategy is to fight against the Jordanian reactionary rule. That does not mean that we stop our fight against Zionism in the areas in which we are actually fighting now, for instance in the Golan Heights, in Southern Lebanon, in Gaza and on the West Bank. However, what we mean by this is that in order to possess the strength and the possibility of liberation, we need to eradicate the Jordanian regime. That is, incidentally, not a matter of choice. Rather, it is the will of the (Hussein) regime to fight the Palestine movement and not fight in a common front against Israel.

Consequently, in the face of its refusal to fight against the national enemy, in the face of its often repeated attempts to liquidate the revolutionary movement (the Jordanian regime made three such attempts in the last year alone), we have no other alternative than to fight against this regime until its ultimate downfall.

We think that along with a common struggle for the establishment of a democratic socialist Palestine, a Palestine in which there is no national or religious oppression, it is necessary to fight for the liberation of the whole area from imperialist domination and from exploitation.

Class strategy needed

Once more I repeat that for us it is not enough to give long speeches and carry on armed assaults. Arms alone will not liberate Palestine. What will liberate Palestine is a clear revolutionary strategy, a class strategy that employs a revolutionary theory, a theory that can conduct the struggle in the face of maximum hardship. The

whole problem is that the class ideology of the leadership that dominates in the movement, actually the ideology of the bourgeoisie, has deprived the people of the possession of a revolutionary ideology which is dynamic and and which is always a necessary vehicle to clarify the path in order to conduct the struggle.

The Democratic Popular Front as an expression of the creative Marxist thought in the Jordanian and Palestinian struggle, desires to build the Bolshevik Jordanian-Palestinian party which will lead the struggle there. The Democratic

Front feels it is now its responsibility to clarify to the international movement the nature of the civil war that ripped Jordan in September 1970 and the collaboration between the Jordanian regime and the imperialists which is representative of the reactionary rule in Jordan.

In the Palestinian resistance there are two lines represented: one line of thought, the ideology of the petit-bourgeoisie and the big bourgeoisie, is represented by the leadership of Al Fatah and the other small organizations; the

(continued on page 18)



Gaza refugees who have been forcibly transported from Gaza cross Allenby bridge.

Israeli fascist occupation policy in Gaza uncovered

by Emily Hanlon

"The occupying forces frequently grab 'suspects'—generally those (people) nearest to hand, bind them with electrical wire and hold them in this condition for several hours. The person knows that his limb will become gangrenous and that after a certain time, it will have to be amputated. It is easy to find people who have hands and feet amputated for that reason."

Sound familiar? Perhaps one of the seemingly endless stories of torture and genocide used against the Vietnamese people?

No! These are not the cold, matter-of-fact words of a Lieutenant Calley. This is not an exposé of U.S. brutality in the Vietnam War. The people who are being tortured are Arabs living in Israeli-occupied areas of the Gaza Strip and north Sinai, and the report comes from the British publication, "Peace News."

The monstrous crimes against the Arab people are being openly discussed in the Israeli and European press; yet the U.S. capitalist media hides the truth, the truth which would expose the atrocities and the real role of Israel in the Mid-East—as protector of U.S. oil profits and a buffer against national liberation movements among the Arab people.

However, the U.S.-Israeli atrocities are becoming so vicious that the truth is beginning to seep into the U.S. press. Just last week, the United Nations Human Rights Commission passed

a resolution condemning Israel for violating the human rights of the Arabs in the territories occupied as a result of the six-day war in June, 1967. The resolution was passed by a vote of 14 to 2, with 14 absentions. The U.S. and Guatemala voted against the resolution. This could not be completely censored from the capitalist press, but it received only minimal coverage.

Almost everywhere in the occupied areas and especially in Gaza, a small strip of land 25 miles long and 6 miles wide, the people have resisted the Israeli takeover. Israel has responded to the resistance by carrying out reprisals against whole villages. These collective or "neighborhood" and "environmental" punishments, as they are called take several forms. One is a daily, 22-hour curfew which has been levied for as long as 45 days at a time, according to the London Sunday Times. This is particularly severe, considering the homes have no sanitation or running water.

Another collective punishment is the wholesale destruction of homes. The British journalist David Canute said in the Manchester Guardian that "whole corridors" of Gaza dwellings "destroyed by dynamite, look as if they had been bombed from the air." Michael Adams, also writing for the Guardian, said that "during the four years...as a prisoner of war in Germany...the Germans never treated me as harshly as

the Israelis are treating the Arabs of the Gaza Strip."

This situation in Gaza, the home of 365,000 super-oppressed Palestinian refugees, was drastically worsened in early 1971 with the introduction of the border police (known in Israel as "Green Berets"), who are openly admitted to be professional mercenary soldiers. These troops shoot Arabs down in the streets and whip and bludgeon men, women and children as a matter of course while asking for identification. Concentration camps holding thousands of "suspects" families have been set up in the Kosseimah and Abu Rudeis districts.

Whole sections of Arab people in Gaza are being evacuated to be replaced by Israeli civilians. An industrial center is going up at Beit Hanun, and Jewish pioneer settlements in the Rafah area. The oil company Lapidot will shortly begin drilling in the Strip.

The Gazans who are not starved out by hunger or forced out by the border police may be employed through the Labor Exchanges to work in Israel as field hands. They work at such low wages that some Israeli farmers have abandoned mechanically harvested crops for more profitable stoop-labor crops such as strawberries. Those who leave Gaza to work in Israel are generally forbidden to get back to their families in the Strip's camps.

It is clear that Israel has no intention of returning Gaza or any of the land she stole during the six-day war. Instead, Israel is trying to integrate the potential wealth of the Gaza Strip—not the people—into its own economy. The people of Gaza and all of occupied Palestine are oppressed no less than the people of South Africa, South Vietnam and Black America. Only a free, non-secular Palestine will serve both the interests of the Palestinian and the Jewish people. An "Israeli Empire"—the dream of Moshe Dayan, is only in the interest of the Zionist leaders and the imperialists.

100 years after the The

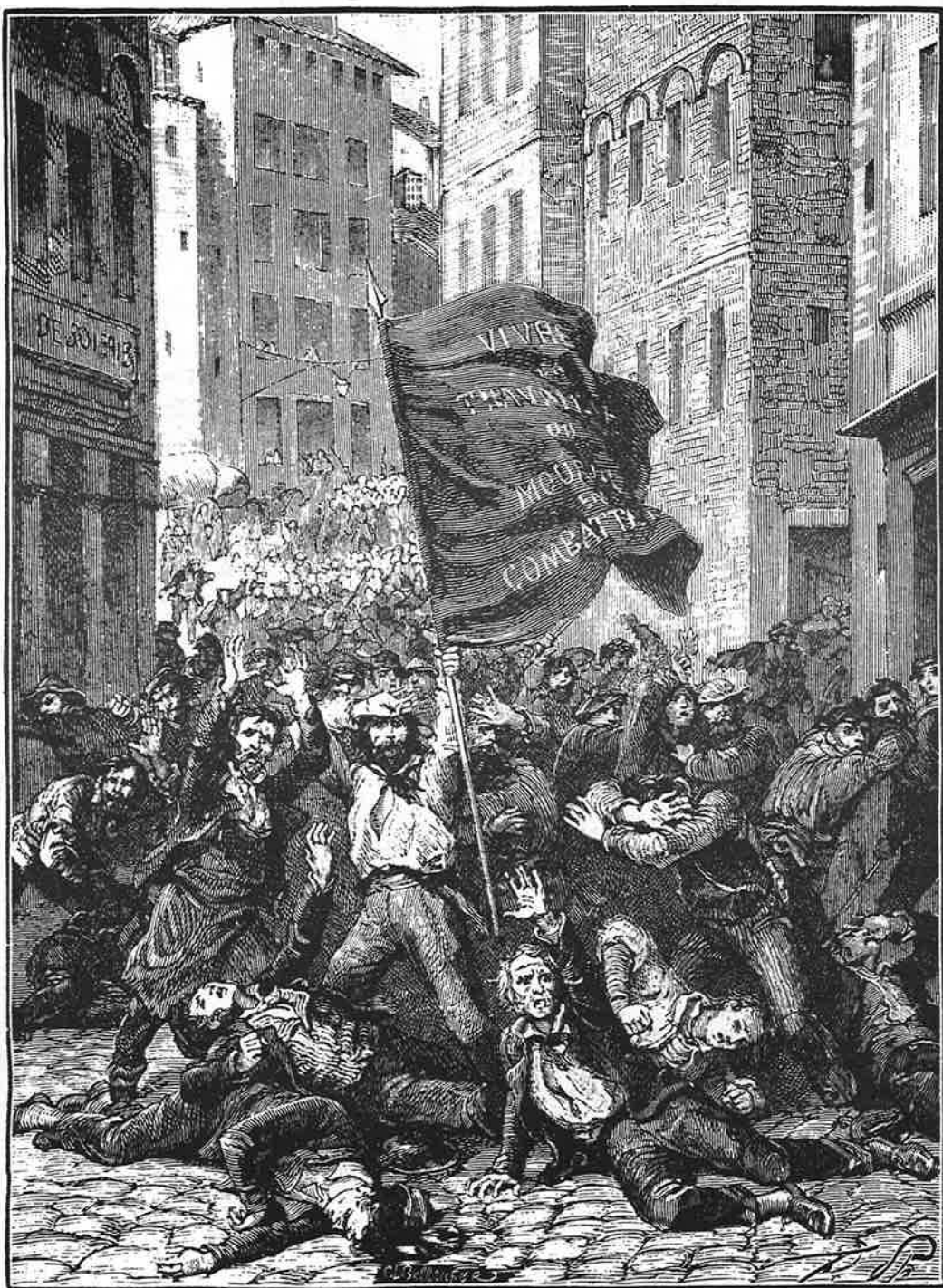
V.I. Lenin: In Memory of the Commune

Forty years have passed since the proclamation of the Paris Commune. In accordance with tradition, the French workers paid homage to the memory of the men and women of the revolution of March 18, 1871, by meetings and demonstrations. At the end of May they will again place wreaths on the graves of the Communards who were shot, the victims of the terrible "May Week", and over their graves they will once more vow to fight untiringly until their ideas have triumphed and the cause they bequeathed has been fully achieved.

Why does the proletariat, not only in France but throughout the entire world, honour the men and women of the Paris Commune as their predecessors? And what is the heritage of the Commune?

The Commune sprang up spontaneously. No one consciously prepared it in an organised way. The unsuccessful war with Germany, the privations suffered during the siege, the unemployment among the proletariat and the ruin among the lower middle classes; the indignation of the masses against the upper classes and against authorities who had displayed utter incompetence, the vague unrest among the working class, which was discontented with its lot and was striving for a different social system; the reactionary composition of the National Assembly, which roused apprehensions as to the fate of the republic—all this and many other factors combined to drive the population of Paris to revolution on March 18, which unexpectedly placed power in the hands of the National Guard, in the hands of the working class and the petty bourgeoisie which had sided with it.

It was an event unprecedented in history. Up to that time power had, as a rule, been in the hands of landowners and capitalists, i.e., in the hands of their trusted agents who made up the so-called government. After the revolution of March 18, when M. Thiers' government had fled from Paris with its troops, its police and its officials, the people became masters of the situation and power passed into the hands of the proletariat. But in modern society, the proletariat, economically enslaved by capital, cannot dominate politically unless it breaks the chains which fetter it to capital. That is



Centennial - Paris Commune



The revolutionary people of Paris prevent the police and Thiers' soldiers from capturing guns on Montmartre, March 18, 1871



Proclamation of the

March 28,

The Paris Commune the first proletarian revolution

why the movement of the Commune was bound to take on a socialist tinge, i.e., to strive to overthrow the rule of the bourgeoisie, the rule of capital, and to destroy the very foundations of the contemporary social order....

Only the workers remained loyal to the Commune to the end. The bourgeois republicans and the petty bourgeoisie soon broke away from it: the former were frightened off by the revolutionary-socialist, proletarian character of the movement; the latter broke away when they saw that it was doomed to inevitable defeat. Only the French proletarians supported their government fearlessly and untiringly, they alone fought and died for it—that is to say, for the cause of the emancipation of the working class, for a better future for all toilers.

Deserted by its former allies and left without support, the Commune was doomed to defeat. The entire bourgeoisie of France, all the landlords, stockjobbers, factory owners, all the robbers, great and small, all the exploiters joined forces against it. This bourgeois coalition, supported by Bismarck (who released a hundred thousand French prisoners of war to help crush revolutionary Paris), succeeded in rousing the ignorant peasants and the petty bourgeoisie of the provinces against the proletariat of Paris, and forming a ring of steel around half of Paris (the other half was besieged by the German army). In some of the larger cities in France (Marseilles, Lyons, St. Etienne, Dijon, etc.) the workers also attempted to seize power, to proclaim the Commune and come to the help of Paris; but these attempts were short-lived. Paris, which had first raised the banner of proletarian revolt, was left to its own resources and doomed to certain destruction.

Two conditions, at least, are necessary for a victorious social revolution—highly developed productive forces and a proletariat adequately prepared for it. But in 1871 both of these conditions were lacking. French capitalism was still poorly developed, and France was at that time mainly a petty-bourgeois country (of artisans, peasants, shopkeepers, etc.). On the other hand, there was no workers' party; the working class had not gone through a long school of struggle and was unprepared, and for the most part did not

even clearly visualise its tasks and the methods of fulfilling them. There was no serious political organisation of the proletariat, nor were there strong trade unions and cooperative societies....

But the chief thing which the Commune lacked was time—an opportunity to take stock of the situation and to embark upon the fulfillment of its programme. It had scarcely had time to start work, when the government entrenched in Versailles and supported by the entire bourgeoisie began hostilities against Paris. The Commune had to concentrate primarily on self-defence. Right up to the very end, May 21-28, it had no time to think seriously of anything else.

However, in spite of these unfavourable conditions, in spite of its brief existence, the Commune managed to promulgate a few measures which sufficiently characterise its real significance and aims. The Commune did away with the standing army, that blind weapon in the hands of the ruling classes, and armed the whole people. It proclaimed the separation of church and state, abolished state payments to religious bodies (i.e., state salaries for priests), made popular education purely secular, and in this way struck a severe blow at the gendarmes in cassocks. In the purely social sphere the Commune accomplished very little, but this little nevertheless clearly reveals its character as a popular, workers' government. Night work in bakeries was forbidden; the system of fines, which represented legalised robbery of the workers, was abolished.

Finally, there was the famous decree that all factories and workshops abandoned or shut down by their owners were to be turned over to associations of workers that were to resume production. And, as if to emphasise its character as a truly democratic, proletarian government, the Commune decreed that the salaries of all administrative and government officials, irrespective of rank, should not exceed the normal wages of a worker, and in no case amount to more than 6,000 francs a year (less than 200 rubles a month).

All these measures showed clearly enough that the Commune was a deadly menace to the

old world founded on the enslavement and exploitation of the people. That was why bourgeois society could not feel at ease so long as the Red Flag of the proletariat waved over the Hotel de Ville in Paris. And when the organised forces of the government finally succeeded in gaining the upper hand over the poorly organized forces of the revolution, the Bonapartist generals, who had been beaten by the Germans and who showed courage only in fighting their defeated countrymen, those French *Rennenkampfs* and *Meller-Zakomelskys*, organised such a slaughter as Paris had never known. About 30,000 Parisians were shot down by the bestial soldiery, and about 45,000 were arrested, many of whom were afterwards executed, while thousands were transported or exiled. In all, Paris lost about 100,000 of its best people, including some of the finest workers in all trades....

The memory of the fighters of the Commune is honoured not only by the workers of France but by the proletariat of the whole world. For the Commune fought, not for some local or narrow national aim, but for the emancipation of all toiling humanity, of all the downtrodden and oppressed. As a foremost fighter for the social revolution, the Commune has won sympathy wherever there is a proletariat suffering and engaged in struggle.

The epic of its life and death, the sight of a workers' government which seized the capital of the world and held it for over two months, the spectacle of the heroic struggle of the proletariat and the torments it underwent after its defeat—all this raised the spirit of millions of workers, aroused their hopes and enlisted their sympathy for the cause of socialism. The thunder of the cannon in Paris awakened the most backward sections of the proletariat from their deep slumber, and everywhere gave impetus to the growth of revolutionary socialist propaganda. That is why the cause of the Commune is not dead. It lives to the present day in every one of us.

The cause of the Commune is the cause of the social revolution, the cause of the complete political and economic emancipation of the toilers. It is the cause of the proletariat of the whole world. And in this sense it is immortal.

April 15, 1911

the Paris Commune

1871



*Last skirmish between the Communards
and Versailles troops at the Pere Lachaise Cemetery*



Auburn 6 at courtroom window. Left to right: Leon Writer for the People (Charles Leon Hill), Hassan Sharrief El-Shabazz (Harold

Johnson), Sharean (Michael Lewis), Kareem C'Allah (Robert Clark), Aki El-Alim (Earl Moody), Mori (Russell Prout).

Guards stage counter demonstration while...

The Auburn 6 testify to prison cruelties

by Sharon Chin, Prisoners Solidarity Committee of YAWF

AUBURN, N.Y., March 24—The hearing of the Auburn 6 has now gone through its third week. Six brothers who are indicted on charges that stem from the November 4 rebellion at Auburn State Prison are filing a suit against the State because their constitutional rights have been violated. They have testified to beatings, macings, tear gasings and extreme mental torture at the hands of the guards.

On Saturday, March 13, after the first week of the hearing, the reactionary Mayor and City Council instigated a fascist counter-demonstration against supporters of the Auburn 6 who have been organized by the Prisoners Solidarity Committee of Youth Against War & Fascism. Over 100 wives of the guards demonstrated outside of the prison while the hacks stood across the street watching and cheering them on. The wives carried signs like "Convict the Six" and "Re-

member Nov. 4!" Altogether, the hacks and their families numbered about 300.

Not intimidated by this fascist mobilization, YAWF held a demonstration in support of prisoners and prison rebellions at the same time, as scheduled. People came from Buffalo, Syracuse, Oneonta, Ithaca and Auburn to support this demonstration. In a spirited picket line, about 170 strong, chants were raised like, "Hey, hey, ho, ho, Auburn Prison's gotta go!" and "Free the Six, free Angela, free Ericka, stop the war against Black America." The chants were so loud that they completely drowned out the noise from the opposition.

In true racist fashion the guards would yell, "Kill 120 Blacks! kill all Blacks!" From time to time, one of them would dash over to the YAWF picket line and try to snatch a banner from a demonstrator. The Auburn Police were there and put on the guise of keeping their guard friends from attacking the other demonstra-

tors. But the YAWF demonstration was extremely militant in the face of this fascist opposition.

During the second week of the trial the guards were on the stand. They claimed that they never beat the prisoners, never called them "nigger" and "held no grudges" against the inmates whatsoever. However, under cross-examination numerous discrepancies were exposed.

Toward the end of the week the Attorney General pulled a surprise. He called two of the prosecution witnesses, Susan Higa and myself as his witnesses. (We had earlier testified for the prisoners about the beatings we had witnessed right in the courtroom during a previous hearing on their cases. Our testimony was so strong that we were not even cross examined at that time.) He questioned us about membership in YAWF and briefly about the beatings we witnessed in Cayuga County Court on February 9.

On the stand I answered the question as to what YAWF was by saying it was an organization which fought against imperialism, racism, the war in Vietnam and the war against Black America and that we felt the struggle of prisoners was part of this war. I also said that Black people were treated unjustly outside of prison and I had no reason to believe that this unjust treatment would be anything but intensified in prison.

During the third week of testimony, many more gaps have been found in the guards' testimony. The lawyers, Lewis Steele, Jeff Glen and Liz Fisher, are doing a great job of exposing the lies, but we know that the courts are run by those who oppress the prisoners. Any victory here will not truly be a legal victory but a people's victory, a victory won by our struggle for the prisoners in the streets!

The people will free the Auburn 6 and all political prisoners!!!

Senseless murder in the A&P

by Ellen Pierce

When former Secretary of the Interior Udall was caught shoplifting a while ago, everything was settled in a gentlemanly way with the explanation that he had "forgotten" to pay. Other shoplifters, if they are white and middle class, can give the same explanation when apprehended, pointing out that they are perfectly capable of paying for the goods, so why should anyone accuse them of stealing?

But when a person is Black or poor, he or she is accused of shoplifting the minute he walks into a store. The accusation follows him in the contemptuous and suspicious looks of the owner or sales people. And if he is actually found appropriating some over-priced product created by under-paid workers, the most damning evidence against him is that he is too poor to pay.

In this society, which is based on robbery and exploitation of resources and people, those who plunder on a global scale are called great industrialists and those who try to survive are branded as criminals....

Anthony Ross was a Black man who went down to the A&P on Myrtle Avenue in Fort Greene (an oppressed Black community in New York City) to pick up some potatoes for his mother-in-law. It was an ordinary errand on an ordinary day, January 8, 1971. But a store guard named Leary thought Ross might be taking something—and murdered him with three shots in the head and one in the back.

Rent-a-pig Leary was known by the store manager to be crazy and armed, even though private guards are supposed to be barred from carrying weapons. People in the neighborhood have answered this murder with action against the A&P.

On March 15 over one hundred demonstrators marched in front of the supermarket. Their hand-printed signs (in English and Spanish) listed grievances against the chain, which run from charging more for worse food in poor areas to outright murder.

Leaflets urging people not to shop at the A&P stated:

"We blame A&P for this senseless killing of innocent people in our community.

"We blame A&P because

they knew the guard was crazy and it was said that they knew he had a gun, when it is a known fact that those types of pigs aren't supposed to carry a gun on them by law....

"These fools (A&P) must think that we the people of the Fort Greene community and elsewhere are going to stand by as though we are ignorant or don't give a damn and let them continue this process of stealing and murdering without doing anything about this....

"Remember—'Only the people can correct the injustices that are being committed against the people.'"

The action frightened the management into putting up their heavy iron grating and then closing the store altogether; they will shoot down one man in cold blood, but they don't dare face the anger of a united community.

While the pickets marched, leaflets were handed to passersby on the street and a militant rap was given from the top of a car by a Black man. Since then, A&P has not done any business. The grating is still up and although the store is open, nobody shops there.

Puerto Rico students battle colonialist military

by P. Meisner

A key military base in the Caribbean doubling as a lush playground for rich American tourists—that's Puerto Rico to U.S. imperialism. But for Puerto Ricans it's home, and their struggle to wrest their country away from the Yankee colossus reached a new intensity last week as gunbattles blazed around the University of Puerto Rico campus.

Returning revolutionary violence for the counterrevolutionary violence unleashed by ROTC cadets, campus police and San Juan's tactical riot force, pro-independence militants at the UPR shot down two tactical squad policemen and an ROTC cadet. One of the two cops killed was no less than the commander of San Juan's tactical riot force. No independentists were killed this time, but at least 60 students were wounded or injured by police bullets and clubs.

The greatest political explosion on the UPR campus took place one year and one week after the police murder of an innocent student, Antonia Martinez. On March 4, 1970, independentist students had burned out the ROTC offices after the colonial government refused to remove ROTC from the campus (students, professors and administrators had actually voted for the elimination

of ROTC at UPR).

This year's confrontation broke out when ROTC cadets deliberately provoked and attacked students in the university's cafeteria. The cadets marched in waving the infamous and hated U.S. flag. A fight erupted, with eventually some 2000 students coming to the aid of the independentists, led by the Pro-Independence University Federation (FUPI).

The independentists tried to avoid serious violence, demanding that the campus police either disperse the 150 ROTC cadets or let the 2,000 outraged students retaliate in their own way. The campus police, with instructions from the UPR Chancellor and the Governor of Puerto Rico, sent for San Juan's tactical riot force and attacked the 2000 independentistas.

Helmeted riot squads marched onto the campus with clubs, guns, tear gas and mace, but the students bravely fought back with whatever was at hand—rocks, bricks and molotov cocktails. When the cowardly ROTC cadets knew they had police guns backing them up, they began shooting too. It was only then that the independent students retaliated in kind.

The fighting went on through the night into the streets surrounding

the campus, and several Yankee-owned stores and supermarkets were demolished by fireblazes. Gun battles were heard through the night.

The colonial regime of Governor Ferre immediately launched a savage repression to try to crush the independence movement in Puerto Rico.

The house of Ana Livia Cordero, an independentist leader, was burned down. Police agents also gutted the home of Norman Pietri, a National Committee member of MPI. Several cars of independentists, including Ana Livia Cordero's, were set afire. To date, more than 160 students have been arrested, two on murder charges. Bail is running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A lawyer for the arrested students was so brutally beaten while visiting his clients in jail that he not only suffered a broken nose but may be paralyzed in both legs for life. A UPI reporter was also beaten badly when mistaken for an independentist. Rio Piedras, the borough of San Juan around the university, was placed under a state of alert, and UPR was indefinitely closed.

ROTC in Puerto Rico has always been the most hated display of U.S. colonial domination. Nothing can be more insulting to the national pride

of a Puerto Rican student than a Yankee uniform on campus. And although ROTC was actually voted off the campus last year, Washington and its puppet regime in San Juan decided to keep the Yankee monster on campus anyway.

Both pro-colonial and anti-colonial forces agree that the struggle against ROTC in Puerto Rico is rooted in the struggle for national independence and national liberation. The imperialists of the New York Times said in a March 12 dispatch from San Juan:

"What remains is the underlying issue in the rioting—the status of Puerto Rico..."

A united front formed in New York by the Puerto Rican Student Union (PRSU), the Young Lords Party, MPI, El Komite, Justicia Latina, Justicia Boricua, the Blue Angels Party, Movimiento Latino, Resistencia Latina and the Health Revolutionary Union Movement, has pledged:

"The fight against the ROTC is in reality the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico. It is part of the struggle against U.S. military occupation that has existed in Puerto Rico since the invasion in 1898. We as Puerto Ricans here in the U.S. support totally our brothers and sisters on the island."

Thousands commemorate Ponce massacre

NEW YORK, March 21—Over 4,000 Puerto Ricans participated in a march and rally today to commemorate the 37th anniversary of the Ponce Massacre. The march went through the Puerto Rican community in the East Bronx and received clenched-fist support from thousands of sympathizers. The march ended at the Plaza Borinquena on 138th Street near Willis Avenue at about 3, when the large crowd gathered to hear the commemoration rally.

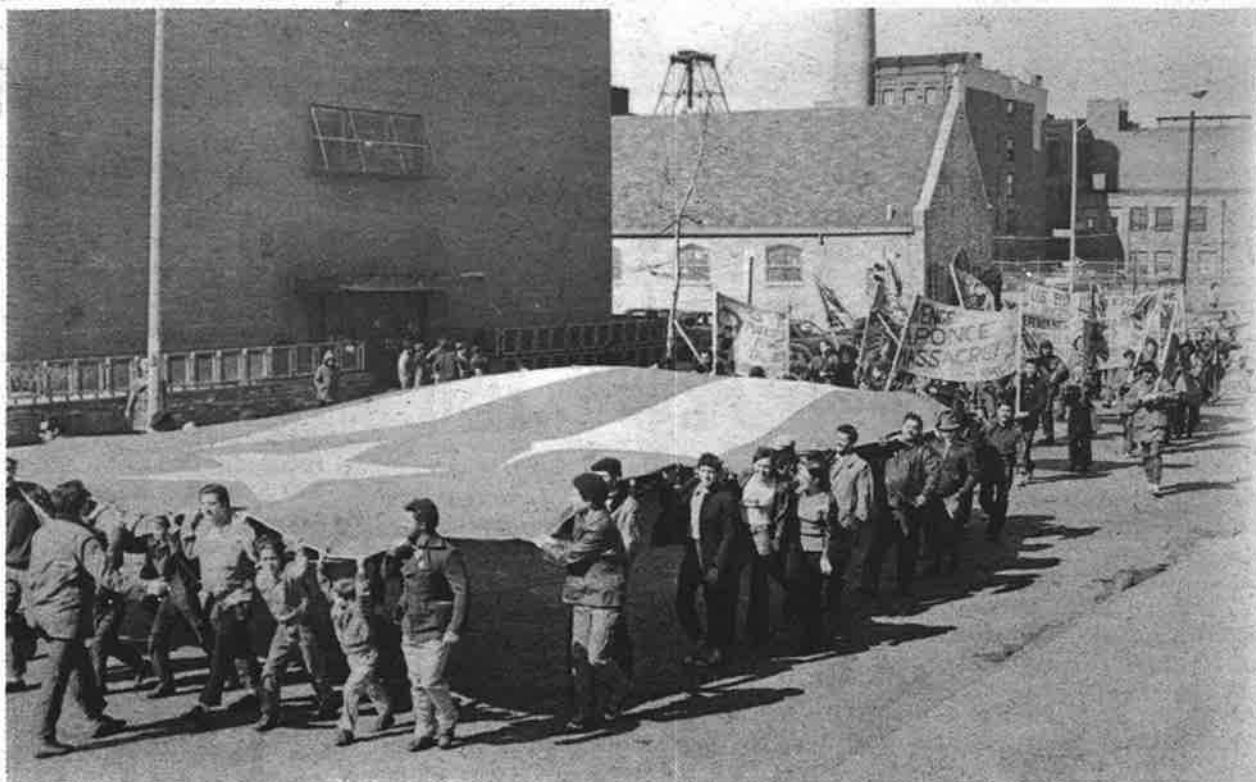
The activity was sponsored by the United Front Against Yankee Militarism in Puerto Rico, which is composed of the Puerto Rican Students Union (PRSU), the Young Lords Party, the Pro-Independence Movement of Puerto Rico (MPI), El Komite, Justicia Latina and Justicia Boricua.

The march featured a gigantic Puerto Rican flag carried by more than 50 members of MPI who chanted to the Puerto Rican onlookers, "This is the one!", pointing to their flag. Behind the Young Lords and MPI contingents was a large delegation

from Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF) who also brought many banners and flags, some of which read, "Avenge the Ponce Massacre" and "Independence for Puerto Rico."

The featured speaker at the rally was the Secretary General of MPI, Juan Mari Bras. He characterized the 1937 Ponce Massacre as one of the most brutal examples of reactionary colonial violence, and, on the other hand, an example of the heroism of the Puerto Rican people. Referring to the explosive March 11 events at the University of Puerto Rico, Mari Bras said:

"Neither the repressive acts of the colonial government of Ferre nor of any imperialist army can put down the struggle of a people like ours who are determined to struggle until final victory."



Puerto Ricans carry huge flag in march commemorating Ponce massacre.

Telegram to independentists

The following telegram was sent to Juan Mari Bras, Secretary General of MPI, in San Juan, Puerto Rico just after the battles between independentist students and colonial forces broke out on the campus of the University of Puerto Rico. The telegram, sent by YAWF, was also read from the speaker's platform at the commemoration of the Ponce Massacre held in the Bronx, New York on March 21.

* * * *

"The support of all progressive North Americans goes to the heroic students at the University of Puerto Rico. We denounce the criminal acts of the ROTC, FBI and CIA pigs. Their deeds will be avenged by the Puerto Rican people."

Avenge the Ponce Massacre!
Viva Puerto Rico Libre!

Key Martin, Chairman of
Youth Against War & Fascism

On the organizing

New Haven

Mass rally answers opening of Seale, Huggins trial

NEW HAVEN, March 13—"Free Bobby, Free Ericka, stop the war against Black America..."

This was the message 1500 demonstrators brought to the New Haven courthouse where Black Panther Party Chairman Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins are on trial for their lives. Support for Angela Davis, Ruchell Magee and Lonnie McClucas, who was sentenced to 15 years in the same frame-up, was also voiced by both speakers and chants.

Today's march and rally were the first large actions here since last May, when over 10,000 people had filled the Green across from the court building in solidarity with the New Haven defendants. The day began with a march from Beaver Pond Park in the Black community, through the Yale campus and to the Green. Response to the demonstration came in the form of clenched fists and shouts of "right on" from Black residents who watched the march from windows, cars and sidewalks. The route passed several blocks of newly constructed garden apartment projects built as part of

New Haven's "pacification" program for the Black community.

Most of the speakers at the rally were women—from the Panthers, the Committee to Defend Angela Davis, Youth Against War & Fascism, New Haven and Boston Women's Liberation groups. A representative of District 65, a teamster shop chairman associated with the Center for United Labor Action and Dave Dellinger also addressed the crowd. (The Black Affairs Committee of District 65 chartered a bus to bring members here.) Speakers stressed the necessity to struggle for the freedom of all political prisoners.

The demonstrators then proceeded to completely encircle the block of the courthouse, marching around it several times before dispersing. This symbol of injustice was protected by a large number of assorted uniformed and plainclothes pigs (with blackjacks conspicuously sticking out of their pockets). The mentality of the pigs was clearly illustrated when one of them responded to chants of "Free Bobby" by yelling "Free Hitler."



BOBBY SEALE and ERICKA HUGGINS

Boston

Thousands protest Agnew visit

BOSTON, March 18—Welfare mothers, students, "hard hats," workers, all came out this evening to protest the #2 war criminal, Spiro T. Agnew. The spirit of the demonstrators was high and chants like "Jail Nixon, Jail Spiro—Bobby Seale Is the People's Hero" and "Free Angela, Free Ericka—Stop the War Against Black America" resounded throughout the crowd.

Despite the efforts of the ruling class, the liberals, the pacifists and even some self-proclaimed Marxists, such as the SWP, to dampen the spirit, the level of energy throughout the evening stayed at a high peak. Two groups, the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), collaborated together to call the event. They made sure, however, to bend over backwards to make the event a "peaceful demonstration" (as if the police are ever peaceful) with "plenty of marshalls" (who never seem to defend the demonstrators from the police but usually do just the opposite).

Boston Youth Against War & Fascism, however, knew that the only tactic Agnew & Co. pay attention to is mass militant action. YAWF issued a WANTED leaflet calling for people to use the opportunity of raising the issues of racism, unemployment, Palestine

— the TOTALITY of imperialist aggression and oppression and to make the action an anti-imperialist one.

The ruling class had their reaction, too. They denied the coalitions, as they did the Building & Trades Union, a permit for the event; but because of the pressure from the masses of people who were going into the streets with or without a permit, the moderate "anti-war leadership" was forced to announce they would go ahead with their plans anyway.

After a spirited march from Copley Square, about 6,000 to 8,000 people massed in front of the Sheraton Boston. YAWF squads with banners saying "Stop the War Against Black America and Indochina" and "Big Firms Get Rich—GIs Die" and Angela Davis, Ruchell Magee, Bobby, Ericka, Jonathan Jackson and "Palestine Will Win" flags were up front facing off the TAC squad specially sent in for the occasion.

As the chanting grew louder and the people got angrier, without any warning the pigs, true to nature, charged the crowd. Two YAWF members were clubbed to the ground and had to go to the hospital. But the people stood strong in the area, occasionally fighting police for about an hour and then, more determined than ever, marched up

Massachusetts Avenue.

Progressives learned a lot here tonight. First, that the power of the militant, anti-imperialist movement is coming back with new strength and energy. Secondly, that with all the rhetoric from NPAC and PCPJ about non-violent civil disobedience, etc., that tactic is futile against dogs and clubs. There were loads of marshalls here tonight, but when the cops attacked, they were nowhere to be found.

The movement must defend itself and self-defense units, as opposed to "marshalls" are a necessity. Finally, the outpouring of welfare mothers, workers, students, etc., showed that the contradictions of capitalism are putting ALL oppressed people into a position where they are being forced to fight the rich bosses just to survive and will indeed eventually make the socialist revolution.

— Bob Dobrow, Boston YAWF

Chicago

Daley wine'd by labor fakers

CHICAGO, March 4—An enormous dinner was given by so-called labor leaders here today for Mayor Richard "dictator for life" Daley. Over 10,000 people dined on filet mignon and drank cocktails paid for by the sponsoring unions. While all over this city working and oppressed people are badly-clothed, undernourished and poorly housed, one million dollars was spent on this dinner to honor Daley.

The sponsors of the dinner were at the top of the list of union bureaucrats and labor fakers. They included Joseph I. Gemano, United Steelworkers of America, Ray Schoessling of Teamsters Joint Council 25, Thomas Nader of the Chicago Building Trades Council, and they all praised Daley as a "great" man. This dinner was a slap in the face of working people in this city, when you look at where their hard earned dues money is being spent. At this time when layoffs are increasing in

plants, unemployment skyrocketing and inflation on the rise, these "friends" of working people spend money on dinners for the workers' enemies.

Where were these same labor fakers when the GM, GE, postal workers and railroad workers were on strike? How many dinners or solidarity meetings were there to collect money to support these struggles? These bureaucrats only feel solidarity with the ruling families of this city, who exploit workers daily, like the Marshall Fields' and R.R. Donnelly's and racists and reactionaries like Daley.

The highlight of the evening came when Daley was presented with a GOLD hard hat. Daley is as much a friend of labor and the construction workers as President Nixon is. One day Nixon sports a hardhat and the next day he threatens to cut construction wages.

by Ken Sertic

front



San Rafael

Magee wins pre-trial motion; judge withdraws

SAN RAFAEL, March 17 — Over 700 supporters of Angela Davis and Ru-chell Magee gathered here yesterday to protest the attempt to railroad these heroic Black revolutionaries into the gas chamber.

The occasion was a pre-trial hearing at the now famous Marin County Civic Center. People came from as far away as Texas to show their support for Angela and Ru-chell. Beginning about dawn, demonstrators began crowding around the main entrance to the Civic Center demanding admission for their brothers and sisters who had travelled long hours to be there.

At the rally across from the Civic Center, banners and flags of YAWF, the Gay Liberation Front and the Young Workers Liberation League

demanding freedom for Angela, Ru-chell and all political prisoners. Speaker after speaker denounced the frameup and showed the connection between the struggle to free American prisoners and the world-wide struggle against U.S. imperialism. The need to mobilize the masses of this country was stressed and Huey's words, that it was the power of the people that had freed him, were recalled.

The hearing itself was repeatedly delayed due to two phoned bomb threats. When the court was finally convened, Ru-chell Magee, who at each court appearance has been chained to a chair, again demanded the right to defend himself. The new judge in the case, John McMurray, immediately denied the mo-

tion. Ru-chell then refused to enter a plea on the charges against him (kidnap, murder and conspiracy) and demanded to be removed from the "show" going on in the courtroom.

When the court reconvened this morning, Magee challenged the judge on the grounds of prejudice. After a conference in his chamber where he practically admitted his racism and voluntary adherence to ruling class interests, the judge ruled Ru-chell's challenge valid and withdrew from the case!

In an even more brilliant move, Ru-chell demanded federal jurisdiction in the case. He pointed out that State courts are hopelessly prejudiced in this case and insisted that all proceedings be halted pending a ruling on this appeal. The judge

was forced to agree with the astute legal reasoning behind Ru-chell's motion and granted it.

One of the attorneys assigned to Magee's "defense" by the court commented that Magee was "one of the most qualified non-practicing lawyers in San Quentin" and that he was "continuously competent." Ru-chell has thus further exposed the barbaric racism of the pig-minded judges who declared him "incompetent" several months ago.

The courtroom battle promises to be a long and grueling one. Angela and Ru-chell are fighting for their lives in the ruling class courts. Those of us on the outside can certainly do no less than to carry that fight into the streets where the people will deal with the real criminals.

— Bob McCubbin, Bay Area YAWF

Seattle

Welfare recipients, unemployed beat on Senate doors

SEATTLE — Hundreds of infuriated welfare recipients marched on the capitol building at Olympia February 23 and tried to kick in the locked doors to the Senate chambers to present their grievances to the state officials. The people were reacting to the vicious attempt by the state to cut back on welfare grants just at the time when Seattle and the entire State of Washington is in the midst of a depression due to massive layoffs.

Hundreds of thousands of people now on welfare and those going from the unemployment lines to the welfare office are being threatened

with the slow death of inadequate living expenses. Welfare recipients, unemployed people and poor workers in general are no longer going to stand for this kind of treatment.

During the Fall, people still smiled as they came in for their weekly check down at the unemployment office. The weather was still good, and maybe a job would open up soon anyway. After all, prosperity was just around the corner.

As winter wore on and all the bills piled up and it came closer and closer to that last check, the people changed. The smiles are no longer

there. All the faces are set, angry but despondent. They say there will be no jobs in Seattle until 1973 but people already know that. They go home and think where to go but they know that there are no jobs anywhere. Detroit, all of California, and Dayton are all inching up towards 10 per cent unemployment.

People stop by to talk to the Union of the Unemployed but their despair keeps them from acting. They see Seattle dying, killed by the corporate monster on the edge of town — Boeing. But building the people's confidence to fight is still

difficult.

The legislature is meeting now in Olympia. They were "kind" to unemployed people; they extended benefits for a whole 13 weeks. The legislature, however, isn't being so kind to the ever-increasing number of welfare recipients. They have used every trick and subterfuge to cut welfare grants. On Tuesday, February 23, they held a public hearing. Three hundred angry people came out for it.

First the officials shoved the hearings off to a site five miles out of town, in a room for 200 people. Then representatives from the welfare department got up and lied to a chorus of boos and hisses. Then the welfare recipients decided to go to the capitol building and hold the hearing right on the government's doorstep.

At the capitol spirits were high and we marched on the Senate chambers. Of course they were locked to exclude the public from the proceedings. With shouts of "let us in" a barrage of kicks hit the Senate door. A chair was quickly picked up to batter the door down and take over the Senate chamber. From the inside the righteous indignation of the people was met with a barricade and State pigs holding the doors. The Senate adjourned within five minutes of convening.

One person, a member of the Union of the Unemployed, was arrested for "inciting to riot." The pigs didn't dare to arrest him when he was at the Senate door with 250 angry welfare recipients. Instead, they waited until he and two friends were leaving and then 20 of them attacked.

The government may be able to pick off one person now, but soon there may be thousands beating at the government's doors, demanding an answer to poverty and unemployment!

— Frank Little YAWF

Detroit

Remember the Sharpeville massacre; boycott U.S. companies in South Africa

Detroit — On March 21, 1960, 69 Africans were shot down in Sharpeville, South Africa. They were part of nationwide, peaceful demonstrations protesting the racist laws being passed by the all-white, Nazi-trained government. The United States, through military aid, loans and industrial investment has insured that the fascist government stay in power. Slave labor of Africans means high profits.

Detroit Youth Against War & Fascism commemorated the 11th anniversary of the massacre at Sharpeville with two days of activities designed to expose the role of U.S. banks and corporations in the white settler regime. On Friday, March 19, groups of people leafletted five branches of the Bank of the Commonwealth, recently

bought out by Chase Manhattan Bank. Hundreds of leaflets were distributed to customers and passers-by explaining how Chase Manhattan has lent millions of dollars to the fascist South African government.

Response from the people was tremendous, especially among Black Detroiters. Several Black people withdrew their accounts on the spot and others promised to do so.

At 4:30, after leafletting, the five groups along with other friends and members of YAWF gathered in front of the main branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth. They carried signs saying: Jail Rockefeller, Free South Africa; B of C Means Racist Profits; Racism Pays for Bank of the Commonwealth. The demonstrators chanted and handed out leaflets

to homeward-bound workers.

The next day, March 20, YAWF members picketed outside of two camera outlet stores that carry Polaroid camera equipment. Carrying signs and handing out leaflets, the demonstrators exposed the fact that Polaroid sells the equipment that is used to make the passbooks that Black people must carry at all times in South Africa. (The Sharpeville demonstration in 1960 was a mass burning of the hated passbooks.)

The demonstrators called for a boycott of Polaroid products in accord with the international boycott called by Polaroid workers in Massachusetts. "Polaroid Brings You Fascism in 60 Seconds," one sign read.

Milwaukee

Latin community rallies to defend arrested leaders

MILWAUKEE—The Latin community in this city held a demonstration on March 3 of over 250 people to protest the jailing of two Chicano leaders here. The march was attacked by 25 of Milwaukee's "finest," resulting in 16 arrests.

The people fought back, tossing rocks and bottles, injuring nine of the attacking pigs. When the cops tried to arrest two Latin women, the demonstrators surrounded them, forcing the police to release the two. This victory gave the demonstrators added strength and spirit.

The militant demonstration, which featured a funeral march for Justice, was in support of Ernesto Chacon and Jose Puentes, two leaders of the Chicano community who are being sent to jail for six months for their arrest in December 1969. They were part of demonstrations by the Welfare Mothers who were protesting the lack of winter clothing allotments.

Chacon and Puentes were charged with pushing a pig through a window of one of Milwaukee's exclusive department stores. But

their only "crime" was demonstrating to help poor people get the clothing that is their basic right as human beings.

Of all those arrested over a year ago, Chacon and Puentes are the only ones to receive such long sentences. The racist nature of the court system was shown in the fact that they were the only Latin defendants. White demonstrators arrested at that time either received short sentences or probation. Their appeal has finally been turned down and the demonstration was part of a campaign in the large Latin community, numbering some 20,000 in Milwaukee, to pressure the "liberal" governor of Wisconsin, Patrick Lucey, to grant clemency. Petitions have been circulating in the community and another demonstration of 250 was held March 6. This time the police, fearful of an upsurge in the Latin community, did not attack.

Chacon is the head of the Latin Union for Civil Rights, an organization which has been under heavy police attack in the last few months. Last fall, police or vigilantes shot into their headquarters. (At that



Ernesto Chacon



Jose Puentes

time, Milwaukee YAWF held a demonstration in front of the main police station in protest.)

At a meeting called by the Free Los Dos de la Raza Committee to build the March 3 action, a three-page paper was passed out detailing the numerous acts of police harassment and brutality against Milwaukee Latinos. It ended with a call for community control of the police by Latinos and the slogan, "No Power to the Police—All Power to the People."

The Latin community here is continuing to organize around the defense of Chacon and Puentes and other issues vital to the Latin people. A boycott is being organized against Pabst Beer for its racist hiring practices. Only three Latin workers are employed at Pabst out of 2,100 workers.

On March 13, the Young Lords Organization held a conference from which they plan to launch a newspaper for all Latin people in Milwaukee. Several months ago a Latin Federation of all community organizations was formed to help plan coordinated actions.

Milwaukee YAWF

Chicano struggle: fight against racism, hunger and miseducation



Chicano farmers, including herdsman such as this, have to get a "permit" from the U.S. government to use their own land.

by Sharon Martin

In the past couple of years the U.S. rulers have been plagued by the rising militant struggle of the Chicano people of the Southwest. An oppressed nation within the U.S., Chicanos are struggling in the barrios of Los Angeles and San Francisco, on the corporate farms in Southern California, in the schools and, to reclaim their land, in rural New Mexico.

More than 50 per cent of the land in New Mexico is controlled by the U.S. Forest Reserve for the federal government. This land was stolen from the poor Chicano farmers who are now forced to get permits from the forest reserve to graze cattle on what is rightfully their land. This kind of economic aggression against the Chicanos has made it almost impossible for them to survive. The same kind of tactics were used against the American Indians by taking away their land and fishing rights.

New Mexico resembles a colony. It imports 70 per cent of its food in spite of the fact that there are huge farms owned by the local ruling class. (The average New Mexico farm is over 3,000 acres and is valued at more than \$100,000.) Most of the Chicanos have strip farms where they can't grow enough food to survive.

Chicanos make up 12 per cent of the population of the Southwest, where whole counties have been classified as pockets of hunger by the federal government. In San Antonio, Texas in 1965 there was a citizens' board of inquiry into hunger and malnutrition. They found that 15,000 people were suffering from hunger. Sixteen people died in one year in San Antonio from starvation.

The conditions of hunger and the murdering of Chicanos have been compared by civil rights workers with the conditions the Black people in the Mississippi Delta were dealing with in the early 1960's. Racism against Chicanos is as blatant as it has been against Black people in the South. The number of Mexican Americans murdered in the Southwest is almost equal to the number of lynchings of Blacks in the South.

More than half the children suffer from anemia, mental retardation and severe eye diseases resulting from malnutrition. Infant mortality for Chicanos in New Mexico is 37.9 per thousand—nearly twice the rate of the white population. A school nurse in one rural community who went to visit a child suffering from malnutrition found a sign on their door reading: "We are hungry."

It is easy to see why the majority of Chicano people haven't gone past seventh grade in school. The ruling class has kept the Chicano people as aliens in their own land through starvation and illiteracy.

Education in the schools has become a form of de-education for Chicanos. They are not allowed to speak their own language or learn their own history and culture. Children have actually been beaten by teachers and principals for speaking Spanish in the school or the school yard. The right of teachers to beat students was part of the law in Texas until 1968. Because of the language problem, the hunger and lack of proper clothing, many children have been unable to learn—if they get to school at all. Less than 10 per cent make it to high school and less than 0.5 per cent reach college.

Today the Chicano people are fighting back. An important demand is self-determination in the schools. There have been school boycotts and strikes from East L.A. to Crystal City, Texas, from Denver to Phoenix. In these demonstrations students have been arrested, beaten and expelled. Parents and other supporters have been maced and tear-gassed.

Their demands are for community control of the schools, the right of the children to speak Spanish and be taught it in school, and classes in the history and culture of the Chicano people. In some areas these demands have been won, but in most of the Southwest the struggle is just beginning. It is clear that the Chicano people will not give up until they win their demands for self-determination.

Cuban women

From housewives to cadres

By Ana Ramos
Special Correspondent of PRENSA LATINA

The deafening sounds of bongos, small drums and tambourines filled the Armed Forces "Gerardo Abreu Fontan" social club, where two hundred delegates from the Federation of Cuban Women gathered to analyze the basic policies concerning women in the revolution.

It was a unique and surprising sight. A good many of the delegates present—representatives from the provinces and regions—wore their regular working clothes while others wore the slacks and straw hats of agricultural workers and still others were dressed in the pink uniforms of the children's day-care centers....

The drums marked the rhythms of a "guaguanco" as Vilma Espin, president of the Federation, climbed to the speaker's platform. The crowd kept silent for a moment as she insisted on the importance of promoting members from the mass base. There was a roaring applause from the assembly when she finished....

The meeting's central topic was the incorporation of women into the labour force and the training of female cadres. Both points were obviously closely related to the development of the Cuban economy.

More women cadre needed

The Federation of Cuban Women (an organization which has more than 1,300,000 members, or 54 per cent of women above 14) is the channel through which women improve their education: in 1970 alone, 24,000 federation leaders and 84,000 housewives joined study-groups, while special courses were given to female agricultural workers.

The principal report to the plenary session pointed out that "there's a constant struggle to eliminate the negative factors affecting the promotion of cadres." In other words: "Family, personal ties and other such problems women confront conspire against their getting ahead."

Why is such emphasis placed on raising the level of the "federadas"? Because, as Vilma Espin explained in her final report, the leadership of the revolution "is constantly asking us for more cadres to fill responsible positions." A recent example is the Ministry of Light Industry: Fidel raised the point that such a ministry ought to be in the hands of the women's organization—said Vilma—so the Federation thought of Nora Frometa (together with an advisory female team) for the job."

The promotion of women to positions of responsibility requires a careful political and cultural educational process. The hundreds of thousands of unprepared women, who are for the first time participating in political activities through the Federation, provides the base of cadres who will eventually be able to fill these jobs. The leader-



Cuban women participate in the militia to defend their country against U.S. imperialism.

ship of the Revolution is aware of the fact that Cuban women, at the triumph of the rebellion, were handicapped in relation to men. Locked up inside their homes, the female population had a much larger percentage of illiterates (56 per cent of the total).

To undermine male chauvinism

Among other things, the Federation of Women is in charge of social work: it has 10,000 social workers who concentrate on fighting juvenile delinquency and act as school counselors. The public health brigades have 52,000 Federation members who cooperate with the clinics in carrying out massive vaccinations and so forth. At the base level, more than 211,000 lectures and discussions about health were held with more than two million people attending.

But the F.M.C.'s most important task at present is to incorporate women into the labor force—a second item which was thoroughly analyzed during the plenary session.

When, in 1959, Cuba initiated the process of economic expansion, it needed the country's entire productive force. However, it was not until 1964, when the large agricultural plans were started, that Cuban women integrated in large numbers into productive labor. It was estimated in 1968, that the female labor force had increased 34 per cent since 1964. At present, more than 600,000 are actually working....

During his speech of September 3, Fidel asked: "What problem must we solve first? The spirit of work, men's desire to work, or the ideal working conditions? Work! Because the ideal conditions will not be obtained with good will or with good intentions...but with work!"

Now, this general outline for society at large, which sets out from a basic truth (without working, an underdeveloped society will never obtain optimum working conditions) deserves a deeper analysis in the case of women.

In the first place, the super-structure of Cuban society still has the problem of male chauvinism. "Lucia," an excellent film made by a group of Cuban directors, contains an episode dealing precisely with this problem. In this respect, the ideological work of the F.M.C. is necessary to undermine these prejudices. Rosario Fernandez, Secretary of Production of the organization, commented: "We talk with the women right in their homes, and speak to the men in the assemblies, in the factories. We always find enthusiasm and good disposition among the women; the men (either as fathers, husbands or brothers) resist the idea, but when they are made aware of the fact that the revolution needs wo-

men's labor, the majority change their minds." Prejudice, therefore, is not the main problem.

Housewives into workers

The greatest barriers are the everyday material difficulties. There are 430 daycare centers in Havana with 43,000 children. During 1970, 42 new centers were established and there are 14 more being built, but it's obvious that the total number does not suffice to take care of all the children of working-age women.

If on top of this serious problem we add the difficulties in distribution of foodstuffs which often means standing in time-consuming lines, the insufficient number of workers' dining rooms, the problem of transportation (especially for those who live in suburban areas), it's understandable why many women either quit work or are absent a great deal.

Although the massive incorporation of women into the labor force represents an enormous step towards the liberation of women and helps develop the national economy, if this is not accompanied by the expansion of social services and an effort to eliminate certain prejudices, a new contradiction will arise: women will work in the factories and then return home to their "second-shift," housework.

While these problems are being discussed, the Federation of Women pursues its task with tenacity. During 1970, 116,000 women were incorporated into work. A close cooperation was developed between the "Frente Femenino" (in charge of women's affairs in the unions) and the delegations of the F.M.C. covering that radius of action, to analyze the external causes of leaving the labor force within a particular center, to incorporate housewives living near-by, to facilitate the delivery of food and the care of factory workers' children, among other aids.

Along with this, the development of the union movement (contact with the workers, studying production problems, encouraging disciplined working habits, etc.) is also an important step to break with prejudices and "proletarianize" women or, as Vilma Espin expressed it, "to turn housewives into workers."

All these problems were discussed during the plenary meeting. The gaiety and enthusiasm of the tambourines and drums did not prevent a serious and deep analysis of these subjects which are vital for the Cuban economy, during the plenary meeting of the F.M.C.

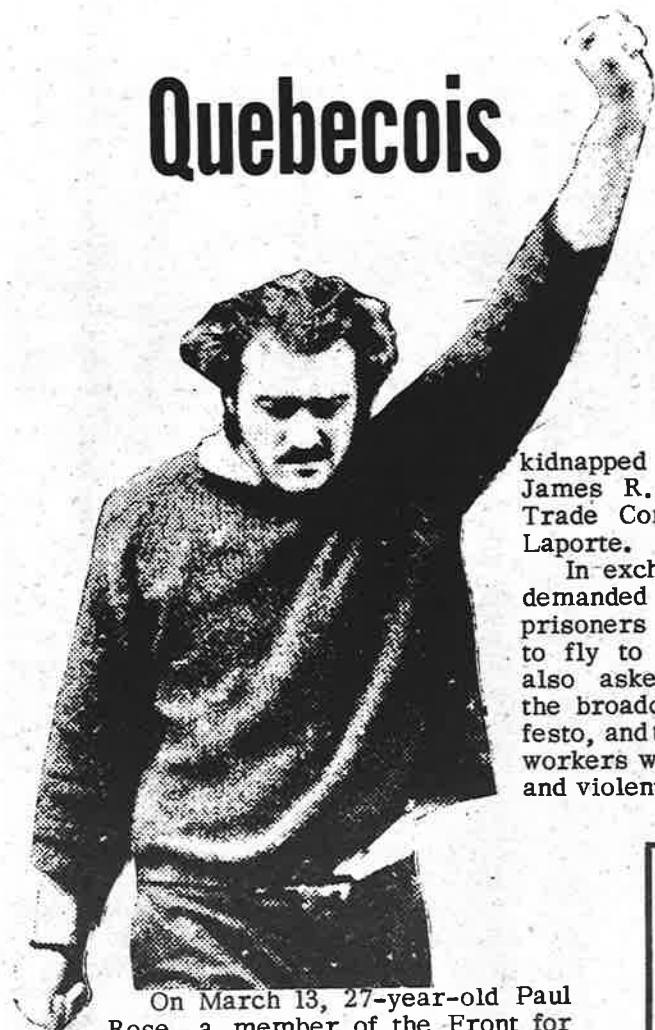
When I left the "Abreu Fontan" social-club, the words of one of the young Federation leaders reverberated in my mind: "These are the most difficult years and one must have energy and inventiveness to overcome them."



Time out for a smoke!

Quebecois

liberation fighter gets life



kidnapped two colonial officials, James R. Cross, a Senior British Trade Commissioner, and Pierre Laporte.

In exchange for them, the FLQ demanded the release of 23 political prisoners (and that they be allowed to fly to Cuba or Algeria). They also asked for \$500,000 in gold, the broadcasting of an FLQ manifesto, and the reinstatement of postal workers who had been fired in a long and violent strike.

In the trial, the authorities claimed that Rose had implicated himself and others in both the kidnapping and execution. According to the New York Times, Rose denounced this, saying, "I have never concealed the fact that I took part in the kidnapping of Pierre Laporte. But that is all I said."

Rose's trial was the first of an FLQ member implicated in the affair. Three others, including his brother, are still awaiting trial. His case, however, will be appealed. The judge had barred him from the courtroom for most of the trial although he did not have an attorney but chose to represent himself.

In an 80-minute courtroom statement at the end of the trial Rose

said, "Your verdict means nothing. The Establishment has already found me guilty."

The kidnapping drew wide, popular support among the Quebec people. Soon after it took place, a meeting of 5,000 in the Paul Sauve Arena in Montreal thunderously approved an FLQ manifesto. Hours later, the Canadian government carried out the fascist-like War Measures Act and arrested the speakers and thousands of others to stop the revolutionary wave that was building throughout Quebec.

As Rose left the courtroom he shouted, "Vive le Quebec libre! Vive le peuple Quebecois!" (Long live free Quebec! Long live the Quebec people!)

On March 13, 27-year-old Paul Rose, a member of the Front for the Liberation of Quebec, was sentenced to life imprisonment for his alleged participation in the execution of Pierre Laporte, the Minister of Labor and Immigration for Quebec Province. Press reports revealed that Rose was tried almost entirely in absentia because the judge evicted him from the court every time he tried to defend himself and the cause of Quebec liberation.

For many years the oppressed French people of Quebec have been carrying on a struggle for self-determination and independence from Canada. Last October, the FLQ made a dramatic attempt to bring the plight of their people to the attention of the world: they

— Iranian resisters

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tine Liberation Organization and the Ethiopian Students Union. The message from the PLO opened, "While our Palestinian people are struggling for their freedom against imperialism, racist Zionism and Arab reaction, we have never allowed ourselves to forget the struggle of our brothers and sisters in Iran. To us there is no essential difference between the Shah arresting an Iranian and Dayan or Hussein arresting a Palestinian, for in both cases the oppressor is serving the same master, imperialism, and the oppressed are serving the same noble cause, freedom."

Sam Marcy, Chairman of Workers World Party was invited to speak and addressed himself particularly to the role that U.S. imperialism plays in oppressing the people of Iran. The invitation reflected the long and consistent support that Workers World Party has given to the ISA in this country.

Following the messages of solidarity, four Iranian students presented reports on various aspects of the struggle in Iran. One gave a short history of Iran, another outlined some of the

major struggles against the Shah, describing, for example, how the Shah's troops, armed with U.S. tanks and machine guns, massacred 6,000 people on the streets of Teheran on June 5, 1963. This, plus a report on the plight of political prisoners, gave the audience a powerful, as well as painful, glimpse of the terrors the Iranian people live under.

It was reported that shortly after the 1953 CIA-engineered coup in Iran, then-Vice President Nixon arrived in Iran to consolidate the U.S. victory. Knowing that mass demonstrations were planned, the Shah's military guards on December 7, 1953 entered the University of Teheran. In the ensuing battle, three youths were savagely murdered. (To this day, the U.S. government spends millions of dollars in military aid to supply the Shah with guns and planes to shoot down the rebelling Iranian people.)

Just last April, 18 Iranians were arrested near the border to Iran and Iraq. They had tried to join the Palestine guerrilla movement. They were held secretly until December when students found out about their trial and staged massive demonstrations. Five of the defendants got life sentences and the others, 3 to 15 years. The Iranian students believe that the sentences would have been much harsher, even death, had the mass demonstrations not taken place.

tine resistance movement. The results of this were the September massacre and the consequent shrinkage of the Palestinian resistance movement.

We are now struggling first, for the establishment of a national democratic front of all political, professional and union forces, Jordanian-Palestinian forces. We are working to pool the strength of the peasantry, the small peasants, the workers and the small nationalist petit-bourgeoisie who are at this point against the reactionary regime in Jordan, and even with the national elements of the big bourgeoisie, with the sole aim of eradicating the current rule in Jordan. This will enable us to continue our fight against Zionism and against imperialism until we eradicate them, too.

Second, we are struggling for the political unity of all the Palestinian movement. However, I want to emphasize that this unity should be a unity of minimum political program, and not a unity of the military as Fatah is seeking now. This unity of the Palestinian movement seeks to define for itself, as a political goal, to fight along with all other Palestinian and Jordanian forces, first, to eradicate Jordanian rule in order to open the protracted struggle against Zionism. We struggle with arms to defend the Palestinian revolutionary forces, to defend its masses, to defend all the nationalist forces in Jordan against the attacks and the horrors of the Jordanian regime.

The unity we seek is not a unity of entities; it is rather in the class sense of the word; it is the unity of the workers, Palestinian and Jordanian, and of the farmers in order to struggle for their own common rights and in defense of their class rights.

We are struggling in defense of all the rights that the workers should acquire: the right to

free medical care, the right of unionization of all workers. Jordanian and Palestinian: we are struggling for the liberation of the woman so that she can take her role as part of a new dynamic society.

No West Bank state

For the last two months we have been struggling against the so-called Palestinian entity (the artificial creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank--ed.) We are struggling against it because to us the Palestinian entity is a product of the collaboration of the big powers, France, Britain and America, with the consent of the Soviet Union and also including the encouragement of the Arab states, specifically Syria, the UAR, Sudan and Libya.

We are struggling against this state because to us it represents the interests of the big Palestinian bourgeoisie, as well as serving the imperialists' designs in the area. The hardships of struggle against this entity are ever increasing, specifically after certain elements of the leadership of the Palestinian liberation army and Al Fatah accepted this Palestinian entity as an alternative to the total struggle for the liberation of Palestine, for the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people and their right to their land.

The DPF immediately waged a political struggle in order to tell the masses of this new and very serious development. As a consequence of that, many of these elements retracted their support for such a state under increasing pressure. The DPF, as we said, views this deformed state which would exist between the Israeli hammer and the Jordanian anvil, is a result of the weakness that has befallen the big Palestinian bourgeoisie, and the small bourgeoisie, which has found it the easy way to run.

—DPF speaks

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other line of thought, the left wing of the movement, is led by the Democratic Popular Front.

It is now clear, beyond any doubt, that the Palestinian revolution cannot succeed without giving a clear social content to its revolutionary movement, in Jordan, as well as in Palestine. "Palestinization," as represented by the slogan of no interference in the internal affairs of other Arab states including Jordan, has enabled the Jordanian government to present its case against the workers and peasants in Jordan as being separate from that of the struggle of the Palestinians. The regime utilized this to enhance its own position, to mobilize or at least neutralize the middle class, the lower middle class and the poorer classes in Jordan, in order to move ahead in a crackdown on the Palestinian resistance movement.

The Rogers "peace" plan

The Rogers plan (U.S. proposal for a settlement imposed on the Palestinian people--ed.) was an attempt to Vietnamize the Middle East. Such a policy would allow the Jordan regime to obliterate the Palestinian resistance movement, the one and only obstacle and popular movement that stands in the way of a so-called peaceful solution.

It is very clear that when the Rogers plan was launched, all the big powers, including the Soviet Union, were for it and thus created a favorable international and local atmosphere for the Jordanian regime to move against the Pales-



by Larry Levy, M.D.

Most people are aware of the fact that some physicians are guilty of malpractice. Many people do not, however, feel that physicians as a whole are guilty of any crime. Is gross malpractice the only crime committed by doctors? Almost every Black, Brown, Yellow or poor person knows the answer. The answer is that virtually all physicians are guilty of a crime: the crime of not caring.

Doctors in the U.S. have been struggling very hard to prevent any control over the way they practice medicine. The primary reason for this, of course, is money. As it stands now, doctors can pretty much charge anything they like. They can overcharge, split fees, and manipulate drug sales, laboratory and x-ray services to yield the highest profit.

In addition, lack of control means that a physician can perform the most blatant acts of malpractice and get away with them over and over again. Once having obtained a license physicians can do just about whatever they please. There are some laws and regulations, but they are hardly ever enforced. Actually, the laws serve in most instances to protect the M.D., not the patient.

After completing medical school there are

Un-health in the U.S.A.

Doctors and the crime of not caring

usually no more required examinations a doctor must take. There are absolutely no controls to insure that the physician is competent. There are no required boards, refresher courses, or the like to guarantee the public that the doctor knows what he or she is doing.

No laws limit the physician to his or her area of medical competence. Any physician may legally do surgery, deliver babies, administer anesthetic agents, and give psychiatric therapy whether or not he or she has had special training in the specific field. No one will check to see if the physician does it right.

As for gross malpractice, the past president of the Federation of State Medical boards estimates that between 15,000 and 20,000 physicians in private practice repeatedly commit "acts unworthy of the profession." He further estimates that 2,500 to 7,500 doctors are actually breaking the law through narcotic violations, fraud and other felonies. These offenders account for 50 million patient visits per year.

The most widespread disciplinary problem within the medical profession is mental illness. In 16 states insanity is not even grounds for suspending a physician's license. In most other states the license can only be suspended if the physician is actually in a mental institution.

As for control within the profession, the following will serve to illustrate in whose interest medical boards and societies function. It is estimated that in New York State alone there are

at least 1,500 to 3,000 M.D.'s unfit to practice. Last year the New York State Board of Medical Examiners took a grand total of nine disciplinary actions.

The Medical Society of the State of New York took none! The problem is not indigenous to New York. This feat was duplicated by 31 other state societies.

The most striking example of overtreatment is to be found in the surgical specialties. In 1965 and '66 (the last years figures were made available) there were 15 million operations in the U.S. That comes out to one operation for every 13 persons.

In England where a form of socialized medicine exists there were approximately one-half as many. Under the English system operations are done on the basis of need, not merely to make money as is so common in the U.S.

The crimes of negligence, incompetence, abandonment of the patient, and assault through unauthorized procedures are the ones the law recognizes. These are indeed serious crimes against humanity. They do not, however, compare to the crime of not caring. This is a crime committed not by the relative few, but rather by almost every doctor. This is all the more true if the patient is poor, old, or of another race.

It is a far more serious crime because it is hidden behind the TV image of deeply concerned doctors.

On countless occasions I have seen doctors ignore patients in pain, fail to respond to calls from a nurse, and generally put their own comforts above the needs of the patient. Physicians hardly ever explain to patients just what is wrong with them, what tests they are doing, or how they plan to treat them. They just won't take the time.

When physicians are alone with each other their conversations frequently turn to how much money they made, the stock market, or what kind of car or boat they are going to buy next. It couldn't be any other way in this society, where money counts so much more than people, and doctors are a privileged elite.

Not caring is a disease that serves not only to indict the medical profession, but also the whole rotten capitalist class society. Taken a step further not caring becomes dislike, and then finally hatred. This hatred is one of the pillars of class oppression and racism. It is subtly engrained in the medical profession, as it is in every aspect of capitalist society.

Only a socialist classless society can provide medical care that is given out of love for humanity, rather than out of greed.

-Newark teachers fight to save union

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of \$7,500 a day—which at this point adds up to more than \$200,000 in fines.

While union-busting is the main issue in the Newark teachers' strike at this time, another vital question must not be lost sight of. The issue of self-determination and community control is not being fought for openly by Black people now but is certainly very much on their minds.

Newark is an occupied area, a city where most of the people are Black but where the vital institutions are all controlled by the white ruling class. Wrestling the control of these institutions from the oppressors and wielding them in their own interests is an essential part of the struggle of Black people to control their own destiny.

Control of the schools, in Newark as in all other Black communities in the country, is a key demand of the masses. It could present itself in a moment of crisis, as it did during the New York teachers' strike two years ago. White workers must come to recognize that the self-determination of oppressed people is paramount, and that no demands can advance the cause of the workers if they deny this fundamental right.

While this question must of necessity loom underneath the surface of any struggle in a city like Newark, where reminders of the heroic rebellion of the Black people in 1967 are everywhere, it is not an axis of struggle at the moment. The present struggle in Newark revolves around the vicious attempts of the ruling class to break the strike and the union. While they try to disguise these strike-breaking efforts as "concern for the children," it is obvious that during the rest of the year when the teachers are not on strike, these agents of the bosses don't give a damn for the children, and think of them only as potential cannonfodder, cheap labor or "trouble-makers." The teachers must be supported in their efforts to save their union and win the strike.

Another women's prison action

CLEVELAND — In observance of International Women's Day, over 30 women and a few men demonstrated at the Cuyahoga County Jail here March 7, in support of all women prisoners and particularly Angela Davis and Ericka Huggins. The women carried banners saying, "Free Angela, Free Ericka, Free Our Sisters, Free Ourselves" and "Jails Are Concentration Camps for the Poor."

Although the women met to demonstrate in support of women prisoners, it soon became obvious that they had the support of all the prisoners. According to one of the women inside, the jail presently holds 700 men and 25 women.

Even though the women prisoners were ordered by the guards to keep quiet during the demonstration,

several of the women were quite vocal; one even led the chants from her jail cell. The women asked for the banner "Free Angela" and one of the prisoner's visitors was approached to take the banner inside.

The women demonstrators left an address with the women in jail so that they could communicate and then, after two hours of demonstrating in cold, wintry weather, the women left saying they would be back. The demonstration was sponsored by the Ad Hoc Demonstration Committee of Women's Liberation and YAWF Women.

Many of the participants were so inspired by the action and by the reception from the inmates that they have expressed an interest in continuing such activities around the question of women prisoners.

Feminism and Marxism

by Dorothy Ballan

A materialist view of
women's oppression

\$1 write to YAWF Women 58 W. 25 St., NYC 10010

Detroit Black workers rally to prisoners' defense

DETROIT, March 20—A struggle is developing in Detroit around the Wayne County Jail as more people become aware of the racism and brutality in the treatment of prisoners and as the prisoners themselves begin to organize. On the outside, the Labor Defense Coalition of the International Black Appeal, supported by the League of Revolutionary Black Workers, has launched a suit in the courts to close down Wayne County Jail. On the inside, political organizing goes on daily, led by the political prisoners being held there.

Concentration camp conditions

The Wayne County Jail was built in 1927 for the Detroit and suburban area. Today, while the population of Detroit is 50 per cent Black, the jail keeps within its crumbling walls a prison population that is over 85 per cent Black. The conditions that these inmates live under are abominable.

Built to house 750 people, the jail now holds over 1,300 women and men. This overcrowding forces three people to share one cell, 6 x 8 feet, with one prisoner forced to sleep on the floor. Rats, roaches and other vermin are rampant.

There are several wards for mentally disturbed inmates. The absence of trained personnel forces the prison to simply drug the prisoners with Thorazine so that they cannot react to anything. Many prisoners are placed in these wards and drugged as a form of punishment for aggressive behavior or political agitation.

Another punishment is the "hole." Without any appeal, on the whim of one guard, an inmate can be placed in a tiny concrete cell, without blanket or clothes. Sewage covers the floor, as the toilet is only an open hole in the floor.

This is only a short account of conditions. Food is inadequate and awful. Heating is insufficient in the winter and in the summer there is no ventilation. Even drinking water is rusty from the old pipes. Censorship of all mail and reading matter is enforced.

This concentration camp is the fate of 1,300 human beings. It is most important to remember—75 per cent of the prisoners have not been convicted of any crime and are merely awaiting trial. This is a jail for the poor, those who can't raise their bail. They are subjected to this inhumanity and receive punishment for the "crime" of poverty.

Freedom fighters

in the jail

Among the hundreds of prisoners who are accused of all sorts of major and minor crimes against this capitalist society, there are in Wayne County Jail some who are there because they struggled against the capitalist system directly. Among the numerous political prisoners are: James Johnson, Pun Plamondon and the "Panther 16."

James Johnson has been in the prison since July 1970. He is charged with first degree murder and is held without bond. James worked in the Eldon Gear and Axle Plant for Chrysler for three years. After a long history of harassment from supervisors and the loss of his job to a man with less seniority, this

Black worker returned to the plant with an M-1 carbine. He shot and killed two foremen and a jobsetter who has scabbed on three wildcat strikes in 1970.

Sixteen sisters and brothers from the local chapter of the National Committee to Combat Fascism (organizing arm of the Black Panther Party) have been held in jail since October 24, 1970. They were busted on charges of murder and conspiracy to murder a policeman, although there is no shred of evidence to substantiate the charges. Five women have since been released on huge bails.

Lawrence "Pun" Plamondon of the White Panther Party has been held since July 1970. Charged with bombing and conspiracy to bomb federal property, this is part of an attempted frameup of the White Panther leadership.

The political impact these prisoners have made on the other inmates, in addition to the overall revolutionary upsurge in the country, has been enormous in the Wayne County Jail. Hundreds of handwritten leaflets circulated recently when a hunger strike was begun by several prisoners. Revolutionary songs re-

sound in the blocks. A Black Panther, recently arrested and then released, had this conversation to report, during his short stay in W. C. Jail:

PRISONER: "Would you like one of my cigarettes, brother?"

PANTHER: (suspiciously) "Why?"

PRISONER: "On this block we believe in socialist principles!"

Suit demands:

Empty the jails!

Responding to this situation, the Labor Defense Coalition of the International Black Appeal, supported by the League of Revolutionary Black Workers, began a suit in Circuit Court demanding an end to all barbaric treatment and conditions in the jail. The suit further demands that the jail be shut down if the conditions are not improved. It is asked that the authorities be enjoined from moving the prisoners to another facility unless it is shown that the alternative facility doesn't also have similar conditions.

The suit has served to expose

and publicize the awful life for those inside Wayne County Jail. Even the bourgeois press has extensively covered the court hearings and been forced to admit and expose the truth about the jail.

While the suit goes on, the Labor Defense Coalition has moved in another way also. On Wednesday, March 10, a demonstration was called outside the City-County Building in downtown Detroit to express solidarity with the prisoners and to demand the jail be closed down. Chanting "Jail the Jailers," "Free Angela," and "I am James Johnson, you are James Johnson, Hail James Johnson" and carrying signs calling for the release of the Detroit 16 (Panthers) and other prisoners, over 125 people rallied and picketed.

The Labor Defense Coalition sees this as a long-term struggle, and seeks to involve the entire Black community and white supporters. An office has been opened a block from the Wayne County Jail to coordinate the struggle and serve as a legal aid center.

WAYNE COUNTY JAIL
YOU BETTER START SHAKIN'
PRISONER POWER
IS IN THE MAKIN'

