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Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

WORKERS WORLD

Vol. 13, No. 9

May 7, 1971

25¢

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The battle of Washington: it's only the beginning



Thousands of youth locked in D.C. concentration camp-style detention center in stadium tried to break out by pulling down the fence. MPs drove them back with tear gas.

by LAURIE FIERSTEIN and PAM MEYERS,
YAWF May Day Coordinators

WASHINGTON, May 5 — Five days and 13,000 arrests after the beginning of the May Day demonstrations here, it has become clear that the U.S. government has violated all of its own rules in an attempt to crush the spirit and fighting determination of the thousands of youth who descended on the capital of U.S. imperialism.

The scenes of concentration-camp-like centers for the thousands arrested, the obvious government policy of sweeping up everyone on the

streets without charges and taking them off to be held in preventive detention, the outrageous pre-dawn order by the cops to evacuate tens of thousands of demonstrators from their campsite Sunday morning — all testify to the fact that the government trampled underfoot every basic democratic right, supposedly guaranteed by the Constitution, to free speech, assembly, the right to petition, you name it!

In spite of the threat of repression, the tear gas, the police clubs, the massing of troops and National Guards, in the face of all this, thousands

of demonstrators stayed here, day after day, in one of the most determined demonstrations against the war ever seen in this country.

The police move to clear West Potomac Park on Sunday morning, in fact, achieved the opposite of what the government had hoped for. Although the government did remove the park as a central rallying point for the demonstrators, the move also served to solidarize the activists. The less serious youth — those who had just come to smoke

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Duvalier's death and Washington's hypocrisy



Francois Duvalier

by P. MEISNER

A brutal dictator has died. If he had been Chiang Kai-shek, Cao Ky or Balaguer of the Dominican Republic, the mourning of official Washington would have been solemnly noted by the press. The deceased in this case, however, was the president of a Black republic, and this has a lot to do with the condescending, holier-than-thou noises coming from Washington.

Haiti was born in 1791 of a magnificent slave revolution, and that fact has influenced its history despite nearly 200 years of poverty and imperialist intrigue. Even dictator François Duvalier, venal and corrupt, had to maintain his distance from Washington in an era when puppets are bought wholesale. Likewise, U.S. imperialism's hostility to Haiti (not due to any real concern for its impoverished people, you can be sure) is born of fear that a genuinely independent Black Republic in this hemisphere would be revolutionary dynamite and an inspiration to Black people in North and South America.

U.S. built up Duvalier dictatorship

Despite all of the editorial comments in the U.S. imperialist press attacking François Duvalier for his bloody 14-year rule, it was Washington that built up the Duvalier regime from 1957 with military aid and military training in the U.S. for Duvalier's army. The Duvalier regime became a boon to foreign investment, especially U.S., and also an anti-communist base for U.S. imperialism's blockade of socialist Cuba.

However, by 1963, Duvalier had created such a corrupt regime, with a powerful palace guard as well as his own Gestapo (Tontons Macoutes), that the Kennedy Administration feared Duvalier was alienating too many Haitians, while enriching himself. The Duvalier regime had become so bankrupt that hundreds of even pro-U.S., but anti-Duvalier Haitians were executed. Consequently, Kennedy drastically cut U.S. aid on the grounds that U.S. funds were not being used to "fight communism," but "playing right into the hands of the communists."

Thus, what has prompted much of the attack on Duvalier within U.S. ruling circles was not his reign of terror, but that by 1963 he became too uncontrollable for Washington and Wall Street, although in the last three or four years Duvalier had been begging for more U.S. aid and again singing the anti-communist tunes the White House and Pentagon like to hear.

Poorest country in the Western Hemisphere

Haiti is the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere with a per capita income of \$75 a year and 90 per cent illiteracy. U.S. imperialism kept Haiti impov-

erished with 20 years of occupation by the U.S. Marines between 1913 and 1934.

Today Haiti is largely neo-colonized by U.S. monopolies through huge loans from the World Bank (U.S.-dominated) and U.S. aid with the same strings attached to all aid given to Latin America. One Yale professor writing for the New York Times conceded that U.S. imperialism has always had a hand in oppressing the Haitian people. Although in the form of mild criticism, he wrote:

"State power (in Haiti) has commonly flowed from one group of families to another and there has been little change in that traditional distribution of wealth and privilege, which the North Americans embraced and strengthened."

U.S. investment is more than \$60 million in Haiti. The bauxite and copper mining industries have been handed over to U.S. monopolies under the Duvalier regime. In Haiti's agriculture, the U.S.-owned Haitian-American Sugar Corporation owns two sugar mills and a Florida millionaire has financed a third mill which began production this year. The Haitian-American Meat and Provisions Company has Lady Bird Johnson as a major shareholder.

Washington may back a coup

The new regime appears to be weak and Washington is already maneuvering to back one ruling faction in Haiti led by General Claude Raymond, the army chief of staff. With a coup by the Raymond clique, U.S. imperialism would have a loyal puppet in the old Duvalier finance minister, Clovis Desinor. And according to a Haitian exile in New York and currently on the staff of the Wall Street Journal, "Washington is quietly pressuring to have Mr. Desinor accepted as titular leader of the Raymond group, if it succeeds."

But all of the imperialist maneuvering from Washington may never be able to prevent the impending popular revolution in Haiti. There are exile groups of Haitians in the U.S. and Europe. There are over 200,000 Haitians living in the United States. There are over 50,000 living in Cuba.

The most common demands of the exile groups are amnesty for all exiles, freedom for all political prisoners, disarm the Tontons Macoutes, and the overthrow of the Duvalier dictatorship. When the peasants and workers of poverty-stricken Haiti do overthrow the bloody Duvalier regime, they will at the same time rid themselves of 60 years of U.S. imperialist domination.

cocoa, coffee and rum from the colony. And in return, they sent more and more slaves. The shipping tycoons of Nantes and Bordeaux in southern France made unprecedented profits.

San Domingo rapidly became the trading center of the New World. Its ports were more active than Marseilles. It was the most profitable colony in the world. The basis for this colonial wealth and profit in the pockets of the French merchants was slavery and the slave-trade. The colonial system was unthinkable without slavery.

Slavery generated the wealth that enriched the French bourgeoisie and gave it economic dominance in France and Europe. The struggle by these millionaires for political authority equal to their economic weight in society culminated in the French Revolution of 1789. This political struggle in France, in its turn, aroused the disinherited and oppressed in the colony. The Revolution stirred the slaves with thoughts of their own freedom and their own struggle.

An organized slave revolt

By late 1789, slave rebellions took place in the neighboring colonies of Guadeloupe and Martinique. San Domingo was next.

The rebellions began in the north of the island, where the slaves were organized into groups of hundreds inside the huge sugar refineries. According to one observer, these enslaved workers "were closer to a modern proletariat than any group of workers in existence at the time," (James, "The Black Jacobins"). They were more advanced than the isolated slaves of the plantations. Their uprising was prepared and organized. The slaves had suffered many bitter defeats from isolated and sporadic rebellions. By 1791 they had

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The San Domingo slave revolt and the birth of Haiti

by KENNY LAPIDES

The San Domingo slave revolution has not received much attention in this country. Nevertheless, the events on that island colony (now called Haiti) from 1791 to 1803 comprise one of the most titanic, heroic and inspiring struggles for freedom of all time. Like a tidal wave, hundreds of thousands of enslaved Black men and women rose up and surged over all barriers to achieve their liberation. Overshadowed by the French Revolution, buried under mountains of prejudice, this uprising has no parallel. For more than 10 years, the slave masses of San Domingo waged people's war.

The history of this slave colony begins with its "discovery" by Columbus. Annexed by Spain, there were perhaps half-a-million to a million native residents on the island at the time. San Domingo, as it was called, was introduced to Christianity, and then to slave labor in the mines, torture, rape, murder, disease and famine. After 15 years of Spanish rule, the native people were destroyed; there were barely 60,000 survivors.

The Spanish rulers so rapidly decimated their

source of labor that in 1517, King Charles V authorized the kidnapping of 15,000 Africans and their shipment to San Domingo as slaves. The American slave-trade and slavery was thus begun.

Slave labor

and the "new world" of profits

French settlers arrived in the colony during the 17th century. Anxious to win a share of the booty, they fought the Spanish for control of the island. In 1695, the Spanish recognized the western portion of the colony as French.

The French colonists began the cultivation of coffee. The land and climate were good, as was the market in France. All that the European settlers lacked was labor for their plantations. (It was, of course, unthinkable for these aristocrats to work.) Each year, as their cultivation of the island extended, more and more slaves were needed. By 1720, the colonists were asking for 8,000 new slaves a year.

San Domingo yielded enormous wealth to the rising bourgeoisie of France. These merchants received sugar, indigo, cotton, hides, molasses,



People hold Brooklyn streets seized during May 6 rebellion against welfare cuts. Cops were unable to enter Black and Puerto Rican community of Brownsville for several hours.

Million New Yorkers face starvation in budget cuts

by SHIRLEY JOLLS

When a politician like New York Mayor Lindsay talks about belt-tightening, you better watch your own stomach.

The loser in the current "budget fight" between Lindsay and State Governor Rockefeller isn't going to be either of those suddenly economy-minded politicians—the losers are going to be, as usual, the Black and Puerto Rican people and the increasing number of unemployed white workers.

Lindsay's "survival budget" of \$9.13 billion, proposed after Rockefeller's legislature pared state aid to the city, cuts welfare allotments by 10 per cent and increases unemployment by an estimated 90,000. It is based on a series of proposals aimed directly at the oppressed communities and the workers, such as a doubled city income tax, sales tax on medicine, cuts in sanitation and health services and a possible layoff or "furlough" of thousands of city workers.

General strike proposed

Opposition to the deadly cutbacks in services and welfare is mounting at all levels. City workers demonstrated 15,000-strong, first in New York and then in Albany, on April 27. The massive protest was aimed primarily at the threatened layoff of thousands of city workers.

A group of Black politicians and civil rights activists called the Black Coalition has proposed a citywide general strike for May 5, to protest the cruel cutbacks in welfare. The call was clearly a response to the rage among poor people at this threat of literal starvation. Many government workers, too, are eager to join such an action to protest the job cuts.

The particular target of the cutbacks is the thousands of people

who don't even have a job to strike for, who are forced to subsist on welfare. The city budget for the year beginning in July will reduce their food allotment to 78 cents per person per day. That'll buy a pound of rice and a package of five or six chicken wings. Or a quart of milk and about six eggs. Or six oranges. This staggeringly inadequate food budget was justly denounced by the Black Coalition as a program of genocide against the Black and Puerto Rican people who make up the majority of welfare families.

Rockefeller and Lindsay are just carrying out a maneuver, throwing the blame back and forth for the decision to squeeze more money out of the people. Budget-making by the capitalists is a maneuver itself; it simply earmarks a certain sum of money for a particular use. First the corporations siphon off their profits, then the national government takes out the cost of the war in Indochina. Whatever pittance is left over is then thrown into the pot for the people.

And the people don't get all of that either. A big share of it goes to finance the city government. Lindsay may be talking about cutting the police force by a few cops, but it was Lindsay who spent millions to beef it up in recent years.

Big salaries for

official parasites

The city officials are still getting their big salaries too. And some weeks ago Lindsay suggested that his 26 highest-paid helpers take a voluntary salary cut of \$1000 to help the city out of the crisis. That would have cut their pay to \$40,000 each. While these parasites run off with thousands of dollars, the proposed Social Services Department allotment of \$2.35 billion figures out to \$1,555 for each of the 1.4 million

New Yorkers expected to need welfare payments next year, not counting the cost of the administrative bureaucracy.

Lindsay plans to reduce the sanitation department work force by about 400. But at the same time, he's going to hire 60-75 industrial engineers at \$15,000 each, to "work out management programs to improve garbage collection and street cleaning."

Several new limousines for city officials, including Lindsay and Brooklyn District Attorney Gold, arrived at an embarrassing moment last week, and Lindsay sent his back, pledging to make do with his old 1969 Cadillac. Meanwhile the Health Services Administration has threatened to close eight city hospitals.

New York isn't by any means the only American city in crisis, and

Rockefeller and Lindsay aren't the only capitalist officials who are planning out a sharper attack on the poor. Nixon laid out the national program very clearly at an address to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on April 26, where he pledged to attempt a "total overhaul of the demeaning welfare system" and spouted that to "underwrite everybody's income" would be "undermining everybody's character."

"The goal of the American system," said Nixon, "is not to guarantee everybody a living, it is to guarantee everybody an opportunity—a fair chance to be rewarded for his work"—even if this means working for slave wages. For over a million New Yorkers, that amounts to a "fair chance" to live on 78 cents a day.

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Editorial

Lesson of the Washington demonstrations

by SAM MARCY

From the very beginning, the anti-war movement has been characterized by two fundamental trends. These two trends have not always been easily discernible nor readily definable. But they have existed from the very inception of the anti-war movement, and have grown and developed as the movement took on greater momentum.

Two trends: April 24 and May Day

The April 24 demonstration is characteristic of one of the trends while the May Day demonstrations are clearly illustrative of the other. A facile generalization, cultivated by the bourgeois press, characterizes the April 24 coalition as "constructive, practical, reasonable," and above all, "peaceful and respectable." Moreover, it has the added merit of larger masses behind it as evidenced by the April 24 turnout in Washington as well as in San Francisco.

The more careful observer, however, could easily see that the leaders of the April 24 demonstration earned the mantle of respectability, reasonableness and peacefulness precisely because they have accommodated themselves to the needs, methods and goals of the liberal bourgeoisie.

This, of course, in no way detracts from the hundreds of thousands who followed the course charted by this group. But one must really remember to what lengths the leaders of the April 24 coalition, the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), had to go to earn the endorsement of a Muskie, who not so long ago endorsed Humphrey, who in turn endorsed Johnson and the all-out war against Vietnam.

What the April 24 demonstration showed, aside from the fact that hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country were willing to go out on the streets to demonstrate their opposition to the war, was that the leadership of this coalition is in the strong grip of the liberal statesmen who incidentally represent a not inconsiderable segment of the imperialist establishment.

Improving the imperialist image

For the Muskies, the Fulbrights and the McGovern's are in truth only opposed to the war (and here we may also mention the Hartkes, the Abzugs and the Lindsays, as well) because it is being lost. Their opposition doesn't go to the crux of the issue which is the imperialist character of the war.

The leaders of the April 24 coalition, who know this full well, have nevertheless chosen to accommodate themselves to the needs of the bourgeois liberals. Who but the liberals can best do the badly needed job to refurbish the venal image of the U.S. imperialist establishment before the entire world?

High praise from establishment

It goes without saying that the leaders of the April 24 group—especially those like the SWP leaders—have made a mockery out of their professions of struggle against capitalism, etc., etc. And this is precisely the accusation they have made against the CP for many years.

By surrendering their own program, and adapting at the demonstrations the program of the bourgeois liberals, they have in fact shown that they have renounced any claim to representing the socialist interests of the working class. When a grouping receives the high praise of the bourgeois statesmen, capitalist media and even the approval of more conservative elements, it is a sure sign that they are completely in the orbit of the left wing of the bourgeois establishment. (The CP and the SWP are vying with each other in the crassest, most opportunist manner for the post of chief assistant to the liberal establishment in charge of taming the anti-war movement and rendering it harmless to the ruling class war effort.)

From the point of view of numbers the demonstration showed great strength and great potential. But the collusion of the leaders with imperialist liberals took the guts out of the demonstration. Instead of generating a spirit of class struggle it only reinforced the mood of class conciliation with the bourgeoisie. No wonder the Nixon administration gave its approval to April 24 and it is no surprise that the chief of the Washington police, who subsequently arrested over 12,000 people during the May Day demonstrations, praised April 24 and its organizers!

No establishment praise for May Day

It is altogether different with the May Day leaders and more particularly with the large number of activist youth around them. For several years now they have been the only ones who have been for real resistance to the imperialist establishment and in a general way have rejected the blandishments of the liberals. Unlike the April 24 group, they are opposed to cooperating with the ruling class. In previous years we have taken part in all their significant actions and will continue to do so. YAWF and Workers World supported and participated in May Day, as witness the article in this issue.

However, while they aim for militant struggle, they have placed very severe limits on the character of the struggle. It is a militant struggle within the restricted framework of pacifism, and no matter how one wishes to be militant, it is still militancy in a very narrow context.

The very idea of pacifism, in time of war particularly, cannot but help impart to the struggle passivity in tactics. Equally significant is the fact that the idea of putting up a pacifist struggle implies a renunciation of the elementary democratic right of self-defense against brutal aggression.

Implied in the strategical conception of pacifist ideology is the idea of not defending oneself, of accepting punishment passively.

Unquestionably it takes a great amount of courage and self-sacrifice to engage in pacifist tactics, but it sows illusions, which in turn bring about discouragement and demoralization. Isn't this just what the capitalist establishment wants?

Pacifist straight jacket

Even more dangerous is the fact that the practice of pacifism inculcates, consciously or

unconsciously, confidence by the masses that the government will not use force and violence to crush the movement.

Thus, when the Nixon administration decided, in the wee hours of last Saturday night, to revoke the permit of the more than 50,000 people who had gathered in the park, and threatened them with arrest if not violence, the mass of the people were taken completely by surprise and left defenseless.

The brutal manner in which the government subsequently violated every constitutional right of the demonstrators with impunity is an object lesson in the ineffectiveness of pacifist tactics. The pacifist leaders failed to realize that the state is organized violence, and it cannot be seriously challenged by pacifist tactics, no matter how militant they may be.

The May Day leaders showed tremendous idealism, a will to fight, profound sympathy for the Vietnamese people and genuine sentiments of solidarity with them. But pacifism has never, in its entire history, been able to win a single serious battle against the state, which is itself organized violence.

Gulf between leaders of

April 24 and May Day

The distance between the April 24 leaders and the May Day leaders lies in the fact that the former group are in reality conservatives and slaves to bourgeois legality, whereas the latter are willing to challenge bourgeois legality, and are really anti-establishment, but the manner in which the latter restrict and confine themselves leaves the movement helpless.

There is no substitute for a revolutionary class attitude to imperialist war as well as imperialist peace. A revolutionary cannot put any limitation on the form of the struggle against the imperialist war, if for no other reason than the bourgeoisie certainly puts no limitation on its struggle. The tactics must be adapted to the circumstances, of course. This means that the movement must employ all forms of struggle.

It is impossible to conduct a genuine revolutionary struggle without preparing the masses for self-defense. It is impossible to conduct a revolutionary struggle without warning the masses of the dangers they face and without being prepared for it in every possible way.

Main contradiction

in radical movement

The basic contradiction in the radical movement today is between those who espouse Marxism but renounce it in deeds, and in particular shun revolutionary methods of struggle, and those who make a bona fide effort in deeds to struggle but who have no Marxist conception of the class struggle, and therefore end up in a blind alley.

Workers World Party exists for the purpose of reviving and restoring revolutionary Marxism and bringing back the synthesis between the word and the deed.

by Bandaranaike and her reactionary backers is that government troops and police are still desperately trying to crush an insurrectionary threat from the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuni (JVP), popularly known as the People's Liberation Front. A New York Times dispatch dated as late as May 3 stated that the Ceylonese government had reported a "sharp increase in raids by insurgents."

Meanwhile, the "Popular Front" government of so-called socialists and communists continues to use the bloodiest methods of repression against "suspect" youth, students and workers. According to an April 19 AP dispatch, Lt. Col. Cyril Ranatunga of the government army admitted that many of the rebels

have been murdered after being captured:

"Once we are convinced prisoners are insurgents, we take them to the cemetery and dispose of them."

On the verge of collapse, the counterrevolutionary regime in Ceylon has been revived with a large influx of U.S. and British arms. Less significant weapons and planes have been flowing from India, West Pakistan, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. But the JVP movement has mass support in the countryside and is strong in cities and villages among students and workers. The rebel movement may yet overcome the counterrevolutionary "popular front" government in Colombo and install a genuine People's Republic in Ceylon.

Civil war rages in Ceylon; USSR arms reactionary regime

In an attempt to retain the confidence of the imperialist powers and even the reactionary Soviet leaders, the Bandaranaike government in Ceylon tried to get rid of its terrorist image by offering, what the U.S. imperialist press called, "am-

nesty" for all rebels between May 1 and May 4. This "amnesty" call was a fraud, however, since the Ceylonese regime itself originally declared those days as surrender days and not amnesty days.

The reality behind this maneuver

Revived national antagonisms symptom of Yugoslavia's backward momentum

by DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

The most stunning accomplishment of the Yugoslav socialist revolution was to weld nearly a dozen hostile nationalities into one country. This was realized from the heroic cooperation and sacrifice of Yugoslav partisans of all nationalities in their struggle against German fascism and sustained by the promise of equal participation in the new society.

Where common struggle once united, however, revisionist policies and the resultant restoration of class privilege in Yugoslavia have torn apart. The old animosities, based on national oppression, are flaring up once again. And the Tito regime has nothing but administrative decrees to offer as a solution, while continuing to dismantle and cripple the socialist forms that still remain.

Socialism alone can justly solve the national questions inherited from centuries of oppression. It is true that capitalism created vast nations where earlier there had been warring principalities. Its dynamic economic growth spanned whole continents with unified systems of communication and transportation. It standardized production making exchange and development possible on a global scale.

Capitalist vs. socialist unity

But all this explosive economic growth was based on the subjugation of peoples. The development of U.S. capitalism took place over the bones of the native Americans and the shackles of the Black people. Now in a worldwide decline,

capitalism is coming apart at the seams as nation after nation demands its freedom.

Socialist unification is based on cooperation rather than subjugation. The true freedom of all nations is possible for the first time in history because cooperation is the driving force in socialist production. Wherever socialism is vigorous and healthy, minorities are free to develop their own culture while integrating their labor into a mutually beneficial national production plan.

But the Tito regime in Yugoslavia, caught between the NATO bloc that was trying to crush socialism in Europe with the Cold War, and the oppressive policies of the Soviet revisionists, long ago began to be sucked into the orbit of imperialism.

Just in the past few months, many indicators have shown that Yugoslavia has traveled very far along the road of capitalist restoration. Unemployment continues to be sky-high, with many Yugoslavs working in Western Europe while there are shortages of skilled labor at home. The devaluation of the dinar, while encouraging more penetration of capitalist goods and investment, further lowers the standard of living of the people.

Living costs in Yugoslavia went up 11 per cent in both 1969 and 1970. In the meantime, Tito was trying in every degrading way to curry favor with American imperialism, from meeting with Humphrey in 1969 to pinning medals on the astronauts. He even went to see the Pope a month ago, and emerged from the holy meeting with the statement that he and the pontiff agreed on all substantial issues.

Side by side with these diplomatic moves, Yugoslavia has changed its foreign investment law to permit the imperialist bankers and industrialists to repatriate 100 per cent of their profits—none of it need be plowed back into the Yugoslavian economy any more.

Is it any wonder that such a political sweep to the right has rekindled old animosities between the nationalities? In the scramble for privileges and profits now legal in Yugoslavia, national advantages, like class ties, are weapons in the competition. When Tito visits the Pope, it has deep repercussions among the millions of Eastern Orthodox and Moslem Yugoslavs.

Oppressed hurt most by revisionism

The oppressed national minorities are of course the poorest people. They have the most to lose from a return to capitalist exploitation. It is no accident that Tito jailed seven Yugoslavs of Albanian extraction some time ago for "nationalist" activities. Albania is a country that is striving to build a truly socialist society and has broken with the revisionists of both the Soviet and Yugoslav variety. The yearning of Albanians in Yugoslavia for their national identity is a progressive phenomenon spurred on by the national chauvinism of the privileged sections of Yugoslav society.

A new unity of the oppressed and exploited workers and peasants in Yugoslavia will depend on a revival of revolutionary socialism. Until the rightward course is halted by such an upsurge, there can only be a deepening of national contradictions and fractures.

Part V

The story of Tricky Dick Nixon

The rise of the bankers' boy

by F.O. RICHARDSON

In the fall of 1946 when the campaign for Congress was about to start, much of the Soviet Union still lay in ruins. Some 20 million Russians had died in the war as they carried the brunt of the struggle and smashed the back of the German Army.

There were plenty of things that a Soviet worker might have found to criticize in the government; certainly Stalin's rule was autocratic and the Soviet state lacked the freedoms that workers' rule must bring in the longer run and the Soviet leaders were not doing much to help their fellow revolutionaries in next-door China. But there was one thing that no honest critic could say, and that was that the Soviet Union wanted war or "world conquest."

War was the last thing that anyone in the Soviet Union needed.

Yet almost since the ending of the war, the U.S. military brass and politicians and press drummed away at the theme: "Russia is causing trouble. Russia is aggressive. Russia wants to conquer the world."

Often the message was conveyed by omitting all mention of U.S. provocations such as deliberate disruption of currency in Soviet-conquered Berlin. When Russians answered with defensive restrictions, these were described as unprovoked, cold-blooded attacks on "mom's apple pie."

A growing number of confused American people were beginning to play back this version of events programmed into their minds: Communism was bad, and it was a threat.

Communism, they were told, wasn't workers running their own society. It wasn't the throwing out of a few rich owners and the building of a world where everyone works for common needs. And anyway, it was some goddamn foreign thing that would never work here.

Nationwide the GOP adopted a new method of beating Democrats. It was based on a study made by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce: people were leary of Communism; so call the Democrats "Communists."

The method was used throughout the country beginning in 1946. Nixon proved to be a master at it, and with the possible exception of Senator Joseph McCarthy, he carried it further than any leading politician.

In the eyes of Democrats this is his biggest crime. Even today they could forgive him for sending 20,000 American boys to their death in Asia, or killing a million Vietnamese. But they could never forgive him for calling them "Communists."

After all, here they were members of the same clubs as their Republican opponents, took money from many of the same big businessmen, got together to discuss methods of exploiting workers and aiding businessmen. That these friendly GOP rivals could accuse them of being disloyal to the big business interests they both serve! That was truly unforgivable!

Nixon debated Voorhis. That is, he charged him with being linked to Communists. Voorhis sputtered denials; Nixon went on to new charges. Voorhis looked like a fool. Nixon looked young and confident.



Issues that might affect a worker's job, housing, life, these were blurred in generalities or ignored entirely.

But just in case this wasn't enough, the Nixon-Chotiner forces started vast whispering campaigns that falsely accused Voorhis of voting for bills that helped Florida but not California orange growers, that Voorhis was against production of wine and liquor—a big item in California grape country—and they even put pressure on small businessmen's credit if they backed Voorhis.

Across the country Republicans using the same method won. Nixon won 64,784 to 49,431. He was on his way.

On November 7, 1946, Nixon's victory was reported in small print in back pages of the New York Times with the wrong middle initial. Front page news in the same edition was, "U.S. proposes that it rule Pacific Isles—strategic areas an issue."

It was one more link in the aggressive U.S. imperialist policy that would lead to war in Korea and Indochina.

American youth now dying in Southeast Asia were not yet born.

(In the next issue: the case that made the bankers' boy president.)

Rogers in the Middle East

Mission to bolster Israeli racist gov't

by ELLEN PIERCE

Secretary of State William Rogers has been dispatched to the Middle East on what the U.S. government calls a mission to seek a formula for peace in that area. But what Rogers is really after is a way to preserve the vast human and oil resources of the Mideast with all their economic and military importance, for exploitation and control by U.S. imperialism. He, and the capitalist class he represents, are indeed seeking a formula—a formula to prevent the oil monopolies from “losing” what was never rightly theirs to begin with.

The fabulous oil wealth that enriches Standard, Esso, etc., and is one of the props of the whole imperialist system, is now being threatened by the Arab liberation movement. That—not “peace”—is what Rogers’ trip is all about.

Before heading for the capitals of the reactionary, pro-U.S. Arab countries—Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon—as well as Cairo and Jerusalem, Rogers made two stops. The first was in London for a meeting of SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization) at which various colonial puppets and their Western masters gathered to discuss Vietnam and China.

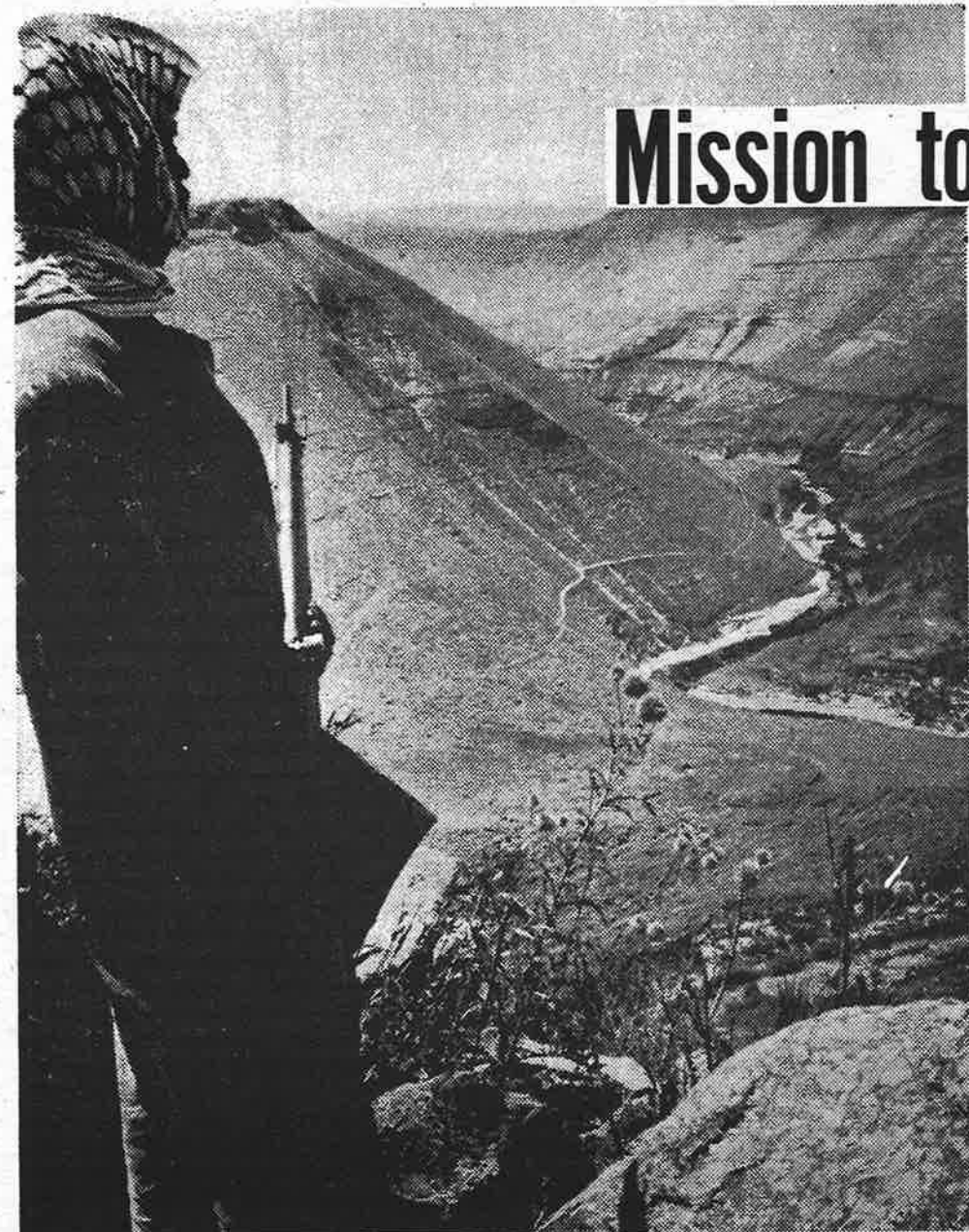
Then he flew off to Ankara, Turkey, for the foreign ministers’ meeting of CENTO (Central Treaty Organiza-

tion). Martial law was declared in eleven Turkish provinces, which include most major cities, to prevent any protest against Rogers and U.S. policy in the Middle East or Vietnam. The U.S. has numerous military installations in Turkey, which borders on both the USSR and the Mediterranean and controls the Dardanelles.

A member of NATO and CENTO, Turkey has had many demonstrations and so-called “terrorist acts” by workers and students who want the U.S. out of their country. Particularly worrisome to the officials who announced the imposition of martial law were reports that Turkish students have been receiving training with Arab guerrillas in Syria.

While Rogers’ imperialist jaunt is being billed as a quest for peace and Israel’s image as a brave little nation is being re-heated to be served up to the American people by the establishment press here, a more honest appraisal of the situation comes from South Africa. The leaders of this Nazi-like country, where Black people have not been the victims of total genocide only because their starvation wage-labor is so profitable, have likened Israel’s position to their own.

Prime Minister Vorster has said that Israel, like South Africa, has an apartheid problem—how to deal (continued on page 19)



Syrian peasant stands guard over his homeland.

by M. MARGOLIES

In November 1969, U.S. President Nixon repudiated the use and development of germ warfare weaponry. In February 1970, he supposedly extended the ban to cover toxins, the poisonous products of harmful bacteria. It is now clear that he was lying.

Nixon had stated that “...the United States will confine its biological research to defensive measures such as immunization and safety measures.” However, he has been exposed for what he is. For example, the Wall Street Journal questioned Col. Donald Howie, chief of life sciences for the army and a medical doctor. “Asked the difference between the current ‘defensive’ biological research and the ‘offensive’ research that prevailed before the president’s statement, Col. Howie replied that ‘...there is no difference. I wouldn’t say that we were doing anything at all different.’”

In addition, Nixon had pledged to end secret biological research. Again he lied: Secrecy shrouds the entire operation. It is now known, however, that the army is continuing to work on such diseases as bubonic plague, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and tularemia.

In the middle of the fourteenth century, bubonic plague swept the world. Over 25 million died—from China to England. One hundred thousand died in London, one and a half million died in Germany, and half of the Italian population was wiped out.

Germ warfare in Vietnam?

Six years ago, a bubonic plague epidemic occurred in Vietnam. There were 4,500 known cases in 1965 and 2,649 in the first six months of 1966. Despite many recent wars and natural disasters, this was apparently the only epidemic of its kind. Was it the result of U.S. experimentation?

“Plague has no significant effect on U.S. troops, since every man receives two shots before arriving in Vietnam and boosters every four months. For Vietnamese living under government control, vaccine and treatment are almost always nearby. But for the enemy Viet Cong, North Vietnamese troops, and those living in V.C. areas, the plague may well become a more deadly killer than either side expected.” (Time Magazine, Sept. 2, 1966.)

At that date, the Defense Department had a contract with Traveler’s Research Corporation of Hartford, Connecticut. The purpose: to produce large quantities of the bacilli that induce bubonic plague and tularemia.

According to Nixon’s statements, the Fort Detrick, Maryland facilities—a major center for germ warfare research—were supposed to have been closed down. To

get around this, there were secret plans to transfer the staff to Dugway Proving Grounds in Utah. Because of a supposed leak in information, this order is said to have been postponed for now.

One government consultant described the situation: “At Dugway you’ve got the largest chemical and biological warfare testing facility in the world already. Now they’re talking about expanding it and won’t let anyone, even Americans, see what’s going on there.” According to the Wall Street Journal, the army’s germ warfare research provides Utah’s seventh largest industry.

Long history of germ warfare

In the early 1950’s, Dugway was already experimenting with the deadly anthrax germ. At one point a cupful of the germ was poured on a plot of land near Dugway, in order to find out how long it would remain infectious. The Air Force maps now mark that plot as a “permanent contaminated area.”

(Germ warfare is a very old American tradition. Even before the founding of the U.S., blankets and clothing infected with smallpox were sent to Indian tribes so that the land would be cleared for the developing capitalist society.)

Dugway broke into the news in 1968 when escaping nerve gas killed 6,400 sheep. More recently, another 1,200 sheep died near there. The government denied any responsibility, claiming that they were killed by an unusual buildup of poisonous weeds. Nevertheless, one scientist testified at a congressional hearing that, “...there could have been something from Dugway (testing) that has accumulated (in the soil) over the years that could have caused part of that buildup.”

The U.S. government admits to using many terrible weapons in Vietnam not banned by Nixon’s lying speeches. These include defoliants and herbicides. In fact, the U.S. has carried out the open destruction of gigantic tracts of land in Southeast Asia. It is also widely known that a number of the defoliants have caused illness, death, and birth defects. This is apart from the terrible, murderous U.S. bombing raids—all in the name of “conventional” warfare.

The U.S. rulers are desperately trying to expand their power, and control the world, for the god of profit. Their very acts and secret plans threaten to throw humanity back into the horrors of the years of the plague. Only the defeat of U.S. imperialism can save world society from their barbarous weapons and eventual destruction.

Nixon’s “ban” a lie

**Military
still
incubates
germ war**

Auburn relatives protest beatings

NEW YORK, April 22 — The enraged parents, wives and sisters of brutalized Auburn prisoners called a press conference outside of the office of the Department of Corrections here today to protest the beating and gassing of prisoners at Auburn State prison last Sunday, April 18. The sidewalk press conference drew crowds of passersby as well as reporters to hear firsthand accounts of prison terror.

On April 18 the relatives had gone up to Auburn on a bus organized by the Prisoners Solidarity Committee of Youth Against War & Fascism. Many of them were to see their imprisoned brothers, husbands and sons for the first time in years. They were kept waiting outside the prison walls for hours on end and then only allowed to see their relatives for one hour. When one of the prisoners, Sharean (Michael Lewis), protested this treatment he was clubbed and tear gassed (see doctor's report below).

Speaking here today were the parents of Sharean; a former prisoner at Auburn concentration camp who did five years there, Abdul Malik; Attorney Lou Steel, one of the lawyers who are representing the Auburn 6 (six men being framed up on charges that grew out of a prison rebellion last November 4); and Claudette Moody, a sister of Aki (Earl Moody), one of the Auburn 6).

Mrs. Vera Prout, mother of Mori (Russell)

(continued on page 20)



Parents and committee members at PSC press conference: (l. to r.) Sue Higa, Mrs. Vera Prout (mother of Mori), Leone White, Francis Ray, and Claudette Moody (prisoners' sisters).

Doctor reports on injured prisoner

Gassed Auburn prisoner in "poor condition"

At the request of the Medical Committee on Human Rights, Dr. Larry Levy went to the prison hospital at Auburn, N.Y., to examine six prisoners who had been brutally teargassed on April 18. His report on the deplorable condition of one of these men, Sharean (Michael Lewis), follows.

MEMORANDUM

TO: COMMISSIONER RUSSELL OSWALD, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FROM: DR. LAWRENCE LEVY
SUBJECT: MEDICAL REPORT ON MICHAEL LEWIS. (Report on other 5 prisoners examined at Auburn Correctional Facility to follow.)

Although it was not my specific purpose to judge the severity of methods employed by prison officials, I feel that unless I make some comments regarding these methods, and the events of April 18, 1971, the medical picture as a whole will not be fully understood.

On the evening of the above date at approximately 6 p.m. Michael Lewis (Sharean), Harold Johnson (Hassan), Robert Clarke (Kareem), and Charles Leon Hill were subjected to so severe a teargas attack that one of them, Michael Lewis, still suffers in a hospital bed. From prisoner accounts, which were corroborated by the prison nurse and the medical records, these four men were continuously exposed to tear gas for at least 17 hours.

The severity of this treatment can only be appreciated after seeing Michael Lewis. When I saw him, three and a half days after the gassing, he looked acutely ill. Indeed he was. He was in a

hospital bed, able to move only with great difficulty, and obviously suffering from much pain. Of even greater significance, from a medical standpoint, his respiration was very labored. In addition, his temperature was 101 F.

I received permission to review the medical records of Michael Lewis and five other prisoners. Michael Lewis first received attention approximately three hours after the gas attack. This attention consisted of oxygen administered in the gassed area by the prison nurse. The oxygen was only given for a few minutes out of each of a few hours. When he and the others were not receiving oxygen they continued to breathe the gas-laden air.

Michael Lewis was vomiting, in great agony from the burning in his chest and throat, and could hardly breathe. He requested to be moved in shackles. This was denied. He asked for juice to relieve the burning in his throat, this too was denied.

It is my opinion that a physician should have seen him that night. None came however. He was forced to remain the whole time in his cell where heavy concentrations of gas remained. It was not until after Mrs. Weissman, a legal assistant, demanded that he be removed and seen by a physician that he was finally seen by Dr. Biardi. That was 11 a.m. the following day.

By this time his breathing had become markedly labored, his temperature had risen to 102 F., and he was unable to stand. At this time his situation was critical. He was then admitted to the prison hospital.

Dr. Biardi, the prison physician, made the diagnosis of a "pneumonitis with secondary infection." Sharean was started on antibiotics. No effort was initially made to determine by Gram stain or bacteriological culture what the infectious

organism was. A culture was not done until April 21st.

I performed a history and physical examination on Michael Lewis on April 22, 1971 at approximately 10 a.m.

He complained of much difficulty breathing, pain in his throat, head and neck. In addition, he complained of numbness of his right thumb.

On examination I found him to be in moderately severe distress. He seemed anxious and somewhat confused. His vital signs were as follows:

Temperature 101 F.

Blood Pressure 140/100

Pulse 120/min.

Respirations 34/min.

His usual weight is 205-210 pounds, he weighed 191 3/4 pounds. Examination of his mouth revealed his lips to be all chapped and cracked. His pharynx was injected. He had severe pain on extension of his neck. His breath sounds were markedly decreased with severe wheezing throughout both inspiration and expiration. Coarse rhonchi were also heard throughout. His right wrist revealed a bruise on the radial aspect. In addition, he demonstrated generalized weakness.

His laboratory studies indicated an elevated White Blood Cell count of some 16,000. Chest X-rays taken on 4/19 were inadequate. An X-ray taken on 4/21 was negative.

My impression is that he sustained a chemical pneumonitis secondary to the prolonged effect of the gas. This is complicated by a probable bacterial bronchitis. Although his condition seems to have improved, he still is in poor condition. The bronchitis has not to date responded to the treatment being employed. In addition, it is my impression that Michael Lewis requires some form of IPPB (intermittent positive pressure breathing). Since this treatment is not available at the prison hospital, I strongly recommend arrangement be made for his care.

In summary, Michael Lewis appears to have been viciously treated. His medical prognosis remains guarded.

Lawrence A. Levy, M.D.

from behind the walls of
auburn concentration camp

prisoners call out: freedom

order pamphlet from:

PRISONERS SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE of YAWF

58 West 25th Street

New York, N.Y. 10010

\$1.00



Viet vets jar Washington with war crimes protest

by JOHN LEWIS (ret.), Natl Field Organizer of the American Servicemen's Union

WASHINGTON— Paul Withers walks with a limp. He is a veteran of the war in Indochina. He has nine purple hearts, a silver star, a bronze star, a distinguished service cross—symbols, he said, of "dishonor, shame and inhumanity," memories of a "Vietnamese people whose hearts were broken, not won." He threw the lot at the gleaming Capitol building.

Terry Klug, a national organizer for the American Servicemen's Union said, as he threw his dishonorable discharge papers at the Capitol building to the cheers of Vietnam veterans, "I spent two years in Leavenworth prison because I worked for the American Servicemen's Union and because I refused to fight in this imperialist war."

Terry Klug and Paul Withers were two of over 1,500 veterans of the Indochina war, ex-GIs and active-duty GIs who marched and camped in Washington, D.C., April 19-23. They came to Washington to show the politicians that they are opposed to the war in Indochina and the atrocities that have been taking place there. They also expressed their disgust with the high unemployment rates of the 500,000 Vietnam veterans and how employers discriminate openly against hiring them because of the high rate of anti-war militancy the vets have.

Many of the Vietnam veterans testified before various Congressional committees, after they forced themselves into these "hallowed halls" of the imperialist politicians. They told of invasions of Laos and Cambodia that happened as long ago as 1968 and 1969. Others told of having to sign statements swearing, under penalty of long prison terms,

never to reveal what they had done.

On the first day of the vets' stay in Washington over 1,000 of them marched on Arlington Cemetery chanting, "One, two, three, four; we don't want your fucking war!" They all knew from their own experience just what the war was about. Their buddies lie dead in the ground, while David Rockefeller is drilling for oil off the coast of Vietnam.

Vets barred from Arlington

The vets were turned away from Arlington. The "caretaker" said the demonstration of the vets' disgust with the war was sacrilegious. One vet's response was, "Yeah, the only way I can get into that cemetery is if I'm dead." Many of the angered vets wanted to demand their right to enter the cemetery, but were held back by the conservative leadership of Vietnam Vets Against the War who were sponsoring the action. A crowd of the Daughters of the American Revolution stood by as the vets marched back to D.C. This right wing organization had just been allowed in the cemetery to whip up pro-war sentiment over the dead buddies of the vets.

On Wednesday, April 21, the American Servicemen's Union called for a march on the Justice Department to free the Camp McCoy Three (ASU organizers and Vietnam veterans being framed for alleged bombings at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin on July 26, 1970).

After a march around the vets' encampment, over 200 paraded up Constitution Avenue against the traffic. The militant marchers chanted: "Jail Mitchell; Free the Three," "Big Firms Get Rich, GIs Die," "Free the Camp McCoy Three,

Jail the Brass."

Rally at Justice Department

A rally was held on the steps of the Justice Department where Tom Chase and Steve Geden (two of the McCoy defendants), Terry Klug, this reporter and an active-duty ASU organizer, Bob Dorsey, spoke.

Tom Chase told the crowd, "The Government case against us is a complete frameup. On February 11, Attorney General Mitchell personally read the indictment against us charging us as bombers. Well, these pigs have the nerve to charge anybody with bombing while their hands

none of the leaders of VVAW said anything about how these politicians voted for the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, nor how they still vote war credits for the imperialist slaughter.

The leaders of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War are mainly ex-officers who claim that war criminal Lt. Calley is their "brother Rusty Calley." These ex-officers never say anything about the other wars of imperialism such as the war against Black America, or the impending war in the Middle East.

One active-duty GI from the 82nd Airborne Division, who had gone



Vietnam Vets Against the War stage mock search and destroy mission on steps of Capitol.

are dripping with the blood of over one million Vietnamese people and over 55,000 American GIs, and while they are dropping 7-1/2 ton bombs on the people of Vietnam. We are innocent! Jail Mitchell and Nixon and Rockefeller, the real criminals!"

Officers mislead rank and file vets

The hundreds of vets who came from every section of the country were for the immediate withdrawal of the troops in Indochina. Many of them were unemployed, many wounded and maimed for life. The overwhelming majority were for militant action to stop the war now. But in many cases the leadership of the veterans was misleadership. True, Nixon was furious about the vets being in Washington, but at the same time the liberal-imperialists like Kennedy, Muskie and McGovern—the very same politicians who made a deal with Nixon not to oppose his invasion of Laos—took full advantage of the misleadership to make themselves the heroes of this anti-war action. And

AWOL to come to Washington, summed it up beautifully by saying, "I'm opposed to the war in Vietnam, I was there. But what about other wars? What about the system itself? I can just see it if things go like they are here, in 1980 there will be a Jordanian Veterans Against the War." (He had been one of the GIs put on alert to go to Jordan back in September 1970).

This GI was one of many, along with the ASU, at the encampment who opposed the policy of collaborating with the liberal imperialists that the officer-leaders of VVAW were carrying out. Many rank and file vets wanted to expose them for what they are—imperialists who want to get out of a war they are losing so they can win one somewhere else, like the Middle East, Korea, or Black America.

A truly independent movement of GIs—independent both of the brass and of liberal imperialist politics—will be led by the privates, the spec 4s, and the rest of the rank and file who have learned from their own bitter experience to hate the whole rotten system that has enslaved them.



Vets in Washington (LNS Photo).

The battle of Washington: it's only the beginning



Flaming barricade blocks Washington street.

(continued from page 1)

dope and hear the rock music — went home. And the more serious anti-war fighters abandoned the rock concert-Woodstock atmosphere that had permeated the park in order to deal with the question of how to organize the protests for Monday.

Police attack women's march

Most of those who were to stay for the week gathered at George Washington and American Universities when the park was declared off limits. A spontaneous women's march began at George Washington University that afternoon and headed out for the headquarters of the racist, reactionary Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). The police attacked the march as it was gathering momentum but that only inspired more people to join and the demonstrators were not dispersed until they reached the State Department.

Monday: take the streets

The rest of Sunday afternoon was taken up by meetings — all over town. People met on the basis of regions to discuss tactics and get assigned targets for the next morning. These meetings were characterized by an intense seriousness — something not seen in movement gatherings for a long time. Large groups listened attentively under difficult conditions to the plans for the coming struggles. Despite the overall pacifist strategy of the demonstrations, the militant determination to struggle was the underlying mood of most of the youth.

(With the exception of ourselves — delegations from Youth Against War & Fascism from Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, New York City and Wilmington — there were absolutely no other organized tendencies who had come down to participate in the actions. All of the so-called Marxist groups boycotted this important action for the usual rotten reasons that boil down to simply an unwillingness to be involved in a militant struggle.)

The YAWF delegation here concentrated on organizing for Monday's demonstration in the area of George Washington University — near the Francis Scott Key Bridge and Avenue M — where some of the heaviest actions took place.

Barricades in the streets

On Monday, 4:30 a.m., we hit the streets and stayed there for five hours. Demonstrators dis-

played a great deal of ingenuity and flexibility in the face of police assaults. Tear gas canisters were tossed back into the police ranks; barricades were quickly built in the streets; squads of people hit a target and then quickly moved on before the pigs could grab them. YAWF had set up squads of people, usually five, to stick together and take care of each other. Each squad, or affinity group, had a flag or banner so that as we moved we could keep track of where our comrades were. These banners also helped give cohesiveness and direction to the demonstrators in the area.

By Sunday the government had already massed 4,000 troops from Ft. Bragg and Andrews AFB in Washington. In addition to every cop in D.C., 2,000 Marines and the National Guard were also called up. On Monday, the battle became so intense that martial law was declared in a 15-square block area around George Washington University.

Residents throw food to prisoners

Reports of 2,000 arrested on the morning of May 3 grew to 7,000 busted by early evening. Several thousand people who had been picked up in the police dragnet of the city were held at RFK Stadium, guarded by the 82nd Airborne Division. Other detention centers were set up all over the city — one in a parking lot. Those held in the stadium concentration camp were not fed and had no toilet facilities for hours. However, sympathetic residents in the area tossed food over a fence to the demonstrators held inside — a small but significant show of solidarity.

Monday evening, the establishment press unanimously declared that the demonstration had been a failure — the government was still functioning. It had been a mistake on the part of the leadership of the May Day actions to claim to stop the government if it didn't stop the war. The struggle against the war will be a much more protracted battle than a week in Washington. Nevertheless, the action itself was a great success in terms of the tens of thousands of youth it attracted who were willing to put their necks on the line, to show a combative spirit, to say — no more "business as usual" as long as the U.S. genocide in Vietnam goes on.

(In fact, the establishment press had to admit that the government cleared the park Sunday because they had been caught totally by surprise by

the huge outpouring of an estimated 50,000 people there the night before.)

Tues: march on Justice Dpt.

The main scheduled action for Tuesday, May 4, was a march on the Justice Department, the hated center for government repression of the Black liberation struggle and the anti-war movement. Attorney General Mitchell gazed over the crowd of about 5,000 from his balcony as chants of "Stop the war against Indochina and Black America," initiated by YAWF, were thrown up at him — the enemy.

A rally was held on the steps of the Justice Department. Representing the anti-war rage of rank-and-file GIs, John Lewis, National Field Organizer for the American Servicemen's Union, spoke. He concentrated his talk on the case of the Camp McCoy 3 — three ASU organizers framed up, by Mitchell himself, in a bombing "plot" at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. Lewis called for freedom for the McCoy 3 and all political prisoners being persecuted by the U.S. government.

Sue Higa of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee of Youth Against War & Fascism also spoke on the question of the prisoners of U.S. imperialism. "There are two wars going on," she pointed out. "One against the Vietnamese people and one right here at home against the Black and oppressed people. And the U.S. concentration camps are filled with the oppressed." She urged the people to support the many prison rebellions that have taken place all over the country in addition to supporting political prisoners like Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins, Angela Davis and Ruchell Magee.

15 prisoners to a cell

As the crowd stood there, police suddenly gave the order to disperse. But before anyone could even leave, the pigs had closed off the area and began to throw tear gas, making it clear that they were going to bust everyone they could. Two thousand demonstrators were busted here alone.

The leaders at the rally advised everyone to sit down and just submit to the arrest. We opposed this pacifist tactic of submissiveness. We have found on numerous occasions that the police only use this opportunity to beat people unmercifully while they are down. It is also a demoralizing tactic to be merely led away like sheep. Such tactics, in fact, only put the people at the mercy of the pigs. And the cops are not dissuaded from violence for "humanitarian" reasons. We in YAWF have always maintained that it is the people's right to defend themselves and that self-defense is the only thing the people can rely on — not the mercy of the capitalist state.

In this bust almost all of our people were arrested. Those of us who were staffing the YAWF center here could not locate many of the people after 24 hours. Prisoners were not allowed to make the one phone call they are supposed to be entitled to. Often 15 people were stuffed into one cell so that there wasn't even room to sit down. Many of those arrested reported getting no food or water for hours on end.

Rebellion at U. of Md.

Today, May 5, reports have come to us from the University of Maryland at College Park that there was a demonstration of over 3,000 students there. Rennie Davis, one of the May Day Tribe leaders, spoke at a rally and then the crowd moved out, first tearing down the U.S. flag at the campus ROTC building, then marching to Route 1 where they blocked traffic, overturned a gas compressor and set it on fire.

The government sent in 200 cops with dogs which viciously pursued and bit people. But the students fought back with rocks and bottles. Three hundred state troopers were then called in and 42 people arrested. But the demonstrators refused to disperse. Finally the National Guard was called out and martial law declared in the area.

This action, inspired by the Washington events, is only one of many that took place today. As one of the chants here proclaimed, "The whole world is watching." People throughout the country saw what was done here and drew inspiration from the militant spirit of struggle that prevailed. In many cases the demonstrators were hampered by

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Masses turn out for April 24

500,000
jam the streets
of D.C.



A sea of people march on the Capitol building.

200,000 march in record turnout for San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24—In this city, too, today's anti-war protest seemed to turn up new layers of the population which were eager to demonstrate opposition to the war. A record march of somewhere over 200,000 people began the long march from the Embarcadero at around 9:00 a.m. to Golden Gate Park's Polo Grounds. As in Washington, GIs and veterans (estimated to be on the march in the thousands) were at the front of the huge protest.

Contingents of Third World people, trade unionists, women, gay people, an anti-imperialist contingent and a political prisoners contingent dotted the way with banners and signs—including the demands to free Bobby Seale, Angela Davis and the Soledad Brothers. The anti-imperialist contingent carried huge NLF flags near the front of the march. By the middle of the day, the march stretched about 7 miles (sidewalk to sidewalk) from the starting point to the huge rally site.

"Raza si, guerra no!"

The large Third World contingent—including delegations of Chicanos, Native Americans, and

Asian-Americans—was one of the most spirited in today's march. Chants of "Raza si, guerra no," and "One, two, three, four, we don't want this racist war!" were kept up throughout the march. About 2,000 women marched together from Rossi Park to the Polo Grounds after a rally at the departure point.

Speakers at the main rally of the day included a Vietnamese student bringing greetings of solidarity from her people; Delia Alvarez, sister of the first prisoner of war (her brother was captured in 1964); Paul Schrade, representing the UAW; Dick Gregory; Aileen Hernandez, president of the National Organization of Women; and Assemblyman John Burton.

Also scheduled to speak was Rep. Paul McCloskey, an up-and-coming Republican "dove" who was counting on this demonstration to further his reputation as a leading spokesman of anti-war sentiment. His plans were abruptly changed, however, when militants from the La Raza contingent took the stage to protest the use of the rally by politicians to further their own political ambitions.

Chicanos take the platform

Many in the Third World contingent were also dissatisfied with the organizers' failure to include speakers who would deal with the problems of oppressed peoples, the fight for political prisoners like Bobby Seale and Angela Davis and the issues of racism, unemployment and poverty. Arturo Hernandez, speaking for the Brown Berets (a militant Chicano group), later protested against the "music, dope and party atmosphere" and the failure of the demonstration's organizers to deal with "the problems of racism, unemployment, the poor" and "the real Vietnam issues."

The Raza contingent, he complained, was "placed at the end of the march by the Student Mobilization Committee, using us as a token and playing the same game as this racist society."

Abe Tapia, president of the Mexican-American Political Association, who was scheduled to speak, sensed this feeling of frustration and invited the Third World people there to come to the microphone and have their say. He also demanded that the rock music that had been played intermittently during the demonstration be stopped. As one of the Brown Beret speakers put it, "This

(continued on page 12)

The very large demonstration in Washington on April 24—some estimates were a half a million—certainly gave visible proof of the fact that more people than ever before are for an immediate end to the Indochinese war and the withdrawal of U.S. troops. There were tens of thousands in Washington who had never been on an anti-war demonstration before, including many veterans of Vietnam.

The feeling there was of participating in an action that had the support of the majority of the people. However, there was another very important aspect to the relaxed, holiday atmosphere in Washington. Not only the mass of the people, but a large section of the ruling class, the people with power who wield it so cruelly and readily when they feel their interests are being threatened, had also sanctioned this demonstration.

The "good-natured" behavior of the police (whose capacity for fascist brutality was re-proven just a few days later), the friendliness of the news media, and the participation of capitalist politicians from every rung of the pecking order betrayed the fact that a good section of the Establishment, those more "realistic" about their defeat at the hands of the Vietnamese people, collaborated with the organizers of the demonstration and made it their own.

While the demonstration made more dramatic the point that has been shown by numerous public opinion polls, it did very little to prepare the American workers and oppressed for the kind of struggle that will be necessary to end imperialist war. This kind of demonstration, in which the masses are led to rely on the mercy of the ruling class powers, seems a huge success when there is no contest, no struggle involved, merely a display of numbers.

The NPAC (National Peace Action Coalition) which organized the demonstration brought out hundreds of thousands, but only to turn them over to the capitalist politicians who dominated the political tone of the action. NPAC made every effort to suppress the inclusion of those questions on which the ruling class is united, such as its war against Black America and its efforts to strangle the Arab Revolution. It covers its betrayal of these struggles by "single issue" demagoguery.

The people who came to Washington in droves—young people whose lives will be ripped apart by imperialist adventures, Black people and other oppressed who live the struggle every day, workers whose crushing burden of trying to live decently is made more difficult with each crisis of the system—must learn the truth about imperialism. They must be organized independently of the rulers, for it is this ruling class that will have to be crushed before there can be real peace.

The success of the Washington demonstration should be credited to the heroic Vietnamese people. It is their relentless armed struggle that has caused a large part of the U.S. imperialists to want out of Vietnam. The "peacefulness" of the April 24 demonstration was bought with the blood of the Vietnamese fighters, and not the coin of bourgeois pacifism.

PL chauvinists fail to disrupt Harlem rally

The inspiring success of the Third World coalition May Day demonstration (see accompanying article) owed no thanks to the Progressive Labor Party. PL planned a march into the Black community of Harlem whose route and timing would have crossed the Third World March.

In the light of PL's constant attacks on the Black Panther Party, the Young Lords Party and other organizations of the oppressed people in their press, the proposed march was nothing but a provocation and an insult to the Black and Puerto Rican communities, who don't need to have the message of May Day brought in from the outside.

Its provocative intent could also be seen in that PL originally announced their march for May 2, but changed it to May 1 after the Third World demonstration was proposed.

The Black Workers Council asked the white members of Youth Against War & Fascism and other whites who support self-determination for the oppressed to try and influence the people mobilized by PL as they gathered at 110 St. and Broadway, near Columbia University.

YAWF, the American Servicemen's Union, the Women's Bail Fund and the Committee to Support Middle East Liberation passed out a leaflet to the PL crowd entitled "What is wrong with this march?" Posing the question, how can white radicals fight against racism and imperialism and show their solidarity with the oppressed, the handout answered:

"Precisely by fighting the imperialists, the exploiters and the racists. But where are (they)? The white ruling class establishment and all its institutions of repression and war are in the white community! That is where they should be confronted.

"Your leaders have said that they want to bring the message of socialism to the Black and Latin people. But what oppressed people need and want more than anything from white radicals is not a message brought into their community from without, but a struggle against white racism in the oppressor nation. Are there not enough symbols of racism and exploitation to expose downtown?...

"For white radicals to march against racism through Harlem, whose residents know it only too well because they are its victims, is only an affront to the Black and Latin communities."

This leaflet, explaining in a concrete way the profound question of respect for the struggles of oppressed nations, was well-received by many of the people assembled at 110 St. About 40 of them left the PL demo and went with some YAWF people to a rally for Angela Davis at the California Chamber of Commerce. SDS members from Columbia also passed out a leaflet directed to the same points.

Most of the forces who finally set off with PL were imported from other cities across the country. The late arrival of their buses meant that the PL contingent never crossed the Third World demonstration after all. A distasteful and provocative situation was averted.



MPI, Third World YAWF and YLP contingents march in Harlem demonstration.

Third World groups celebrate May Day

A historical first in Harlem

by TOM SOTO

"Workers and oppressed peoples of the world, unite — When? — Now!" That was one of the slogans that could be heard on 125 Street, mid-afternoon, May Day.

For the first time in many years a militant demonstration in the true May Day spirit of proletarian internationalism was taking place in the communities of the oppressed people within the United States.

"We demand jobs...Despierta boricua, defende lo tuyo (wake up Puerto Ricans and defend what's yours)...We demand equal pay and employment for women...Jivaro si, yanqui no (common folks yes, imperialism no)...Estudiantes, obreros, unidos venceremos (students and workers, together we will conquer)...shouted militant marchers as they passed the broken-down tenement buildings and crowded streets of "El Barrio," Spanish Harlem.

People everywhere giving us the fist, waving Puerto Rican, Black Liberation, Vietnamese and Chinese flags. Young and old standing on fire escapes, looking out of windows waving in solidarity. A young Puerto Rican man carrying a banner which read "Stop the war against Indochina and Black America" pointed up to a window saying, "You see the old woman up there. She is very sick and the landlord evicted her from the apartment house. Look how she waves and smiles at us." The oppressed knew the demonstration was for them.

The march was part of a celebration to commemorate May Day, international workers' day. The demonstration was originally organized by the Black Workers Council and later sponsored by a coalition of organizations from the oppressed communities which included Movimiento Pro Independencia (MPI), Third World Women's Alliance, I Wor Kuen, Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Young Lords Party (YLP), Movimiento Obrero Latino, Health Revolutionary Unity Movement (HRUM), Revolutionary Dominican Movement and the Third World Caucus of Youth Against War & Fascism. Others participating in the march were the Iranian Students Association and El Comité.

The contingent we marched with had banners saying "U.S. out of Puerto Rico — All power to the people." A brother who had just finished serving a 5-year stretch at Auburn Prison carried a banner reading "Tear down the concentration camps — Prisoners Solidarity Committee." In this contingent YAWF found itself between MPI and YLP (pretty good company). MPI led with a large banner showing a gear right in the middle, symbolizing the industrial working class. They raised such slogans as: Proletarios del mundo, unidos venceremos (proletarians of the world, together we will conquer); Independence and socialism, down with imperialism; El poder del obrero ese si es poder (the power of

the worker — that's real power). The YLP marched behind us in columns of four to a revolutionary cadence which went: Collazo, Feliciano and Lebron, we love the people, we serve the people. The three named are Puerto Rican political prisoners being held in American jails.

The march was tremendous, starting out at four different points (110 St. and 8 Ave., 155 St. and 8 Ave., 115 St. and Lexington Ave. and 138 St. and Brown Place) and converging at 127 St. between 7 and 8 Avenues. One thousand people gathered to declare their solidarity with the international working class and oppressed peoples' struggles around the world.

The significance of the demonstration was not its numbers, though impressive, but rather its internationalist spirit and working class orientation. At the rally speaker after speaker, standing between Vietnamese and Chinese flags, proclaimed solidarity with the people of Vietnam, Palestine and all those fighting U.S. imperialism. Black, Latin and Asian workers spoke of the need to struggle in the shops and factories and eliminate all forms of class oppression and exploitation. Third World women spoke of their special oppression and the kind of struggle they had to wage (anti-racist, sexist, capitalist). The rally was chaired by Bill Epton of BWC and Carmen Baerga of MPI.

Every speaker pointed out that in order to eliminate oppression and exploitation capitalism had to be overthrown and socialism established. And that it is only by organizing the working class that this can be done.

There are plenty of workers in Harlem and El Barrio.



Representative of I Wor Kuen addresses crowd; Bill Epton of Black Workers Council (at left) chaired the rally.



April 24 in San Francisco.

— San Francisco march

(continued from page 10)

isn't Woodstock...this isn't a festival...this is a protest!"

This frustration, of course, was caused by the NPAC organizers who were bent on keeping militants from speaking at the rally while at the same time handing over the platform to imperialist politicians like McCloskey. McCloskey never did speak, though. The rally was abruptly ended by NPAC when it became clear that more militants from La Raza were coming forward to speak—so they just shut off the sound and told everyone the demonstration was over.

YAWF statement at people's press conference

A step forward in the struggle

WASHINGTON, May 5—A People's Press Conference was held on the East Mall of the Capitol building here today, as demonstrators gathered together for the march on the Capitol. The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice invited the demonstrators to come forward to speak about the actions and their experiences.

Laurie Fierstein, YAWF May Day coordinator, gave a rousing speech praising the people for their courage and heroism in the preceding days.

"We've heard a lot today about police brutality, about people being beaten, tear-gassed and maced," she said. "But what was even more important was the tear gas cannisters thrown back into the police lines, the resistance to the government attacks, showing our strong determination to fight and confront the U.S. government on the issues of the war, racism and unemployment.

"The fact that people came back, day after day, in the face of police gestapo tactics made this demonstration truly a success. Some people say that we didn't stop the war, but this was a step forward in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

"Washington is not just the capital of this country. It is the capital of U.S. imperialism which stretches its tentacles to oppress people all over the world—in Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as in Black America. The eyes of the oppressed people of the world are on Washington, D.C., today. They, who have struggled so long against our common oppressor, want to see what we here can do....

"The war in Vietnam isn't just an isolated mistake by the U.S. government as so many hypocritical dove politicians tell us. It is part and parcel of the whole imperialist system. The same system that slaughters the Vietnamese people is, at the same time, oppressing and murdering our Black brothers and sisters right here at home. The only way to end this war is to destroy the very system which keeps it going!"



Laurie Fierstein, YAWF representative who spoke at People's press conference.

— May Day

(continued from page 9)

pacifist illusions about the police and the nature of the government they were fighting. But once the battles started, many people learned quickly that it does no good to throw yourself on the mercy of the capitalist state. As one woman in prison angrily put it, "I'll never get arrested sitting down again!"

* * *

(NOTE: Many militant demonstrations across the country were sparked by the protests in Washington. Thousands marched in Buffalo, Boston, Madison, New York City, Seattle, San Francisco and elsewhere. The events took place too late for this issue of WORKERS WORLD, however. For more complete coverage, see the next issue of WW.)

"Why we took the stage on April 24"

The following report on the significant action of the Chicano contingent at the April 24 march in San Francisco was given to WORKERS WORLD by Arturo Gonzales. Arturo Gonzales is a Chicano and an anti-war Vietnam veteran. His home is East Los Angeles.

* * *

From the beginning there was tension among the Brown Berets and the Chicano people in general because they felt an attempt was being made to split them up. The Brown Berets were thinking of boycotting the march because of this.

Somehow, things worked out and the march was off at 9:30 a.m. I was assigned as a monitor at the point where the Chicano contingent was to join the main body of marchers. I guess it was 10:15 or 10:30. You could see the La Raza contingent coming over the hill on Steiner headed toward Geary. That was the most beautiful sight—the Huelga flags were flying and the Red, White and Green. People were coming up to me who were not Chicanos, and I saw that they could feel it in their hearts that what we were doing was for everyone, not just the Chicanos.

The rock music was totally unnecessary. We were demonstrating to end the war, to bring all our people home now. The music made it into a festival. It distracted from the main purpose. When we were passing these rock bands we would get together and drown out the music by chanting "Raza si! Guerra no!" to keep our main purpose clear.

(The Asian contingent was in front of us and at one point along Geary St. some of their people came over to us and asked if they could join with us. We said OK and marched together.)

When we were about one-half mile from the Polo Field a leader of the Brown Berets suggested that we break with the main march and go onto the Field from the side. We reformed and went right up to the front. We were chanting, "We are here and we want our carnales back from Vietnam." We were able to get within twenty feet of the stage.

We had only been on the field about ten minutes when the Brown Berets took over the stage. Some of us left the main group in front of the stage and went right up on the stage. A leader announced in Spanish that we were tired of all the bullshit music and dancing. He said that we have to start working, not just as Blacks, Chicanos or whites, but working together as human beings—all one. Then a Brown Beret sang a song his sister had written about the death of Ruben Salazar. For me, it was an emotional song, a song from the heart. I just wish that all our people could have heard the song and grasped the true feeling of it.

Dick Gregory was on the stage at this time and after the song he hugged us and said it was beautiful. Right after the song we knew we had done what we had come to do. As we left the stage, the Brown Beret asked that all the La Raza just turn around and leave the rally because of the way we were treated there.

April 11: A day to remember in Korea

The following article on the 11th anniversary of the South Korean uprising that overthrew the fascist regime of Syngman Rhee was written just before the rigged elections held by the military regime of Chung Hee Park on April 27. Already the "re-election" of President Park has been challenged by the main opposition party, the New Democratic Party.

The New Democrats have charged that the government and ruling party rigged about 3 million votes by stuffing ballot boxes, bribing voters and preventing many opposition supporters from voting. The charges are backed up by the fact that Park's 1 million-vote margin of victory was the result of a "landslide" vote in the countryside. Since Park was not even able to get up a majority in the capital city of Seoul he rigged the votes from the countryside.

The fraudulent election could only have pleased the New York Times and the U.S. imperialist establishment—but even they know that the revolutionary ferment of the South Korean students and workers may soon topple the "elected" U.S.-puppet dictator in South Korea.

* * *

On April 19 people throughout the Democratic People's Republic of Korea commemorated the popular uprising 11 years ago in South Korea. Meetings were held in all provincial capitals and in Pyongyang to mark the anniversary of the April 19 Movement of 1960 and to underline the increasing danger of a new attack on the DPR by

U.S. imperialism.

The Pyongyang meeting was attended by members of the Supreme People's Assembly and many national and liberation organizations. Kim Si Hak, chairman of the central committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea gave a report on the 1960 mass resistance by students and workers against U.S. imperialism and its Korean puppets and showed that students in the south are now building a renewed struggle in the streets and universities against the present fascist regime of Chung Hee Park.

Kim, reports the Korean Central News Agency of April 23, reviewed the lessons of the April 19 Movement. While it overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorship, he pointed out, it was usurped by another puppet of the U.S. The Park regime has since increased the repression of all patriotic and progressive people in the South. Kim quoted Kim Il Sung on the meaning of the insurrection: "...The April 19 popular uprising and the subsequent developments afforded a serious lesson that the people could win their democratic freedom and rights only through a decisive revolutionary struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and overthrow U.S. imperialist colonial rule; and that this struggle would emerge victorious only when the broad masses of the people, including workers, peasants and student youth were mobilized under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party, the advanced detachment of the working class."

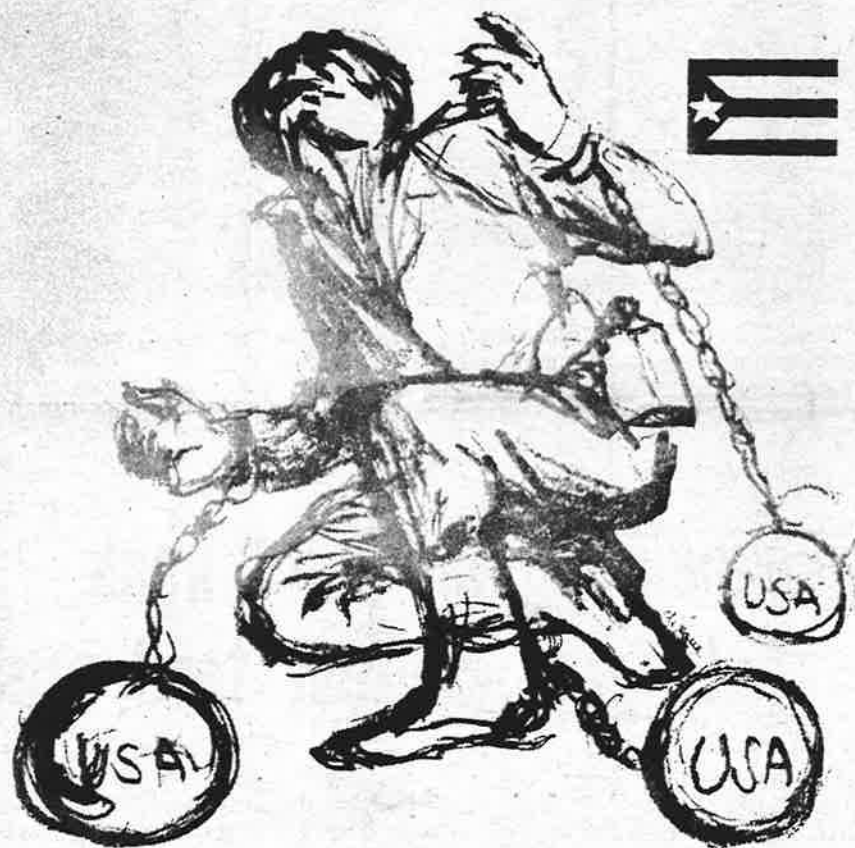
The DPR, Kim reminded the meeting approached the new puppet regime in the South after the April 19 uprising and proposed free general elections throughout the north and south, reduction of armed forces, continuing negotiations between the two parts of Korea and free correspondence between family members separated by the division of their country. The Park government, Kim explained, categorically rejected all these proposals for national cooperation.

Kim stressed the resolve of the DPR to achieve a peaceful reuni-

fication of their nation, and reported a recent reaffirmation of this goal by the People's Assembly. If a genuine regime of the people is established after the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out, declared the Assembly, then unification of the 40 million people of Korea can proceed peacefully.

Kim called for the students and broad sections of the people of the south to form an anti-fascist common front against the Park dictatorship, against the renewed penetration of Japanese capitalism and against U.S. imperialism. He extended militant solidarity to all those struggling in the South and declared that the task of the people of the DPR is to consolidate the northern half of the Korean homeland as a revolutionary base, firm as rock politically, economically and militarily, in order to support and encourage the struggle of the people of the South.

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Ten years after the Bay of Pigs Cuban revolution is alive and well

At 3:15 in the morning on April 17, 1961, the invasion of Playa Giron began. A short 72 hours later it ended. Not only was it the first military defeat U.S. imperialism has ever suffered in the Western hemisphere; it was also one of the most humiliating defeats of all time.

Operation Pluto, as it was code named, was doomed to failure from its inception. Conceived under the Eisenhower administration, and brought to life by the "great liberal" Kennedy, it died an inglorious death at the hands of the revolutionary Cuban people.

The U.S. government, knowing it did not have public support for an outright invasion by the military, tried to enlist the support of other Latin countries. In the end, only the puppet regimes in Nicaragua and Guatemala aided the invasion. It is interesting to note that the governments of these two countries were both formed by U.S. military occupation. They are among the most reactionary and corrupt in Latin America.

The attack itself was carried out by Cuban counterrevolutionaries armed to the teeth with U.S.

machine guns, artillery, trucks and tanks. These mercenaries were supported by U.S. planes flown from hidden airstrips in Nicaragua and Guatemala. Like their CIA trainers, the mercenaries thought the invasion would be a simple matter, one which they said would return "democracy" — capitalist style — to Cuba.

But democracy for the workers and oppressed already existed in Cuba. The socialist revolution led by Fidel Castro, and supported by the masses, had established a government that truly acted in the interest of the people.

Fidel chose the time of the invasion to announce to the world that Cuba had made a socialist revolution "under the very noses of imperialism." The resulting outburst of enthusiasm in Cuba confirmed the desire of the masses for a socialist society, made all the more dramatic by the fact that they were at that moment literally under the Yankee gun.

But the revolution had armed the people. And this armed mass support in the form of local militias composed of workers and farmers helped to save the revolution.

U.S. intelligence decided to

invade Cuba at the Bay of Pigs in the hope of establishing a base for further operations. "Intelligence" chose this area because it was "deserted" and "only had a local militia which would not fight." True to their capitalist mentality, everything was considered in preparation for the attack, everything, that is, except the will of the people they were attacking.

The people of this destitute, swampy area near Playa Giron were some of the poorest before the revolution. They had benefited the most from it. They would defend it in the most revolutionary way. The choice of attacking the Zapata Swamps proved to be a fatal mistake. The local militia heroically contained the invading mercenaries until the Revolutionary Army and Air Force could arrive.

Despite all its money (\$45 mil-

lion were spent on the invasion) and modern technology the U.S. ruling class makes the gravest of errors. It never fully understands the strength and will of the people. Its computers can't digest the fact that people would rather die than exist beneath the yoke of imperialist oppression. The invasion of the Bay of Pigs proved this.

In spite of all the might of U.S. imperialism, it could not subjugate a people determined to defend their socialist revolution. The example of the Cuban people at the Bay of Pigs provides us with the concrete proof that imperialism can be confronted and defeated.

As Raul Castro said, "The battles of Giron consolidated the presence of socialism in Latin America and opened the era of socialism in imperialism's backyard."

On the organizing



Menominees occupy First Wisconsin Trust as James White, president of DRUMS, demands return of Indian lands.

Milwaukee

Menominee Indians hold bank sit-in to protest land grab

BY JIM MILLER

MILWAUKEE, April 26 — For the last year the Menominee Indians have been fighting a battle to control their tribal lands which are slowly being taken away by white land speculators. On April 3, the election on the voting trust over their lands took place (see WORKERS WORLD, April 9, 1971). The results of the election were clearly in favor of DRUMS (Determination and Rights for Menominee Stockholders), the group which was attempting to put control back into the hands of the tribe as a whole.

Minors and those deemed "incompetent," however, were not allowed to vote themselves. Their proxies were held by the First Wisconsin Trust Co. which gave the votes to the voting trust—seven people who have total control over decisions concerning the Indian territory in the form of a corporation, Menominee Enterprises.

Even when the Trust Co. gave its votes to Menominee Enterprises, the majority still was in favor of ending the voting trust. But the by-laws of the corporation called for a 51 per cent vote and DRUMS was one-half of a per cent short. According to the bylaws no one can challenge the voting trust again for another ten years.

In response to this conspiracy between the First Wisconsin Trust Co. and Menominee Enterprises,

DRUMS demonstrated inside the bank today demanding a reversal of the Trust's vote so that the Menominee Indians can determine their own future. James White, the President of DRUMS, stated, "The very land this building is on was once Menominee land. We (Menominees) have given thousands of acres of land to you people (whites) so that you could live here. Now you want to take our last 234,000 acres."

Menominee Enterprises has been going ahead with a development plan to sell Indian land in Menominee County to rich whites who would have no interest in preserving Indian tradition.

"We are here to declare war on the First Wisconsin Trust," White said, as the over 100 Indians occupied the floor of the bank demonstrating against the racism of the white managers. An 80-year-old Menominee, Ernest Blackhawk Neconish, said, "As long as the sun shines and the rivers flow the white man has been breaking his treaties with us."

DRUMS was joined by a number of Indians from other tribes including the Euchee, Winnegago and Sioux, and was helped by the Milwaukee Welfare Rights Organization in this demonstration. It was the first battle of a new phase of the war of the Menominee people against the stealing of their land, and DRUMS let it be known that they will fight it to the end.

Bombs planted

near Black housing project

CAIRO, Ill., April 27 — "The dynamite and other explosives found in a concrete block building near the Mississippi River levee and about 100 yards from Pyramid Court was meant to kill the Black people living in this project," was the statement and general feeling of many of the residents in the all-Black housing project.

State police today discovered what one state policeman said was "enough explosives to blow away the complete West end of Pyramid Court." Among items included in the find and as shown by state police to officials of the United Front were about 50 sticks of dynamite, three pipe bombs loaded with black powder and finishing nails, tear gas bombs, other home-made bombs, detonators, 45 caliber and 30.06 caliber ammunition (close to 1,000 rounds in all) and other items.

Speculation in the Black community is that white vigilantes, who have already fired into the housing project on 150 nights (many of the shots fired have come into Pyramid Court from the direction of the build-

ing in which the explosives were discovered) meant to use these against Blacks living in the housing project. They feel that since the explosives were wired electrically, the bombers would have set off explosions at night, and then when people came out of their homes would have set off the bombs filled with nails, so that others would have been wounded. Then the Blacks feel, the whites would have used the ammunition to fire on other Blacks who might still be on the scene.

The Rev. Charles Koen, executive director of the United Front of Cairo, said that it is obvious that Black people, had they even possessed any explosives, would not have stashed them so close to the project in which close to 1,000 men and women and children live. He said that accusations of Blacks doing such things would be outrageous. The types of bombs seemed to be meant to be used against people and not buildings which gives credence to the speculation by Blacks according to the Front leader.

Detroit

Protest probation denial for prison expose

—DETROIT YAWF

"Detroit House of Correction you better start shakin, cause prisoner power is in the makin." Fifty people marched for two and a half hours at a demonstration at the Detroit House of Correction (DeHoCo) called by the Medical Committee for Human Rights, Detroit YAWF and other city groups, to demand the release of Jane Kennedy and protest the conditions in the jails.

The demonstration started at the women's section to show support for Jane and her struggle in organizing prisoners around the conditions of the jail and the system that put them all there. Jane recently had probation denied for her—causing an extension of her stay in prison by 18 months—because she got out letters describing the conditions of the jail. (She was put in jail because of her participation with the "Beaver 55" that destroyed Dow Chemical napalm formula tapes and draft records.)

The guards forced the picket line to stay at the side of the road, a small distance from the women's quarters. The prisoners were also locked in their cottages at noon, with all doors and windows locked. The guards didn't want the prisoners to see or hear us. But in spite of their attempts, our chants reached the women.

Then the line marched down to the men's section. Again the guards tried to keep back the demonstration, but YAWF led the march down the road, refusing to be pushed around.

The militant line continued with chants like "Hey, Hey, Ho, Ho, DeHoCo jail's got to go" and "Free DeHoCo prisoners, empty the jails, people's power is the prisoner's bail." The prisoners heard us and came up to their cell windows to see the demonstration. They responded with whistles and shouts of support as we left chanting: "Detroit House of Correction needs an insurrection!"

front

Wilmington

City apologizes to YAWF

by GERRY ZILG

The quiet of a Wilmington noon was suddenly shattered last Tuesday, April 27, when police with drawn guns kicked in the door of the home of Kermit Leibensperger, a leader of Delaware Youth Against War & Fascism. Without a warrant for search or arrest, police handcuffed Kermit's hands behind his back and dragged him downstairs in his bare feet to an awaiting police car. In the back seat, his legs were bound with tight plastic wire. Taken to police headquarters, Kermit was thrown in jail with the handcuffs still on and not allowed to call a lawyer. Then, after some questions, he was released — barefoot.

Fascism came knocking on Delaware YAWF's door, and YAWF was quick to answer. Immediate press releases were issued condemning the attack as "cowardly and fascist," attributing it to an overall

plan by police to move against "any progressive movement that dares to challenge the rule of the duPonts and other corporations."

The duPonts' City Government was unprepared for YAWF's quick response, and, upset at the political connections being raised by YAWF, immediately issued a counterattack. Caught flat-footed in the exposure, the City tried to claim Kermit's arrest was only an isolated "mistake," and that it was "intolerant" for YAWF to bring up charges that the police are pro-war and coordinating repression.

Allen Rustin, former duPont executive who really runs the City Government for playboy Mayor Harry Haskell, was incensed that YAWF should warn the people of his police conspiracy against them. The oppressor was trying to look like the oppressed.

YAWF again attacked. The City

had made the blunder of admitting it had done something wrong and YAWF was not going to let them kill the issue of repression, but take it further into the light for full exposure. "The attack on YAWF is merely the tip of an iceberg of overall police repression against the people of Wilmington over the years," YAWF replied to the press. "This is no isolated incident." A press conference was called at Kermit's home to prove it.

Attending the conference were representatives of the leading progressive organizations in the City, each with its own story of repression. Representatives from the Young Lords, the Wilmington Antiwar Committee, the Wilmington Bail Committee, the Delaware Center for United Labor Action, Delaware YAWF and the Black community in Wilmington each gave their testimony of police repression to the press.

YAWF then announced its intention to request the United States Attorney in Wilmington "to bring Federal prosecution against Mayor Harry Haskell and Police Chief John McCool for violations of civil rights." Also, warrants would be

sworn against the arresting police for "breaking and entry, assault with a deadly weapon, kidnapping and disorderly conduct" (the same cover-all charges the police use to harass the people of Wilmington).

The City was in retreat. It drove carpenters down in a City limousine to repair Kermit's door. It promised "appropriate disciplinary action" against the arresting policemen and repeated its apologies to Kermit.

At the same time, however, to save face, Chief of Police McCool charged that this was an attempt to politically build on an "isolated" case, and attacked YAWF as a "foul-mouthed group." But Delaware YAWF wasn't through yet and continued its attack with documentation that police repression was "a way of life in the Black community."

On the legal level, Delaware YAWF is planning another private suit by Kermit against the City demanding punitive and compensatory payment for damages. On the organizing level, YAWF plans a mass rally late this month against political repression, and hopes to construct a national exposé on what has been going on in the city for years.

Detroit

3,000
march

on tank plant

DETROIT, April 30 — Three thousand anti-war protestors marched in front of the U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command today in Warren, a suburb of Detroit, Michigan. They were led by 50 Vietnam Veterans wearing fatigue jackets. The marchers chanted anti-war slogans as they walked through the suburban community.

The most militant section of the march was led by Detroit YAWF, whose persistent chanting held a

good section of the march together. In addition to the anti-war slogans, they carried banners saying "Free all political prisoners." At one point in the march, the demonstrators passed a Warren high school where hundreds of students cheered out the windows and teachers had to physically keep them from joining the march.

A spontaneous movement of the marchers toward the school occurred, but the parade marshals, who

were organized by the Detroit Organizing Committee, moved in and cleared the marchers from the area. It turned out that the head marshal, from the DOC, was sitting in a police car taking orders on how to keep the demonstration orderly.

The demonstration, organized by the May Day Coalition, of which Detroit YAWF is a member, was much larger than anticipated and far outnumbered the 25 to 50 fascists, with whom they clashed briefly.

Chicago

Solidarity with Palestine!

CHICAGO, April 29 — About thirty Arab and North American militants turned an Israeli Independence Day celebration into a demonstration for Palestinian solidarity today. The celebration, called by Zionists at the Chicago Circle campus of the University of Illinois, featured a speaker from the Israeli cabinet.

But the demonstrators, organized by the Organization of Arab Students with the help of YAWF, refused to let the Zionists' racist and chauvinist message go unchallenged. Palestinian guerrilla flags, chants of "Palestine will win!" and a picket line proved an effective counterweight to the Zionists' desperate attempt to make heroes of such murderers as Dayan and Ben-Gurion.

behind Israel that its supporters are not used to having their propaganda publicly challenged. They thus became rather disconcerted by the demonstrators' militancy, and tried to make off with the guerrilla flags. They were repulsed.

By the time the folk singers came on, much of the audience was engaged in serious discussions with the demonstrators on the question of Middle East liberation. Most of the students attending the event had never been confronted with the point of view of the Palestinian people, and they welcomed the opportunity to discuss the issue. The demonstrators also handed out hundreds of leaflets in support of the demonstration against the Israel Bond Festival to be held on May 2.

— Jeffrey Sarles
Chicago YAWF

Israel bond

dinner at

Chicago Circle

CHICAGO, May 2 — Inside the Auditorium Theatre, wealthy Chicago supporters of Israel plunked down a minimum of \$1,000 a plate tonight to bolster the Mideast settler state. The "Israel Bond Festival" raised \$10 million from 4,500 banqueters.

But outside, the theme was "Bombs Built Israel" as 200 very militant pickets withstood police harassment for two hours to bring the message of solidarity with the Arab revolution to the streets of the Loop.

Youth Against War & Fascism of Chicago participated in a coalition with Arab and Iranian students and independents. They were joined by YAWF members from Detroit and Milwaukee. Guerrilla flags and banners reading "Victory for the Palestinian Revolution" and "Indochina to Palestine — One struggle, many fronts" answered the demagoguery of capitalist politicians and Zionist collaborators at the "Festival" who try to associate the state of Israel with progressive causes (when they're not busy red-baiting the Arab people).

When the left groups arrived at the auditorium, they were told by police they couldn't demonstrate. They did anyway, and the picket line was the most militant on this question in Chicago's history.

John Lombardo of Champaign framed for "flag desecration"

YAWF leader goes on trial

One day before Champaign YAWF leader John Lombardo was to go on trial for "flag desecration," his ACLU attorney withdrew from the case. The lawyer had attempted to prevent Lombardo from presenting a political defense. Champaign-Urbana police have made Lombardo a major target of repression recently (see the following story from the Committee to Defend John Lombardo and the Champaign 7).

Lombardo presented a motion in his own defense on April 29, pointing out that his is a political case and objecting to the lawyer's last minute withdrawal. The motion was denied. The Committee to Defend John Lombardo is arranging for new legal defense.

CHAMPAIGN, April 23—John Lombardo, a leading member of Champaign Youth Against War & Fascism, was indicted early last fall on three counts of flag desecration. He was charged with allegedly burning the U.S. flag during the student strike last spring. Each count carries one to five years and \$1000 to \$5000 in fines. The indictment came six months after the alleged incident, at the peak of Champaign YAWF's civilian support of a GI struggle at Chanute Air Force Base.

The Committee to Defend John Lombardo was formed soon after John's bust. The object of the committee has been to build a political defense against an act of political repression. It is made up of individuals representing the community, American Student Union members from the University of Illinois,

as well as members of other movement organizations such as the Iranian Students Association. Recently the committee was expanded to defend the Champaign 7. These individuals, including five members of YAWF, were arrested during a demonstration held in support of the United Front of Cairo. John was singled out by plainclothes police at this demonstration and now faces additional charges of aggravated battery.

People show support

A petition campaign protesting such repressive tactics on the part of the government has brought in several hundred signatures. They will be submitted to the State Attorney's office to show the anger of the people at the use of the courts to intimidate political people. Several statements of support have been published by movement organizations such as the Women's Liberation Cadre and Students for Non-Violent Social Action. Last week the steering committee of the Undergraduate Student's Association presented a statement of support for John and the Champaign 7 and allocated \$200 to the Defense Committee.

As the trial date moves closer, the committee will begin to show support for John in the streets. A coalition march against political repression is now being planned to be accompanied by films, speakers and other activities. It is to be sponsored by a number of political organizations including the Angela Davis Defense Committee and the Committee to Defend the Camp McCoy 3. A proposal for a joint



newsletter against political repression is also being considered.

All these activities are geared towards building support at the time of the trial. By use of the courts, the power structure is attempting to put a stop to anyone questioning their racist, class-biased rule. But the support demonstrated for John will show that the people will not be intimidated and that the struggle

cannot be stopped. WE WILL FREE JOHN AND ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Anyone interested in helping or remaining informed on the case should contact the JOHN LOMBARDO AND CHAMPAIGN 7 DEFENSE COMMITTEE, P.O. Box 61, Champaign, Illinois.

— Jill Wattenberg

Defend Houston frameup victims!

Monday May 17, Johnny Coward and Bartee Haile will go on trial for their lives in Houston, Texas. Coward, a 21-year-old Black man, and Haile, who is white and 25, were seriously wounded last July 26 by the same cops who a few minutes before had assassinated Carl Hampton, the founder and leader of Peoples Party II. Both Coward and Haile were shot down in their attempts to rescue the mortally wounded Hampton.

For days prior to July 26, the police had been carrying out a conspiracy to crush Peoples Party II. (Hampton chose this name "because the Panther Party is Peoples Party I.") A new Black revolutionary organization, it had begun a serious campaign to serve and organize the Black people. It had opened a community center, started a free clothing drive, and begun to plan a free breakfast program for children. It clearly functioned on the basis of self-defense and community control. And the police had been given orders to destroy it.

On July 17, Carl Hampton was forced into an armed stand-off with a cop who was harrassing a party member selling the Black Panther newspaper. Seconds later, dozens of heavily armed police surrounded the center. Members of Peoples Party II and people from the community produced their own weapons. Hampton announced to the police that unless legal cause could be found for their actions, the people would have no choice but to defend themselves, their property, and their community. After several minutes the police left. This began ten days of constant

confrontation.

In addition to people from the Black community, whites from the John Brown Revolutionary League and Chicanos from the Mexican-American Youth Organization participated in the armed defense of the center, by request of Peoples Party II. The local newspapers, radio, and television tried to stir up hysteria over the guns. Nevertheless, it is absolutely legal to carry rifles and shotguns in Houston.

Unable to stage a phony riot or find any other excuse for attacking Peoples Party II, the police apparently got tired of waiting. On Sunday July 26, a search-and-destroy mission was prepared. The Black community were the Vietnamese and the Houston Police Department were the invading forces.

Around 10 o'clock, 500 specially equipped cops were brought into the area on buses. Snipers, members of the police department's "red squad," appeared on the roof of St. John the Baptist Church. Soon after, while investigating the situation, Hampton was shot down by the snipers. The first bullet, tearing open his stomach, was a dum-dum—a weapon outlawed by international law.

People began to return the police fire. A full-scale battle ensued. Johnny Coward and Bartee Haile were wounded trying to rescue Hampton. Someone else was able to get Hampton to Ben Taub Hospital, but he died within four hours. Two days later, on July 28, the police entered the same hospital and arrested Coward and Haile.

Coward and Haile are accused of having defended themselves against the cops that bloody night. The charges are "assault with intent to murder a police officer"—pun-

ishable by two years to life in prison—and "assault with intent to murder"—which carries a two to twenty-five year sentence. Both men are in fact innocent of these charges. When they braved police bullets to save Hampton, neither carried a gun. But had they returned the gunfire, it would have been no crime. How can it be a crime to defend yourself against murder?

Johnny Coward has already lost an eye and the heel of one foot to Houston cops. The eye was beaten into blindness in a police assault more than a year ago. When he filed a suit against his attackers and then began working with Peoples Party II, he was marked for extermination. A dum-dum bullet exploded in the heel of his right foot on July 26, and he is now permanently crippled.

Bartee Haile was a national officer of SDS from 1968 to 1969. In March 1970, he helped form the John Brown Revolutionary League; a revolutionary organization of whites which has worked in an rainbow coalition with the Peoples Party II and the Mexican-American Youth Organization. In the July 26 assault, he was struck in the left arm by two bullets.

The National Committee to Defend and Support Johnny Coward and Bartee Haile has planned the following activities in Houston: On May 8, a mock trial will be held—the people of Houston versus the Houston Police Department. On May 15, a major demonstration will be held in support of Coward and Haile. On May 17, the trial will begin. There will be both a rally and demonstration of support before going into court—8 a.m., Family Law Center, San Jacinto at Congress in downtown Houston.



**We want
POWER,
Con Ed!**

NEW YORK, April 21—In a meeting veiled in secrecy, Con Edison, the gas and electric monopoly of New York City, met with the "Public" Service Commission here today to swindle the people out of \$154 million—all "democratically and legally" done behind the peoples' backs. But the Center for United Labor Action, the only voice of the people present, denounced the rate increase as robbery and broke up their quiet little conspiracy.

Mike Tilli, chairman of CULA, indicted Con Ed from the witness stand with a speech which cited the failures of Con Ed's service (brown-

outs, blackouts, pollution, stalled subways, etc.) and attacked the "profit-hungry management" for seeking to solve the power shortage by "making electricity so expensive that the people can't afford to use it."

Tilli asserted that in a city with one million people on welfare who have no chance of getting a job, with 150,000 workers living on unemployment checks, and with the general population being ravaged by rampant inflation and high taxes a rate increase in a essential service like electricity is criminal. He called upon the PSC to reject the increase or disband itself "to make room for a genuine PSC—of, by, and for the people."

Other representatives of CULA spoke, accusing Con Edison of plotting with the banks to get the increase so that they could use the added plunder to fatten up their profits and make their investments more attractive, and not to improve services. A call was made to hold the hearings at a time when working people could attend, not during a workday, and that the hearings be adequately advertised and held in the community where the people live.

As Con Ed representatives prepared to testify from a huge stack of transcribed testimony by ten officials, CULA refused to participate further in this fraud and unfurled its banner reading, "Don't let Con Ed con you." The labor militants began chanting the same slogan and marched out—halting the proceedings.

Wilmington Labor group forces utilities price rollback

Hit by constant attacks by Delaware Center for United Labor Action at shopping centers, factories and public hearings around the State, Delaware's Public Service Commission bowed to public pressure today and rolled back Delmarva Power & Light Company's electric rate raise by 40 per cent.

Delaware CULA had given out over 30,000 leaflets exposing DP&L, held street meetings and had testified with hard facts at the State Commission's public hearings, complete with banners and warnings to the Commission about the public "watching to see who you do represent, the people or the duPonts."

At one such hearing, DP&L Chairman and President Austin Gardner was so desperate he approached CULA representative Gerry Zilg for a "chat" in his office "to work everything out." The chat never came, but CULA's campaign continued for two months. Now, DP&L is over \$2 million poorer, being forced to return rebates retroactive to last September to every household in Delaware. Irene duPont, a director and owner of DP&L, has been reported as having a bad case of heartburn.

"This is a victory for the people," stated CULA to the media, "but only one first victory in many battles that must be won for the working people of Delaware." That day, DP&L's stock on the New York Exchange fell by 50¢ a share.



The scene in steel: fight coming up

by a steelworker for 25 years

The Nixon administration, speaking for big business, is trying to solve the problem of guaranteeing profits and the problem of high prices by taking it out of the hides of the steelworkers and workers in general.

First came the government attack on the construction workers (hard hats) because of their victories in getting good wage increases; this was followed by curtailing of construction and appropriations for this construction; and now, causing unemployment—in the hope of convincing the construction workers that they should take voluntary wage cuts to induce construction. (Already they have convinced some workers in the provincial cities and towns that they should voluntarily cut their wages).

The second attack by the administration is being made against the steelworkers. Nixon specifically aimed his guns at the steelworkers who are strategically located in the economy. He is warning that if wages are granted, there will be a lot of unemployment because imports will take away the workers' jobs here. This is part of the traditional game of big business of playing one set of workers against another. These same outfits in the steel business have tremendous financial holdings in all of the countries who they claim are their competitors. The financial institutions which control U.S. Steel and the rest of the monopolies, also have huge outlets. All the monopoly corporations, such as GE, GM, Westinghouse, Ford, Firestone, etc., are in foreign countries or the banks that own the corporations are there.

Those who cry about causing unemployment are the ones who are paying low wages in other countries. SO THEY TRY TO SCARE THE WORKERS INTO ACCEPTING SMALL WAGE AND PENSION INCREASES AND OTHER BENEFITS.

If one were to believe the propaganda of the steel barons about their profits, then the steelworkers wouldn't be able to get more than 33¢ per hour raise. U.S. Steel claims that its profits were so small that all profits would be gone if more than this were paid out.

WHO IS MANIPULATING FIGURES? SOMETHING IS FISHY HERE. Imagine U.S. Steel crying poverty because it hasn't earned over \$150 million last year. Or is it another Penn Central in the making?

I.W. Abel, President of the Steelworkers Union, senses and knows that the rank and file steelworkers are angry. So he was forced to denounce Nixon for his attack on the steelworkers. And when over 600 leaders of local unions met in Washington recently, they demonstrated their feelings by demanding that the no-strike clause be stricken from the new contract. These same workers are not going to sit by while the corporations dictate the terms of the new contract. They are not going to be satisfied with mere denunciation of Nixon; they, who are lagging behind other industrial workers on wages, pensions and other benefits, will not accept Nixon's formula. They are preparing for a fight.

While this preliminary boxing is going on, the steel industry has loaded its guns; it is stockpiling and feels that it will have enough steel on hand to withstand a three- or four-month strike if the workers let them deliver the stockpiled steel, and if they let the bosses deliver the imported steel that the same steel companies may buy and sell here during the strike. On top of this preparation, the steel corporations can be sure they will get their boy in the White House to use the Taft-Hartley Law against the steelworkers to force them to give in. But the steelworkers withstood this injunction law before and will withstand it again.

Steelworkers know that if it wasn't for the

stockpiling they would be working short workweeks and would also have great layoffs. They also know that after the strike is ended there may be a short spurt, but that slack time will come again. They know that the companies are also saving millions of dollars by not having to pay our unemployment compensation because the strike uses up a lot of surplus production. So the workers are doing a little preparing too. They are stockpiling some of the small pay to tide them over for the inevitable strike August 1.

The whole labor movement and its friends must be mobilized for this coming crucial battle. The students who have been confronting their own administrations can help all the workers by fighting the union-busting of the university administration and by fighting the union-busting of the U.S. government.

To put more teeth into the fight for a new contract and to help solve the problems of the steelworkers and all workers eventually, some of the steelworkers are raising these demands:

1. Shorter work weeks at the same weekly pay to relieve the unemployment crisis.
2. One year contract so as to be able to force the corporations to settle grievances more quickly.
3. Ratification of the contracts by the membership rather than by the Wage Policy committee.
4. Cost of living escalator clauses for wages and pensions.
5. Substantial wage and pension increases to catch up with auto and other industrial workers.
6. Union operation of the pension fund—a fund that belongs to the workers. (The present pension fund at U.S. Steel is over \$2 billion, all workers' money and is used by U.S. Steel to operate its business.)
7. Many other benefits that are behind those of other workers.

Women's liberation?

Albania's got it

(reprinted from Albania Report, March, 1971)

The celebration of International Working Women's Day (March 8th) was observed with great enthusiasm throughout Albania by a whole series of events, including meetings, seminars, excursions, visits to construction sites, artistic and cultural activities, articles and editorials in the press, etc. An outstanding role in these activities was played by the organizations of the Albanian Women's Union.

A message of greetings to the Albanian women was issued by Vito Kapo, President of the A.W.U. on behalf of the organization, pointing out the great progress that had already been made by the women of Albania on the road to their complete emancipation.

Women now make up 44.5% of the working people of town and country, while 40% of the industrial working class are women. The number of women and girls who have been elected to the People's Councils at all levels has risen to 12,675, making 45.8% of the total. Of the Deputies in the People's Assembly (National) 27.2% are women (whereas in the preceding legislature in 1966 they only comprised 16.6%).

Over 28,000 young women have taken part in the volunteer national youth actions in the past few years, and more and more the nation is realizing the effects of the drive for full equality of women and girls with men on the job, in society, and in the family. Today, 38.5% of all the middle and higher cadres of the country are women, and this ratio keeps going up year by year.

In the field of education, more and more women are going on to higher education and professional training. All girls attend the primary 8-grade

schools, which is compulsory. During the past 10 years, the number of women going on to middle school has increased 3 times; while those going on to higher schools (university level) have increased 6 times. In addition thousands of women attend part-time after-work schools.

An extensive program for the health care of women in child-birth is constantly growing and improving. Expectant mothers get 12-weeks paid leave from their jobs, and if the child-birth is a difficult one, 2 more weeks are added. After giving birth, the mother is assigned to lighter work for six months, and is given paid time off for nursing the baby. A broad network of creches, nurseries, kindergartens, etc., exists throughout the country. The number of pediatric clinics and hospitals is steadily growing, and of course all medical care is free of charge.

A vigorous campaign is being carried out constantly against backward customs and old ideas, particularly in the mountain villages, which kept women in subjection in the past. This is part of the general campaign of revolutionization of the whole life of the country which is making tremendous strides throughout Al-

bania. A serious effort is also being made to liberate women from the weight of housework. The Party of Labor is encouraging the men to do their share of the household work, and at the same time the Party is concentrating on increasing at a faster rate the social services to ease the work of the women in the home, such as more creches, laundries, restaurants, labor saving devices, etc.

The greeting of the Albanian Women's Union gives full credit for the great achievements to the Albanian Party of Labor headed by Enver Hoxha. It quotes a statement by Hoxha to the effect that "...the full emancipation of our women is being achieved by way of the proletarian revolution, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and as a result of the wonderful qualities of the Albanian women displayed throughout our history."



Women workers at the Shkodra Copper Wire Mill in Albania.

—The birth

of Haiti

(continued from page 2)

fashioned a revolutionary mass movement. Thousands of slaves on the nearby plantations and in the town of Le Cap were enlisted.

On the night of August 22, 1791, the slave masses put their plan into operation. They began to burn the plantations, the factories, everything that meant slavery to them. At this signal, the slaves in town began their part of the uprising. The white slave-owners were so accustomed to servility from the slaves that they were unprepared psychologically, as well as physically, to deal with the rebellion. The Black revolutionaries established control over the countryside, with the white slave masters maintaining a defensive perimeter in town from which they dared not leave.

Toussaint L'Ouverture guides revolt

The revolutionary Black masses developed many leaders who organized their struggle. The

uprising was still limited in area, and had to be consolidated before the inevitable counter-attack. One former slave, a modern Spartacus, emerged as the guiding genius of the revolution, its greatest organizer and warrior.

Toussaint L'Ouverture was 45 years old when the revolt broke out. He joined an existing rebel band and began to organize for the long struggle. Anticipating the use of well-armed European troops, he developed a program for training and discipline. He selected the best fighters from the rebel masses and built a solid core for his revolutionary army.

Toussaint was the political and military genius who inspired the growth of the revolutionary army and its victories against the slave masters. His program was the absolute and final destruction of slavery. Facing superior fire-power, this army of former slaves refused to accept defeat and the return to the old system.

The Black army successfully resisted the most powerful empires of Europe. With the revolutionary turmoil going on in France, the British

colonialists hoped to step in and take over this formerly profitable colony. Under Toussaint's command, however, the revolutionaries forced the would-be British conquerors to withdraw.

When the French bourgeoisie finally consolidated their rule under Napoleon, they sent 60,000 soldiers to restore slavery and profits. While French troops were conquering all of Europe, they could not drive these Black men and women back into slavery.

Toussaint's armies, the guerrilla warfare waged by the population, and tropical disease combined to decimate the French. The French general offered to negotiate. Still desperate for victory, the French commander betrayed Toussaint and took him prisoner. Captured, Toussaint was sent to France where he was imprisoned and died from maltreatment.

Toussaint's lieutenant Dessalines resumed the war for independence and forced the French to unequivocally submit and leave the island. On December 31, 1803, these former slaves declared their nation independent under the name Haiti.

Today Vietnam, Tomorrow Korea?

an interview
with Kim Il Sung \$.35

Expanding Empire

by Vincent Copeland \$.50

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Medicaid: only a symptom

by LARRY LEVY, M.D.

Mrs. Lopez, an elderly Puerto Rican woman, stepped out of the examining room. I was furious. I thought about what she told me and decided to confront the doctor who saw her. Unfortunately, he had gone for the day. Mrs. Lopez had been subjected to two expensive and potentially dangerous X-ray studies which she did not need. As if this wasn't bad enough, she was also started on Digitalis, a heart medication, which can be very harmful if not administered properly—and it hadn't been!

She had come to the Medicaid clinic complaining of pain on the side of her face. The X-rays were of her stomach and gall bladder. Obviously she needed neither the X-rays nor the Digitalis. Mrs. Lopez was given these because the physician who saw her was only interested in making money.

Before working at Medicaid clinics, I had the idea that they might in some way provide health care to communities which never before had a medical facility. I had no illusions about Medicaid really solving the basic medical problems of the poor. It was not, however, until after I began working in these clinics that I came to realize how little they actually do.

Piecework for doctors

Medicaid is piecework employment for physicians. The amount of money a doctor makes depends entirely upon the number of patients seen, how many and which laboratory and X-ray studies are done. The reason physicians spend the least amount of time with each patient, and order the most expensive tests, is greed. It is the same driving force behind virtually all exchange between people in capitalist society.

When the bosses steal from the workers it is by underpaying them. In Medicaid practices, doctors steal from patients by not providing adequate care or time. This often means untold suffering, unnecessary prolongation of disease, and sometimes even death!

In a previous article I wrote that Medicaid was only a bandaid on a gaping wound, referring to its blatant inadequacies. Recently, I've begun to feel that Medicaid sometimes is more like salt than a bandaid.

A "Strep" throat is a bacterial infection which can have serious complications. Therefore, it is necessary to treat it with penicillin by mouth for ten days, or by one injection of long-acting penicillin which will maintain adequate blood levels for the ten days. Before the

advent of the long-acting preparations, children requiring a shot had to receive one shot a day for ten days. The treatment was extremely frightening and painful. Since working in Medicaid clinics, I have come across cases of children again being given shots for ten days, instead of the more modern treatment.

One child, Victor, whom I saw last week was being treated this way. He was terrified. His mother was unable to calm him. Naturally, I changed him to the oral preparation which should have been used initially. It will be a long time, however, before he will let another nurse or doctor near him.

Children abused for profit

Why are Victor and other children subjected to this outmoded and painful method of treatment? The answer again is greed. Shots given daily cost much more than one single shot. In addition, Medicaid pays for each visit, a shot necessitates a visit, therefore, the physician gets paid for nine extra visits.

It is Medicaid as a system, rewarding doctors who are quickly inefficient, rather than patiently attentive, that encourages doctors to steal. Even so, Medicaid is only a symptom of a far more serious disease. Skyrocketing fees and lack of concern by private doctors are evidence that the disease is not limited solely to public programs.

Getting rid of parasitic doctors who view patients with an eye for how much money they can get from diagnosing and treating them is a necessary first step. Practically, however, it would be very difficult to remove these villains as controls on doctors are so few. And since almost every doctor is guilty of this or other crimes against humanity (see Workers World article, March 26, "Doctors and the Crime of Not Caring"), the solution must be sought elsewhere.

If a patient comes to a doctor complaining of pain in the stomach, a medication could probably be given to relieve this uncomfortable symptom. This would suffice if the illness were minor. If, however, the pain came from a serious disease such as cancer, relieving the pain would in no way cure the disease. The diagnosis must be accurate and the treatment radical and thorough if it is to be effective.

Medicaid and exploitive doctors are only symptoms of a disease. The disease is capitalist class society itself! And it is every bit as deadly as cancer. This is where we must seek a cure.

Coming Events:

REPORTS FROM THE BATTLE OF WASHINGTON

Meeting
Fri., May 7, 8 p.m.
Hotel St. George, 51 Clark St.,
Brooklyn

Speakers: John Lewis (ASU), Sue Higa (Prisoners Solidarity Committee), Thelma Polanco (Women's Bail Fund), Pam Meyers (YAWF), and a political analysis by Sam Marcy, Chairman, Workers World Party.

Sponsored by: American Servicemen's Union, Prisoners Solidarity Committee, Women's Bail Fund, Youth Against War & Fascism

FREE THE AUBURN 6!

Demonstration
Sat., May 8, noon
Auburn State Prison, Auburn, NY

Sponsored by: Upstate Regional, Prisoners Solidarity Committee of YAWF

FREE BOBBY SEALE AND ERICKA HUGGINS!

Attend the trial
Daily
New Haven, Conn.

WOMEN'S HEALTH CONFERENCE

Fri.-Sun., May 7, 8, & 9
Washington Irving H.S., Irving
Pl. (16-17 Sts.), NYC

Sponsored by: Women's Health Conference Committee, c/o Women's Center, 36 W. 22 St., NYC

PALESTINE WEEK, May 2 - 8

Panel Discussion
Sat., May 8, 6 p.m.
Institute for Int'l Education, 809
UN Plaza

Sponsored by: Arab Information Office

DEFEND CARLOS FELICIANO!

Meeting
Thurs., May 13, 8 p.m.
St. Marks Church on the Bowery,
10 St. & 2 Ave., NYC

Sponsored by: Committee to Defend Carlos Feliciano, Box 356, Canal St. Sta., NYC 10013

COMMEMORATE MALCOLM X'S BIRTHDAY (May 9)

Rally
Sat., May 15

Sponsored by: Organization of Afro-American Unity

— Rogers mission

(continued from page 6)

with its Arab inhabitants. The passbook system, under which every step of a Black person is controlled by the racist government, could serve as a model for Tel Aviv in its treatment of Arabs in the conquered territories and in Israel itself. South Africa was one of the first states to recognize Israel in 1948 and its then-Prime Minister Malan was the first foreign chief of government to visit it.

According to C.L. Sulzberger, an editor of the New York Times, he was unofficially told that "a South African mission flew to Israel during the Six-Day war to study tactics and use of weapons." A rumor in Johannesburg also has it that "after the Israelis secured plans of the French Mirage fighter engine through agents in Switzerland, they

improved it and made blueprints available here." The Israeli Uzi submachine gun that shoots down oppressed Arabs is also manufactured in South Africa for use against the Black population.

Almost parenthetically, Sulzberger mentions that since the closing of the Suez Canal by Israel the number of ships passing Capetown, South Africa, has almost tripled—8,000 annually before the canal was closed; 20,000 a year now—greatly enhancing the strategic importance of South Africa.

WORKERS WORLD

Vol. 13, No. 9

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Published bi-weekly

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Chicano, Black children, slaves for farm bosses

by ELIZABETH ROSS

Sixty hours a week—that's the generous "limit" under New Jersey law. Ten hours a day, six days straight of stooping, crawling, counting out the slowly filling baskets.

No picture books, no games, no running, jumping, swimming. They can't bring a laughing dog with them, or play leapfrog between the rows of beans. They get tired, not the way you feel after ten innings of baseball, but dead tired, stunned, not caring for fun or life anymore.

Who, what, where? The pieces start to fall into place.

"The New Jersey Child Labor Law Permits Farmers to Employ Children." So says the handbill given out by the New Jersey authorities. And it reminds purveyors of children's flesh that 12-year-olds can be worked 60 hours a week, "as long as you don't let them work more than ten hours a day or more than six days in a row."

There is an army of 800,000 children who lead this life of drudgery. They pick one-quarter of all the fruits and vegetables grown in the United States. The great majority of them are Chicano and Black children.

The Federal Fair Labor Standards Act outlawed child labor in industry 33 years ago. The Act didn't come about because suddenly the legislators decided to be fair. Workers struggled, fought, unionized to raise the price of their labor power, to keep child labor from dragging down the wages of all. As long as there was child labor, it forced down wages in general, and for two reasons: children's "hands" could be purchased for so little, and because when children's wages were included in what it took to feed, clothe, and house a family, then the boss could pay that much less to the adults.

But these child labor laws never were meant to apply to farm labor. For them, mostly members of oppressed nationalities, wages and working conditions are decades behind the rest of the country.

For example, the Fair Labor Standards Act prevents farmers from hiring children during

school hours. But the big farmers, with the connivance of officials in the Department of Labor and Education, have managed to dodge the law in a very neat way.

They arrange it so that rural schools open at noon, and children, starting at dawn, can work as many as 6 hours before the school day begins. With work and school together, their labor lasts 11 hours a day! And of course, during the summer months, the sky's the limit, as there

— Auburn

(continued from page 7)

Prout), also under indictment for the prison rebellion, gave a moving speech about the mistreatment of the prisoners. "What kind of democracy do you call this," she asked angrily, "when criminals who steal hundreds of thousands of dollars, like Rockefeller, are walking around free and young Black men are imprisoned and beaten for nothing? What kind of government do we have here that beats people for nothing?"

Also speaking about the constant harassment of prisoners and their families were Brenda Hicks, Sandra Nelson, Francis Ray and Leone White, all sisters of prisoners. They related that the prisoners are not allowed to get reading material from the outside, the food is inadequate, their commissary privileges have been taken away and some are even forced to live in cells with only a bucket for water and a bucket for a toilet.

The press conference was chaired by Tom Soto of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee and Sue Higa, also of the PSC, told the crowd about the continuing struggle the Committee is waging to free the prisoners of the U.S. concentration camp system.

are no restrictions at all.

In the summer, while the more privileged kids are swimming, camping or just loafing, close to one million children often work from dawn to dusk seven days a week in the fields. Since these are the hottest months of the year, even in the northern states they work under the blazing sun in temperatures frequently over 100 degrees.

In the South, the picking season begins in April and continues until November. Migrant farm families, with the head of the family earning on the average \$891 a year, must lead a nomadic life, following the crops from state to state, and taking the children along. The labor of these children—even if it lasts only the six hours a day before school opens—is necessary for the families' survival.

But instead of demanding an adequate wage for the parents, school officials pander to the greed of the farm and ranch owners, as though low wages were decreed by God, and put the blame on the parents. As one superintendent of schools in Louisiana put it, "The youngsters are an economic asset to their parents and if they were forced to leave for school at 8, daddy's little helpers would just have to pick and not go to school at all."

That is what happens in uncounted thousands of cases. The children, unable to go to school and work too, drop out of school. Even those with exceptional energy lose much of the school year during the picking season and can't keep up with their classes. It has been stated that the dropout rate of Texas migrants is close to 90 per cent.

But it isn't only in states like Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi that child labor laws are flagrantly violated. Ohio, New Jersey, Maine and Oregon are all guilty of similar practices. Only this month, the Oregon State Senate passed legislation barring employment of children under 10 years of age in the fields! (The bill had originally read "children under 12 years of age," but after the Oregon Farm Bureau put on the heat, the legislators obligingly backtracked.)

While middle class educators are working out "perfect" systems of teaching, the laboring children are picking the lettuce, the fruits, the plain and fancy vegetables that will grace their tables. And while professional journals and erudite societies endlessly debate the reasons Why Johnny Can't Read, has rickets, and dies more often than the children of other, poorer lands, Juanita and John are falling into bed after a dish of beans and rice, to rise again at 4 or 5 the next morning.

These conditions are an obscene anachronism in this modern, industrial society. But it is out of just such contradictions, such warps in historical development, that revolutionary dynamite is made. The children in the fields today, who are deprived of their childhood and so much else, are part of the social force that will transform the world and make it beautiful for all the children of tomorrow.

ALBIZU CAMPOS and the PONCE MASSACRE

By *Juan Antonio Corretjer*

A chapter in the history of the Puerto Rican liberation struggle by the comrade-in-arms of Albizu Campos.

World View Publishers
46 West 21 Street New York City 10010 25¢ & 10¢ for postage