

The significance of the Sadat coup

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Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

WORKERS WORLD

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WHO'S FOR NIXON?

PRO

CON



Fortune poll shows:
82% of executives "satisfied"

Gallup poll shows:
73% of people opposed

GIs and civilians join to protest Armed Forces Day



Over 300 demonstrators march on Griffiss AFB in a show of solidarity between civilians and GIs.

Fort Dix rally

FORT DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N.J., May 15—Today was "Armed Forces Day" at Ft. Dix. This celebration of U.S. aggression, war crimes, mass murder and the threat of total destruction was for the army brass to polish up their tarnished image before the public. But in this small army town, right outside the base, rank-and-file soldiers, veterans and anti-war youth held their own rally and demonstration, to protest the brass' festival of death and get out the message of organizing the Army.

The American Servicemen's Union, one of the sponsoring organizations of the rally, is an organization of rank-and-file servicemen and service-women. The ASU marched on the picket line of about 200 people carrying banners that read: "Big firms get rich, GIs die," "Organize the military — join the ASU," and "Free the Camp McCoy 3 — jail the brass."

The demonstration was originally sponsored by the SMC, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and the Parade Committee, as well as the ASU. But at the last minute, the VVAW and the Parade Committee pulled out and denounced the rally as "unproductive" over the radio. These two groups got scared because the "permit" for the rally was refused.

Also marching at the demonstration was a contingent from Youth Against War & Fascism, carrying banners that said, "Stop the war against Indochina and Black America" and "Free Bobby and Ericka."

Whenever demonstrators attempted to chant a militant slogan, the SMC tried to rally its forces to drown them out with "Free speech for GIs." By their actions they showed the only time they cared about free speech was when they wanted to shut somebody up.

It was announced that all active duty GIs and veterans could speak at the rally, though there were few because the SMC ended the demonstration before the GIs on base could get off. A lieutenant, who had been a commanding officer in Vietnam and was now permanently in a wheelchair, spoke about how "we" made a mistake in Vietnam and "all" must share the guilt of war crimes. He made no mention that it was an imperialist war, inevitable under capitalism, nor

did he mention the struggles of the Vietnamese against U.S. aggression.

Then Bob Beattie, an ASU organizer at Fort Dix, took the mike and began speaking from the rank-and-file soldier's point of view. He spoke about the Union, how GIs need an organization of their own which can give them the strength necessary to resist the racist/fascist brass and to smash their rule and the rule of their class buddies in Washington.

Then Beattie introduced Terry Klug, the National Organizer for the ASU. Terry had spent over two years in the army's stockades for resisting the brass and their plans to send him to Vietnam. (He was also a defendant in the famous case of the Ft. Dix 38, tried for being part of a rebellion at the stockade in June 1969.) The SMC knew that Terry Klug would have a militant and radical message so they tried to prevent him from speaking. But he refused to surrender his right to speak and told the crowd more about the fighting program of the ASU and the class truth about the war.

* * *

Griffiss AFB march

GRIFFISS AFB, May 15—Over 300 civilians and airmen marched to the front gate of the Air Force base today and held a rally. The march and rally was one of many held on so-called Armed Forces Day, a fascist holiday where the military parades its weapons before the people of the world with the hopes of intimidating the oppressed.

The speakers at the rally included John Lewis, the National Field Organizer of the American Servicemen's Union, Laurie Fierstein, an organizer for Youth Against War & Fascism, Bob Dorsey, active duty ASU organizer at Griffiss AFB, and Tom Soto, ASU staff organizer and member of the Prisoner Solidarity Committee.

May 15 was turned into a day for the GIs. There was no celebration of Armed Forces Day here, but a show of solidarity with the GIs on the base

who are struggling against the war, against racism and against the oppression that GIs face every day at the hands of the Brass.

The speakers called not only for a halt to the aggression against the Indochinese people, but also for a halt to the aggression against Black America, Puerto Rico and attacks against all national minorities in this country.

John Lewis talked about the ASU, its program and the work it is doing around the world to organize GIs into a union which will fight for their rights and against the fascist, racist brass. Bob Dorsey spoke about the organizing that was taking place on the base. He attacked the recent KKK assaults on Black and Third World GIs on the base and said the ASU on base was organizing to support the brothers. Attempts by the OSI (Office of Special Investigations—FBI in the Air Force) to bust up the Union chapter on the base have been beaten back, Dorsey told the crowd. These attempts have only enraged the airmen more and many GIs have joined the ASU because they felt they had to fight back against the repression.

Tom Soto, a Puerto Rican ex-GI, spoke about the rebellion of prisoners in Auburn concentration camp which took place in November 1970 on Black Solidarity Day. Soto described the racism and the horrible living conditions that the prisoners face, and related how the pigs had framed up six of the brothers for leading the rebellion.

Tom also spoke about the war in Indochina and how it is related to other wars of U.S. imperialism against Third World people right here at home. Soto, who is a veteran of the Vietnam war, encouraged airmen at the rally to refuse to go there if ordered to do so.

After the rally one of the airmen present came up to John Lewis of the ASU and announced that he was on orders to Vietnam, but that after hearing the speakers he had decided not to go. Right on!

At Griffiss AFB a second day of struggle was called for Monday, May 17. The groups which called this action were determined to prevent business as usual at Griffiss.

On Monday morning about 75 people, including some airmen, held banners and passed out leaflets to the airmen and civilian workers going to work on the base. The people lined up before three main gates leading onto the base and had banners saying, "Big Firms Get Rich; GIs Die," "KKK and Brass, Work Hand in Hand, Join the ASU," and "Organize the Air Force; Join the ASU."

The leaflet called for the unionization of the airmen on the base and denounced the recent terrorist attacks that the KKK has been carrying out against Black airmen. Civilian workers, some of whom are members of the Government Employees Union on the base, were urged to support the GIs on the base in their organizing efforts to build a union for GIs.

The response of the GIs and the civilian workers was good. Many cars stopped for leaflets and took handfuls to give to others on the base. Buses full of high school and junior high school students there for the action took leaflets and The BOND (newspaper of the ASU) to distribute. Many of these students were the sons and daughters of lifers and officers on the base and they hated the Air Force as much as anyone could.

At about 10:30 in the morning a march was organized to go to a hamburger stand where GIs and high school students eat lunch. Once there, banners were set up along the street and cars stopped to get the leaflets. There were many high school students there, but most of the airmen had been restricted to the base. This fact in itself showed the airmen that the brass pigs wanted to keep them away from the people demonstrating in their behalf.

After the action, several YAWF and ASU people were invited by the students to their school, Rome Academy, to rap about the war and how they could organize themselves to help the GIs. Two YAWF members, Hillel Cohen and Mike Soriano, a high school student, were arrested as they were passing out literature at the school. The pigs were so furious that the demonstration had taken place that they busted the two YAWF people for "loitering." The two were held on \$25 bond each which was raised almost immediately by the students and GIs themselves.

The significance of the Sadat coup

by SAM MARCY

The wholesale purge of cabinet ministers and hundreds, if not thousands, of lower-ranking government officials by UAR President Sadat unquestionably heralds a very sharp turn to the right. The depth of this turn cannot at this moment be accurately determined, but that it will have profound significance can scarcely be denied. The ill-concealed delight with which the capitalist press here greeted the new turn in Egyptian affairs is one clue to its real meaning.

What has occurred in the last few days in Egypt is nothing less than a coup d'état carried out under cover of mass arrests to "prevent a coup." The coup came in what now appears to be two very definite stages. The first stage was the ouster of Ali Sabry, long regarded as the focal point of leftist opposition and pro-Soviet leanings in the government. What invested his ouster with enormous political significance was that it came practically on the eve of Secretary of State Rogers' first visit to the Egyptian capital.

A signal to the U.S.

It was as though Sadat had sent a signal to the Secretary of State indicating a turn in the foreign policy of the Egyptian government. Of course, all this might be properly regarded as a mere coincidence were it not for what followed next. The second stage of the coup was the purge of virtually all the important cabinet ministers (except for the foreign minister). That this second event took place two days after Rogers' second visit to Cairo, can be regarded as a coincidence only by the most naive and credulous.

This is not to say that Washington managed the whole affair. But there is scarcely a capitalist newspaper in America which has failed to express satisfaction with the outcome of the struggle in the UAR. The only concern in Washington and on Wall Street at the moment is that the Sadat group may have isolated itself so much from the masses, and possibly from the military, that it is unable to reach the kind of accommodation with the U.S. which only strong, massive support can guarantee. Indeed, Sadat's ascendancy over his rivals may be short-lived and the purges may have so weakened his social and political support that he will be unable to effectively carry out any fundamental change and will have to coast along for a time, veering a little to the left now and then while pursuing at the most opportune moment the shift to the right.

Began with suppression of Palestinians

Sadat's coup is the logical and inevitable outcome of the tragic suppression of the heroic Palestinian struggle of last September. The events of last September in Jordan marked a turning point in the struggle of the Arab people. The defeat of the Palestinians was a blow to all of the revolutionary elements in the Arab world. It simultaneously revived all the rightist elements in the Middle East. The defeat of every revolutionary movement brings in its wake inevitable reaction in all the surrounding areas. This was first shown in Syria, later in the Sudan.

What has happened in Egypt is the culmination of the series of events which had their immediate origin in the "peace" maneuvers launched by Nixon and Rogers a year ago and which evidently found favor in Moscow and also in Cairo. This so-called "political settlement" idea, so carefully cultivated in Washington and Moscow, and approved by all the conservative and reactionary forces in the bourgeois governments of the Middle East, had as its principal objective the strangulation of the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

U.S. tanks and Hussein

Alarmed by this giant conspiracy to destroy any hope of ever regaining their homeland, the Palestinian guerrillas launched some of the most spectacular moves calculated to dramatize the situation of the Palestinian people and the imminent danger of their hopes being dashed by the conspiracy of the so-called super-powers who were hell-bent on wiping out this popular resistance movement. It was during these crucial days that King Hussein, with the help of U.S. tanks and planes, launched a massive

assault on the Palestinian guerrilla movement and well-nigh drowned it in blood.

All of the bourgeois Arab governments, with the exception of an initial Syrian tank foray, sat on their hands while Hussein and his mercenaries literally wiped out thousands upon thousands of Palestinian people. It was this victory of U.S.-Jordanian reaction which paved the way for the Sadat coup. Had the guerrilla movement been successful, had the Arab masses been rallied to the military defense of the focal point of the revolutionary struggle in the Arab world, had the Soviet Union offered revolutionary support to the Palestinian guerrillas instead of treacherous deals with Washington, the Sadat coup could not have taken place.

Of course, this is not to say that the guerrilla movement of the Palestinian people is finished. It has suffered a heavy defeat, but like the heroic workers and peasants of Russia in 1905, and like the Chinese Red Army in 1934, the Palestinian guerrillas have had their dress rehearsal for the revolution; now what they face is the long march to Yenan.

There is no peace

Sadat's coup may ultimately have the same significance for the Egyptian masses as the September days have had for the Palestinian people. Sadat will be unable to solve a single fundamental question which faces the Egyptian masses. His coup will encourage the imperialists to become more aggressive and the Israeli puppet regime will be stimulated to further adventures rather than to return the captured territory which it holds as a result of the 1967 imperialist aggression against the Arab peoples.

On the other hand, in spite of the pronounced turn to the right, there is always the outside possibility that a section of the nationalist bourgeoisie could still assert themselves somehow, even in the new setting. Some years ago, when Ben Bella was ousted in Algeria, it appeared there would be a full-scale counterrevolution. But as it turned out, there was only a temporary shift to the right without a real qualitative change. It is just possible that this may happen in Egypt. But it is only one of the variants of development.

Nature of Arab revolution

Sadat's coup will certainly destroy the myth of "Arab socialism." The revolution which overthrew Farouk, ousted the British and brought Nasser to power was a very great event for the entire Arab world and ushered in a whole series of revolutionary developments in that part of the world. It sounded the death knell of open colonialism on the Arabian peninsula. This revolution, however, was a political revolution as distinguished from a social revolution.

A political revolution changes the form of class rule, whereas a social revolution wrests power from one class and hands it over to another class. The Nasser revolution brought in its wake significant social reforms and cut the claws of the landed aristocracy, confiscating some of the landed feudal estates. But it left the basic class relations intact. The bourgeoisie remained in power. The workers

and peasants continued to be exploited.

The industrialization which followed that revolution fattened the bourgeoisie, made the workers and peasants more numerous but did little to change their basic conditions of life. Improvements over conditions under the previous regime were remarkable, of course, but the exploitation of the workers and peasants continued at an accelerated pace under the same social class.

The Arab bourgeoisie

The nationalist bourgeoisie has a two-fold character. On the one hand, it is interested in ridding the country of foreign domination. On the other hand, it is a possessing class interested in the exploitation of the masses and as such has an interest in maintaining close collaboration with the imperialist bourgeoisie. The nationalist bourgeoisie is torn by an insoluble contradiction. On the one hand, it wants to fight imperialism; on the other hand, it wants to continue to exploit the masses at home just as much as the foreign imperialists want to.

In the struggle against the foreign bourgeoisie, the nationalist bourgeoisie dons the cloak of anti-imperialism and socialism. The Arab Socialist Union, the only legal political party in Egypt, calls itself socialist but is in reality (and always has been) the fundamental political organization of the Egyptian bourgeoisie. Just as the Congress Party of India calls itself socialist but is in reality the organization of the most substantial section of the Indian bourgeoisie, so it is with the Arab Socialist Union.

An old lesson, but it must be learned

The historical lesson revealed by the transition from Nasser to Sadat illustrates the limitations of the nationalist bourgeoisie in a formerly colonial country in its struggle against imperialism. This same lesson was learned in the case of Sukarno in Indonesia and in a considerable number of underdeveloped countries in Asia and Africa where nationalist leaders have run the spectrum from "anti-imperialist" all the way to becoming outright puppets of the most brutal repression of the native people—the Syngman Rhee, the Diems, and that classical example, Chiang Kai-shek.

The nationalist bourgeoisie is incapable of subordinating its class interests in exploiting and robbing the mass of the population to the struggle against imperialism. The nationalist bourgeoisie is constantly torn by a thousand inner contradictions arising from the fact that it is a possessing class interested in private property and exploitation. Now and then, it throws up leaders who, for a time, put up a struggle against imperialism. But more often than not, the nationalist bourgeoisie tends to compromise with the imperialists, to capitulate and to downright surrender.

Only the workers and peasants and the enlightened urban and rural petty bourgeoisie led by a Marxist-Leninist party can consistently fight against imperialism. Only they can bring a proletarian socialist revolution which puts an end to imperialism.



Wabadat refugee camp: destroyed in Jordan's civil war against Palestinians.

editorial

"In the process which continually makes money pass from hand to hand, the mere symbolical existence of money suffices. Its functional existence absorbs, so to speak, its material existence. Being a transient and objective reflex of the prices of commodities, it serves only as a symbol of itself, and is therefore capable of being replaced by a token. One thing is, however, necessary; this token must have an objective social validity of its own . . ."

—Karl Marx

The sick dollar

American tourists and businessmen in Europe flaunting the Almighty Dollar found for a few days this month that suddenly it was nothing but a piece of paper. The fetishism surrounding money that Marx so pungently described had mysteriously evaporated, and as far as U.S. currency was concerned, gone was all the prestige, power and importance that automatically had attached itself to the bearer of U.S. dollars.

As pressure to devalue the dollar reached a crisis point, banks and businesses all over Europe, and particularly in those countries that widely use the West German mark, refused to accept dollars, or even change travellers' checks, until the new value of U.S. currency was settled on by the big capitalist financial institutions. Some frenzied Yankees caught with their wallets down were forced to change their money on the quickly established black market at the rate of 20 cents per dollar.

This unusual and refreshing spectacle may mystify some who have placed a stolid faith in U.S. imperialism's power to lord it over the world, but it was in fact a logical and predictable come-uppance.

Like the princes and monarchs of old, the U.S. ruling class has been systematically undermining its own currency. In ancient times, the prince who was out of pocket and had to meet a debt went about inflating his coin in a fairly straightforward way. He simply had one of his artisans clip the coins, that is, clip away a little bit of the precious metal from each silver or gold coin, which could then be melted down to make new money. It was a crude process, but it worked—until everybody got the idea. Then it became generally understood that the coins were really worth less than their original value, and so the amount of goods that they in fact would exchange for decreased—in other words, you had the first inflation.

And of course, the coin-clipping didn't work so well for the prince when he collected his taxes and began getting back all the short-weight coins.

The mechanics on an international scale of today's inflation are of course infinitely more sophisticated. It would be a lot easier to understand the latest dollar crisis if it were discovered that all the Eurodollars deposited in Swiss and German banks had little slices cut out of them.

But what would Wall Street do with all those little bits of paper, anyway? And the U.S. productive system long ago outgrew any supply of precious metals that could supply an adequate medium of exchange for its enormous gross national product. Therefore, the currency is accepted not because it stands for so much gold or silver, which it doesn't anymore, but because of the tremendous productive capacity that stands behind it.

The U.S. has brought on the dollar crisis by sending plenty of money to Europe in the postwar period—to buy not only many products but even whole industries—without backing up this currency outflow with an adequate amount of real goods. Since the Vietnam war, a tremendous proportion of the U.S. economy has been producing the unprecedented amount of bombs and other war supplies being hurled at the Vietnamese people. The U.S. has been buying lots of its war supplies in Europe itself, and paying for them with more dollars. It has also been billoting an Army of 300,000 men on the Europeans at the cost of \$13 billion a year.

Expressed in other terms, there has been a continuing and aggravating balance of payments deficit, with more and more U.S. dollars flooding Europe in exchange for European products, but much fewer U.S. products being exported.

The solution arrived at in a meeting of German, Swiss, Austrian and Dutch bankers was to allow the mark and other currencies to shift upward in value in relationship to the dollar on the world currency market. This means that products imported into the U.S. from these European countries—mostly consumer goods—will cost more here. However, U.S. corporations with subsidiaries in these European countries will find that their assets are now worth more, so that many giant U.S. corporations are not displeased with the deal.

The capitalists' way of solving this crisis, like all others, is to make the workers foot the bill for their imperialist adventures. Their efforts to colonize Europe since World War II are now to be paid for by the working class here.

The dollar crisis is but another symptom of the general crisis of imperialism in this epoch, and another reason why the American working class cannot help but be drawn into the world class struggle in defense of its own interests.

Letters

Dear friends,

Here's \$2 for a six-month sub to WORKERS WORLD.

Sorry I missed you in Washington on the 24th, but I was at the opposite end of the crowd and it would have taken sheer superhuman effort for me to reach you—I did try though.

If you would like more copies of the BALLPOINT BANANA, just tell me please. You might be interested in this news clipping.

(The clipping reports a planned "probe" of the BALLPOINT BANANA, put out by Rock Glen Junior High School students, and quotes a recent front-page slogan, "If Rock Glen won't change, there won't be no Rock Glen!"—ed.)

Also, could you please make sure I'm on the mailing list for JAIL-BREAK? Thanks.

All power,
Baltimore, Md.

* * *

Dear comrades,

I just received a letter from Brother Marty—thanks.

An anti-war demonstration was held on the Baylor University campus April 30th, attracting 400 people. I, along with other high school students, brought banners proclaiming "Big firms get rich—GIs die," and "Free Angela now!" I gave an anti-imperialist speech to the rally and received a good response. JAIL-BREAKS were also distributed....

My friends reached the march April 24th, but they were unable to contact you. They told me they did see the YAWF banners from the distance.

A free speech campaign was conducted at my school over the censorship of my letters by the school's paper. A victory was won when I, along with other students, got the Student Council to reprimand the paper. Considering the political level of my high school this was a progressive step.

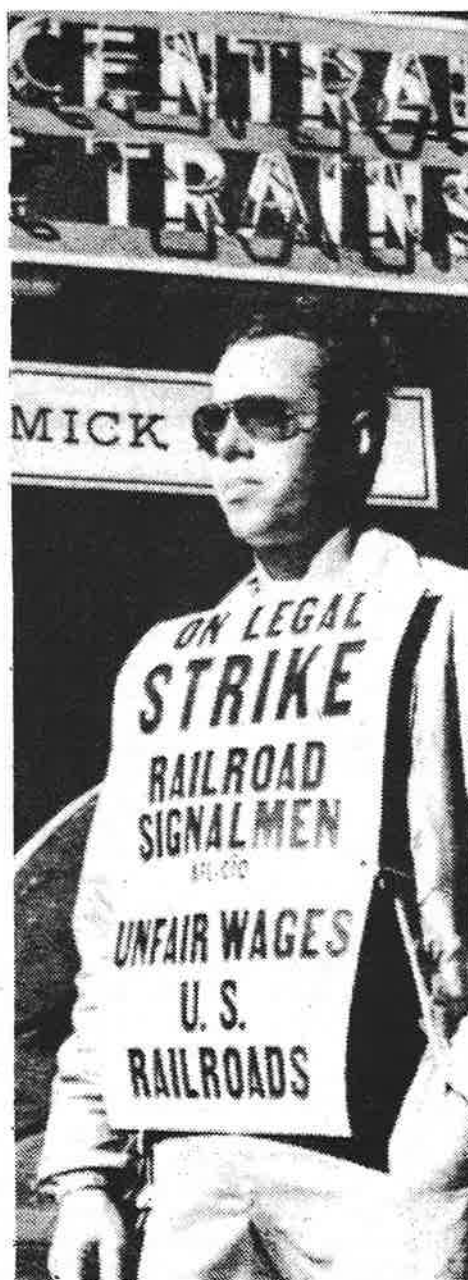
Venceremos!
Waco, Texas

* * *

Dear brothers and sisters,

Here is a report on the situation. A number of incidents involving Black brothers and sisters and white racist pigs have caused unrest between the races at R.P.I. The administration has taken no effort to correct the situation.

(Our correspondent relates a number of blatantly racist incidents, including the burning of a cross by 15 white students on January 24 in front of the Black women's dormi-



tory and the appearance of viciously racist slogans painted on campus buildings on two occasions.—ed.)

The Black Student Alliance has made a number of suggestions to the administration asking for more Black students and teachers and a Black culture center. So far none of the suggestions have been granted. The Pig Administration and the racist whites seem to be working hand in hand to continually suppress the rights of the Black student community. The B.S.A. will have to get together and reveal these pigs to the public. Then we'll show them the real Power of the People.

Black Power to Black People!
All Power to the People!
Rensselaer Poly Tech, Troy, N.Y.

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The lesson for railroad workers...

Gov't forces workers back on job; votes handouts to rail bosses

by V. COPELAND

The main lesson for any worker or oppressed person to learn from the national railroad strike is that the U.S. government is on the side of the bosses and against the workers.

When Nixon asks Congress for immediate legislation to "keep the railroads running" he does not do this for the convenience of the poor

passengers who can ill afford the outrageous fares. He does it to break the strike.

Only last month the government presided over the cutting out of 50 per cent of all passenger lines because they were "losing money," when the truth was that the companies were making big bonanzas on the freight business and only losing rel-

atively because of less profitable passenger business over the same areas.

Only last fall Nixon himself called on Congress to supply the "bankrupt" Penn Central with \$250 million. (This "loan" is still being considered by Congress and the betting is that Penn Central will get far more than this sum out of the government before all the votes are in.)

Why didn't Nixon call on Congress to pass a law supplying the 13,000 railway signalmen with the difference between what the companies offered and what the union requested? This would have been only a tiny fraction of \$250 million and it would have prevented a strike, thus saving the whole country a lot of money and especially stopping the inconvenience to the majority of passengers, who are not rich people.

Nixon did not do this, because it is his job—like it is that of every other President—to represent capital against labor—that is, defend the rich against the poor, and advance the interests of the rich at the expense of the poor.

Force workers back on job

The idea of forcing the workers back to work with a new action of Congress is to accomplish exactly the same objective as the other measures above. That is, the idea is to help the big corporations continue their primary business, which is to make money out of people.

To highlight their burglarous activities even further, almost to the point of self-satire, if not ludicrousness, at the very moment they were

to take up the railroad strike, the distinguished Congressmen were preoccupied with going back to the SST cookie jar and only slightly embarrassed that the recipient Boeing Aircraft Company said the boondoggle would now cost an additional billion dollars or so.

In these swindles and countless others, there are of course, different factions and countercurrents in the capitalist class, which accounts for the defeat of some of them and the compromising of others.

Rulers unite vs. workers

But when it comes to dealing with a great class action of the working people, Congressmen, President, Senators, all unite as one. Under cover of the sacred "national interest" and with copious tears about the welfare of the "public,"—backed up by pictures of helpless stranded train-riders in every newspaper—they go to work on the "irresponsible" strikers who have been off the job less than a week altogether in the past 35 years. In such cases, not their own inner contradictions, but only the strength of the working class and oppressed masses stop them from going to the most ruthless measures possible.

They are truly the government of big business—loyal, reliable political servants, ready at all real emergencies to attempt to crush the oppressed and to intervene against the class struggle. Every great strike, therefore, objectively poses the question of overthrowing them, no matter how little this may appear in the workers' consciousness at any particular time.

Hodgson amazed that

Workers stuck together

The capitalists' Secretary of Labor, James D. Hodgson, said on the first morning of the rail walkout, May 17, that he thought it was "incredible that the half million employees of the rail industry should find themselves out of work...—by this action taken by a union representing a relatively few employees."

And the supposedly liberal New York Times moaned that "only 13,000 men in an industry with more than a half-million workers have demonstrated once again how vulnerable vital transportation networks are to economic blackmail by tiny groups of union employees."

What was incredible to the capitalist labor secretary and "blackmail" to the New York Times was not the willingness of 13,000 workers to strike, but the solidarity of 500,000 workers in backing the strike.

The solidarity was indeed unusual. And it resulted from more than just the great traditions of respecting a picket line, particularly in the rail-

road union. It was also powered by the frustrations and anger of the other railroad unions because of their own previous treatment by the railroad-coddling capitalist government and their own union bureaucrats.

But it was also deeply logical and absolutely consistent with the long-range self-interest of every single worker who supported the strike.

And any way you look at it, no matter what the immediate cause or combination of circumstances, the strike proves that the working people have the power to shut down this whole country.

If this small section of workers even while under the leadership of chauvinist, racist, patriotic bureaucrats, can stop national production and make the government forget about international politics and its own internal graft for twenty-four hours, what cannot be done when revolutionaries gain the leadership of the whole working class?

Part VI

The story of Tricky Dick Nixon

The rise of the bankers' boy

by F.O. RICHARDSON

On August 3, 1948, striking workers at the Univis Lens plant in Dayton, Ohio, were attacked by National Guard troops with tanks, tear gas and bayonets.

On the same day, Alger Hiss was charged with being a part of the "Communist Underground" by a witness before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

There was a relationship between the two events and it was bad news for American workers.

Gassing, bayonetting and clubbing workers into submission might work in some cases. But if the ruling class tried to club the entire working class into the ground there would be civil war. There had to be some other strategy.

That's where the Hiss case came in.

Hiss was not a workers' champion; he was a former Democratic administrator in the State Department, and part of the attack on him was simply a factional struggle for office—Republicans trying to unseat Democrats.

But on a fundamental level the Hiss case was

far more. It was the beginning of a move by the extreme rightwing of the ruling class to create a cloud of anti-communist hysteria behind which they could wipe out, smash or disorient all working class organizations which had grown up during the thirties and forties.

The key figure in the Hiss case was Representative Richard Nixon—preparing both to be re-elected and looking for higher rungs to climb in his career as the bankers' boy.

His advisors in this case were big businessmen and officials like Douglas Dillon, Wall Street partner and future Secretary of the Treasury, John Foster Dulles, Wall Street lawyer and in a few years to be, in effect, acting president under Eisenhower, and Allen Dulles, future CIA head.

Behind the scenes Nixon was the beneficiary of aid from the U.S. Gestapo chief himself, J. Edgar Hoover. Hoover and his FBI were to supply advice, inside information—and forged evidence.

(The FBI's talent for forgery is well known to this writer; he has in his possession a copy of a letter concerning himself forged by the FBI in 1961.)



Small fry rightwingers like Whittaker Chambers for several years had brought forth rumors that New Dealers including Alger Hiss were communists. These rumors had been checked out and "unfortunately" no evidence was found to support them.

Then suddenly the big boys decided to use these same old charges as good coin. Whittaker Chambers, alias George Crosley (or George Crosley, alias Whittaker Chambers) who claimed to be an ex-communist, was brought before the House Un-American Activities Committee and his charges that Alger Hiss was part of the "Red Underground" were given nationwide publicity.

Hiss denied the charges and Nixon was appointed to become a one-man subcommittee to get Hiss.

(to be continued)

J.P. Stevens Co. cashes in on war

Former Army Secretary sells Pentagon scab uniforms

by DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

"War Is Opportunity" might be an appropriate motto for the J. P. Stevens Company. The Indochina War, and other periods of blood-letting over the past few decades, have helped make this South Carolina textile firm into one of America's top corporations. (This year it weighed in as number 132 with \$626 million in assets.)

Like the scab lettuce growing companies of the West, this Southern Jim Crow complex has been getting government subsidies in the form of Defense Department contracts for uniforms. The more men in uniform, the more profits for Robert Stevens, president of the company since the 1920's and a past Secretary of the Army himself under Eisenhower.

Robert Stevens, in addition to being an architect of the imperialist wars of conquest that incidentally put more money in his pocket, is also a close personal friend of Nixon. Strom Thurmond, another true-blue hawk from South Carolina, was exceedingly instrumental in getting Nixon the nomination, and in return the President ("for all Americans") hasn't forgotten his friends. Just one of Stevens' 72 plants, the Delta No. 3, has sold

more than 100 million yards of fabric to the military since the Vietnam War began!

Now the ruling class is adding insult to injury (to the workers, that is). The U.S. Army Materiel Command recently honored the general manager of the Delta No. 3 plant of J. P. Stevens for "patriotic civilian service."

Vietnam vets, who risk getting their legs and heads blown off for these greedy bastards, come back and get nothing but a kick in the pants and an unemployment check, if they're lucky, for 26 weeks. But some credit-card padded executive, who's been chug-a-lugging cocktails in downtown Washington with Pentagon generals, gets millions of bucks in his pocket and a citation for "patriotism" too!

And a Vietnam vet who was "lucky" enough to get a job at J. P. Stevens Company would find that this great patriotic outfit is one of the largest unorganized companies in the country, with 45,000 workers kept in the most degrading and pitiful conditions. Attempts to unionize the company have led to physical threats, blacklisting of organizers, intimidation of all kinds. There have been hundreds of complaints filed with the NLRB by the Textile Workers Union of America. While this one arm of

the government cheerfully files these affidavits of anti-labor violations away, another arm, the Defense Department, continues to write out its check to J. P. Stevens for millions of dollars from other workers' taxes to help "the war effort."

Just a few examples of conditions of the workers who have to work for these great "patriots": in 1967, the J. P. Stevens Company paid an average wage of \$73 a week, and generously granted exactly two paid holidays!

People who are fooled by the liberal imperialists' propaganda that the Establishment is now against the war should take another look at companies like J. P. Stevens. They should also check out a recent survey taken by Fortune magazine on the attitudes of the heads of the U.S. largest corporations. Unlike the mass of the people, who are now strongly against the war and want to see it end, these blue-chip executives overwhelmingly support Nixon. Some 82% were satisfied with his handling of the war.

So next time you hear somebody say that "everybody" is against the war, it might be nice to tell them about Robert Stevens and his fellow war profiteers.

Racism at Stanford

JANITOR FIRED, BLACK, CHICANO WORKERS ORGANIZE

Every boss claims the "right" to arbitrarily fire a worker for any reason whatever, and California's prestigious Stanford University is no exception. But when the University's Medical Center fired Black janitor Sam Bridges on the blatantly racist charge of "laziness," the officials were met by a militant struggle that shook the entire community and finally forced Stanford to negotiate Bridges' case with representatives of newly organized Black and Chicano workers' caucuses.

Stanford University is a major center for government research in military and weapons development. Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard is one of its most influential trustees, and the University also operates a major CIA center, the Hoover Institute. Stanford is currently cooperating with the Pentagon in planning a huge expansion of Stanford Industrial Park, a manufacturing complex which is tied directly to the research and laboratory facilities of the University.

The homes of many Black, Chicano and white workers are to be torn down to make way for the aircraft and electronics factories, and for the engineers and government officials who will run them. But few of the Third World people will get jobs in the highly technical and mechanized plants.

The University's Medical Center in Palo Alto is one of the few places where Black and Chicano people can get work, but they are forced into the lowest paying and unorganized jobs, such as janitor and housekeeper.

After Bridges was fired on March 19, Black hospital workers organized a caucus and with two Black student organizations, the Black Student Union and the Black Liberation Front, formed the Black United Front. On April 19 they went to the Medical Center's administrative office to demand that Bridges be reinstated.

Protestors barricade office

University officials refused to meet with the Front, and called the cops when the people refused to leave until their demands were met. The Palo Alto police were first unable to get into the office where about 60 demonstrators barricaded themselves, but after Sheriff's Deputies arrived, the cops made an all-out, vicious attack by tearing down an entire wall, and using clubs and Mace on the people.

Several members of the Black United Front were seriously injured in the brutal attack and 23 were arrested on charges including "assault with a deadly weapon." About 13 cops were injured, too, and some of the demonstrators fought their way through a special nine-cops "riot squad" and escaped.

Students, faculty join workers

The police-state tactics and the University's refusal to even talk about Bridges' dismissal raised resistance in all segments of the Medical Center, the faculty and student body as well as the workers. During the next weeks many demonstrations and rallies were held. Only days after the sit-in, Black and Chicano workers won the right to hold caucus meetings, during work hours, with pay.

The Black workers' caucus announced an expanded set of demands on April 11: amnesty for those arrested on the 9th, payment of their medical and legal fees by the University, resignation of the Medical School's dean and the racist supervisors who had fired Bridges, recognition of an elected Third World workers' council and recruitment of Black and Chicano workers and students, as well as Bridges' reinstatement.

The Stanford Employees Coalition, formed by the Black and Chicano caucuses, added the demand that clear job descriptions and wage scales be issued and also that segregated toilet facilities for "housekeeping" women, nearly all Black and Chicano, be abolished.

In addition, the case of Dr. Jose Aguilar was raised. Aguilar is the only Chicano on the medical staff and had served as an Assistant Professor for six years with no promotion. This year, the University refused to extend his appointment at all.

Stanford was forced by the extended struggle to open discussion of Bridges' case with workers' representatives, and on April 26, the majority of the Black hospital workers held a 24-hour walkout and picketed to force the University to continue the drawn-out negotiations. One thing is sure, the Pentagon-controlled and racist university administration now knows it can't make a move that won't be watched by the Black and Chicano workers it exploits and oppresses to turn out technical innovations and world-renowned medical care for the Establishment.



Third World women hospital workers at rally against Stanford University exploitation and racism.

Thai rebels opening another front against U.S.

by M. Margolies

Under the headline of "Thai Rebellion Spreads," the French newspaper *Le Monde Weekly* recently described the growth of the guerrilla movement in Thailand. According to this report, the "...insurrection in the northern, northeastern and southern parts of the country has grown fairly serious in recent months."

One example given is that of a well-armed government convoy in Nan province, supposedly organized this spring for road-building, attacked by guerrillas. It suffered heavy casualties and the destruction of two armored cars. Two weeks before that, for the first time, a government outpost in that area was struck by mortar fire.

For two years, Meo tribesmen, some 60,000 of whom live in Thailand, have been in revolt in the northern region. U.S. puppet Deputy Premier General Charusathira Prapass recently said that "...the most serious problem is in the north." The *Le Monde* writer states that the Meo tribesmen are supported by the Communist Party of Thailand which itself is strong in the northeast. In the south, according to the article, there is a Moslem Malay separatist movement that has won the sympathy of the local population.

This article, nevertheless, completely ignores the U.S. role in Thailand. It mentions that various secret camps of the Thais' Peoples Liberation Army have been attacked by government troops. But it doesn't

mention that the Thai government has been controlled by the U.S. for many years. And it doesn't mention that the U.S. has supplied the guns and helicopters that are being used against the peasants of Thailand. Describing a battle in Chiang Rai province, it coldbloodedly and without any sympathy, relates how planes (what planes—U.S. planes? U.S. pilots?) "...sprayed the attackers with napalm." (Whose napalm? Of course—U.S. napalm.)

In the 1950's, the CIA was already

actively training rightwing Laotian troops within Thai borders. U.S. combat troops were committed to Thailand as early as May 1962. During the U.S. invasion of Laos this year, Thai troops organized by the CIA fought against the Laotian people. Finally, we should note that Thailand is the only Asian mainland base for B-52s and that 80 per cent of all U.S. bombing runs to North Vietnam either start from or end up in Thailand.

The *Le Monde* article indirectly

admits the great support that the movement has gotten: "Although the hotbeds of guerrilla activity are still comparatively small, the insurrection is becoming an increasingly heavy burden for the Bangkok government, especially in areas where the rebels seem to enjoy the backing of the local population."

Unfortunately, the author "forgot" to mention one of the major reasons why the U.S. domination has been so thorough and brutal that the Thai people have taken up arms. It was explained as long ago as November 11, 1969 when Unger, the U.S. Ambassador to Thailand, spoke before a Senate committee: "There is one very, very large development that may take place...oil exploration that is going on in the Gulf of Thailand...it is very important in the case of Thailand and there are now six companies, five of them American, that are carrying out explorations...."



U.S. troops in Thailand help crush the just rebellion of Thai people.

Vietnam People's Army welcomes anti-war GIs

(Editor's note: The following statement was released on April 26, 1971 by Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam at the Paris peace talks. The establishment press has dismissed it as a "communiqué aimed at enticing American soldiers to defect," but has never printed the full text. When the statement was released, a spokesman for the PRG added that a number of Americans were fighting with the National Liberation Front. — LNS)

ORDER OF THE COMMAND OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Since he took office, President Nixon has made every effort to carry out his "Vietnamization" plan with a view to prolonging the war of ag-

gression in Vietnam. He has intensified and expanded it to the whole of the Indochinese peninsula, piling up new crimes against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and causing the United States further useless losses in terms of lives and property.

For the true interest and honor of the United States, and loyal to justice and freedom-loving traditions, many political figures and the broad masses of the American people, including U.S. servicemen still in South Vietnam, have also urged the Nixon administration to stop the war. They have opposed orders of the U.S. commanders, and demanded the immediate withdrawals of the U.S. troops.

In keeping with the Vietnamese people's long-standing tradition of humanitarianism, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-

nam have stated on repeated occasions that their policy is to welcome the anti-war U.S. servicemen and to give humane treatment to the U.S. servicemen captured or wounded on the battlefield.

In the present situation and pursuant to this policy, the Command of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces orders:

1. Not to attack those anti-war U.S. servicemen—individuals or groups—who demand repatriation, oppose orders of the U.S. commanders, and abstain from hostile actions against the People's Liberation Armed Forces, from supporting or coming to the rescue of the Saigon Army, encroaching on the freedom, property and lives of the South Vietnamese people, interfering with their internal affairs, hindering their struggles against the Thieu-Ky-Kiem clique.

2. To give proper treatment to those U.S. servicemen—individuals or groups—who in action refrain from opposing the People's Liberation Armed Forces, and those who carry with them anti-war literature.

3. To stand ready to extend aid and protection to those anti-war U.S. servicemen who have run away for their opposition to orders of operations, to harsh discipline and to the discriminatory policy of the army.

4. To welcome and give good treatment to those U.S. servicemen who cross over to the South Vietnam people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces; to stand ready to help them go home or seek asylum in another country if requested by them.

5. To welcome and to grant appropriate rewards to those U.S. servicemen—individuals or groups—who support the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

The Command of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces calls on the officers and men in all services of the U.S. Army in South Vietnam to make their best efforts to demand their repatriation, to refuse to go submissively to a useless death in the unjust war in Vietnam and Indochina, to try by every means to enter into contact with and to inform the South Vietnam people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces of their anti-war actions in order to receive assistance.

The People's Liberation Armed Forces must seriously carry out this order while constantly enhancing their vigilance and meting out exemplary punishment to those who continue stubbornly to follow the U.S. imperialists in opposing the Vietnamese people.

Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins still face death in N

by SHIRLEY JOLLS

NEW HAVEN, May 19—For six months Black Panther Party Chairman Bobby Seale and New Haven Panther leader Ericka Huggins have been subjected to a daily "legal" attack in the court of the racist Establishment and they now face a possible death sentence.

The frameup murder trial of these Panther political prisoners is one more part of the nationwide attempt to destroy the Black Panther Party. It is a part of a campaign of repression which includes daily racist propaganda and a "law and order" drive aimed at the Black community. It occurs alongside many, many less known trials on charges such as "disturbing" the oppressor's "peace," for selling revolutionary literature in the ghetto and other concocted "crimes."

The frameup in New Haven comes, too, on the heels of many brutal attacks across the country, in which Panthers have been executed on the spot by police bullets. The New Haven trial of Bobby Seale and

Ericka Huggins is nothing more than an attempt to execute two more Panther Party members—this time under the cover of ruling class "legality."

The web of police fabrications and testimony by state's witness George Sams was turned over to the jury today on a preannounced schedule set up by Judge Mulvey last week. Only one day was allowed for summation of the long trial, which opened last November 17, while the judge took four hours today for his own charge to the jury.

Bobby Seale is charged with having ordered the killing of Alex Rackley in May 1969. Ericka, who is a leader of the New Haven Panther Party, is charged with being an accomplice in the death.

The Panther chairman, a co-founder of the Panther Party, has lived his entire adult life according to the Panther program to Serve the People. He is linked to the case only by the lies of Sams and the testimony of a cop who claims to have seen him, in the dead of night in an unlighted doorway, enter the Panther's New



ERICKA HUGGINS

Harlem 5 railroaded "kill-a-cop-a week" frameup

by KENNY LAPIDES

Three years ago in New York's Black community, six young men were framed up on the sensational charges of "conspiring to kill a cop a week." The arrests came after the rebellions that swept across Black America following the racist assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. The case of the Harlem 5 (charges against the sixth young man were dropped when it was conceded by the cops that he was arrested

simply because he happened to be present at the time of the other arrests) won wide support in the Black community here, where the patently false and racist nature of the charges are known.

Sayed Saladeen, 22, Preston Lay, 26, Hannibal Thomas, 24, Wallace Marks, 26, and Ebb Glenn, 23, were organizers for the Harlem Youth Federation when they were arrested. They were actively working for the rehabilitation and protection of

Black youth from the drug traffic. It is generally known in the Black community that whenever anyone attempts to combat the drug menace, they are taken off the streets by some police concocted frameup.

On May 13 of this year, four of these young Black militants were convicted for possession of weapons. One of the five, Sayed Saladeen, was acquitted on all counts. The four face sentences of up to seven years for the alleged weapons violations. At the time of the arrests, the cops seized two milk cans as evidence: these were supposedly to be used for making "bombs." The cops also stole \$400 in savings from Mrs. Thomas, Hannibal Thomas' mother.

But the sensational charges of "conspiring to kill a cop a week"—what happened to them? As the lawyer for the five, William Kunstler, said, the evidence points to nothing less than a police conspiracy. The Black community was enraged and in a militant mood over King's murder; Black people were discussing once again the need for self-defense as the leading advocate of non-violence had just fallen to the oppressor's violence; the ruling class needed some dramatic turn of events to reassert its armed might in the Black community.

The frameup of the Harlem 5 was the answer concocted by New York's Bureau of Special Services, or "Red Squad." Two police agents made lying statements, dreamed up the catchy phrase, "Kill a cop a week," and got the eager attention of the bourgeois press to spread the sensational story all over.

Now, three years later, it turns out that the whole story was so flimsy that even a two-thirds white jury couldn't buy it. Four of the men, however, are facing considerable jail terms on weapons charges, and the struggle to free the Harlem 5—now four—goes on.

A people

The meaning of the verdict in the N.Y. 21 case



The Harlem 5 outside New York courtroom.



It's demonstrations like this that freed

Ericka Huggins New Haven frameup

Haven office at about the time the killing was alleged to have taken place.

Under cross-examination by the State prosecutor Markle, Ericka showed all the strength and determination which led her to commit herself to the cause of liberation for Black America thirteen years ago in the Watts, California, ghetto. It is this courage which made it possible for her to continue that struggle through years of repression by the racist Establishment and through the assassination of her husband. John Huggins was shot to death just three weeks after their daughter was born in December 1967. And it was her courage and determination which kept her going through the hard times of setting up the New Haven Panther branch and the constant battle against police harassment and infiltration.

Ericka's testimony, like Bobby's record of service to the people, belongs in no ruling class "court of law"—they belong rather to the people who will value their strength and follow their example in the con-

tinuing struggle against racism, exploitation and oppression.

Of the 14 Panthers originally arrested on the murder frameup, nine were eventually charged. Lonnie McClucas was convicted of conspiracy to commit murder last August 31, although acquitted of kidnapping and binding, and still faces a 15-year prison term.

As the defense, presented by attorneys Charles Garry, for Seale, and Catherine Roraback, for Ericka, finished its case last Wednesday, Panther Minister of Defense Huey Newton and Minister of Information David Hilliard were at the trial, with national Panther leader Big Man, who has been in New Haven through most of the months-long trial.

The Panther Party and the New Haven Panther Defense Committee have called for supporters to come to New Haven while the jury deliberates its verdict. The prisoners should not stand alone. Be in New Haven to show your solidarity with Bobby and Ericka, and all political prisoners!



BOBBY SEALE

—LNS PHOTO

le's victory

by NAOMI COHEN

NEW YORK — One of the recently acquitted defendants in the trial of the New York 21, when asked what he thought of the verdict, told a newsman that the system was still a fascist, frameup system—but that the people had freed them. The reporter turned to a second defendant, hoping to get a concession that Black revolutionaries had gotten a so-called fair trial, and asked the same question. All it means, shot back the defendant is that we spent two years in prison for nothing!

From the moment the not guilty verdict came in, the capitalist press drew the conclusion that this proved the justice of the American system. On May 15, the New York Times editorial column arrogantly wrote that the acquittal "should put to

rest the unfounded but frequently heard comment that it is impossible for a black militant to get a fair trial in the United States. The outcome of this trial in New York State Supreme Court also exposes as a fraud the Panthers' noisy and noisome oratory about the 'fascist' nature of justice in America."

But as the defendants pointed out so succinctly, this was not a victory for "bourgeois democracy"—it was a victory for the people and for the Black liberation movement in particular. The fact that the system itself has not changed one iota is amply testified to by the conviction, on the same day, of the Harlem 5 (see accompanying article) and the frameup trial of Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins, not to mention the untold number of people—Black, Puerto Rican, Chicano and poor white—who fill this country's concentration camps as a result of the endless railroading of the oppressed.

The only thing that changed, the decisive factor in bringing in the acquittal of all the defendants, was the political climate in the country and the atmosphere of struggle which surrounded the case. These factors made it possible for the jury to vote as they did.

Two years ago, when the Panthers were originally arrested in a predawn fascist raid, the Nixon Administration was going through an aggressive period of reaction. The case in New York was to set the stage for police frameups of Panthers all across the country—culminating in the outright assassination of Fred Hampton in Chicago. The government felt confident that it could whip up a racist hysteria against any Black liberation fighters who dared to resist.

Today, the atmosphere has changed. For one thing, the Administration is more on the defensive: Hoover and the FBI are discredited; Attorney General Mitchell's racist policies in the Justice Department have been exposed; and the people are beginning to distrust the whole police spy system that these officials stand for. In addition, the anti-war movement has gotten wider and deeper than ever before. The Mylai massacre, in particular, shocked the consciousness of millions of Americans who had trusted the government. Trust is turning to massive distrust and with this disillusionment has come more political awareness about the workings of the capitalist government. In the last two years, many people have come to see that the Panther trials are a form of systematic political persecution and not just legal proceedings.

All these forces were working on that jury. The class struggle itself was contending in the courtroom; and the jury could not be immune to the great events unfolding around them. In this

sense the outcome of the trial is really a result of the struggle of all oppressed and exploited, everywhere. The battles that they have waged for self-determination, whether in Vietnam or Latin America or Black America, set the tone for the acquittal.

Many people have said that it was simply the fact that the jury was "liberal" that the defendants got off. It is no doubt true that this particular jury was probably fairer than most. There were five Black and one Puerto Rican jurors. But had the times been different—for example in a period of rampant witchhunt and hysteria—the same people could have come back with a different verdict. And, as Attorney Charles Garry (representing Bobby Seale in New Haven) pointed out, it took a jury "with all those Black men and women" on it "to get around the fascist police-state conduct of the prosecutor as well as the judge."

The so-called liberal officials of New York City, as well as their banker bosses, went along with the fascist frameup when it was begun two years ago. They were more than willing to help railroad the Black revolutionaries. At the same time they had good reason to fear a conviction in the present atmosphere. The summer is not even here and rebellions have already broken out in Brownsville and Bedford Stuyvesant, two of this city's most oppressed Black communities. Anger in these communities is building up over the brutal budget cuts recently imposed on the poor. And these factors could not have escaped Lindsay and his flunkies who know all too well that the Black people of this city have always viewed the case of the New York 21 as a racist frameup.

During their long, two-year imprisonment, many demonstrations were held outside the courtroom demanding freedom for the 21. One of the favorite slogans on the demonstrations was, "The people will free the New York 21," showing that the protesters had no faith in the racist judicial system. Inside the courtroom the defendants set the example by showing no faith in the frameup system, challenging the judge and prosecutor at every turn and insisting on making theirs a political trial. Two years later the struggle of the people set the New York 21 free.

* * * *

(Note: Five of the defendants have not actually been freed, in spite of the verdict. These five men are still imprisoned because of charges which grew out of the great prison rebellions that swept New York City's jails last October. They are now being framed up for "conspiracy" in connection with the rebellion of hundreds of prisoners against the concentration camp conditions that exist in the jails.)



ed New York 21.

On the organizing

Buffalo

Workers, youth turn phone hearings around

BUFFALO—The "Public Service" Commission held a hearing on Bell Tel's request for a 29.1 percent across-the-board rate increase on April 20 in this city. Similar "public" hearings had been held in Albany and New York City.

The announcement of the so-called "public" hearing was buried in tiny print in the back of the local newspapers where people probably wouldn't be able to find it. And even if they did find it, the PSC had called the hearing for 10:00 a.m. on a working day to make sure working people wouldn't be able to attend. And even if the people did show up, the PSC made sure that the hearing room was small enough not to accommodate them.

Buffalo YAWF decided to make the "public" hearing public and distributed over 10,000 leaflets to the working people of Buffalo. The leaflets announced the time and place of the hearing and called for the people to attend it if they could. YAWF also announced its intentions of going to the hearing and "raising hell" by demanding another hearing at a time and a place when working people could attend.

Scabs ousted

Because of the extensive publicity by YAWF, all of the news media showed up to cover the hearing. Scabs from striking WGR-TV also showed up, as did the strikers.

Buffalo YAWF, along with some trade unionists present and the WGR strikers, surrounded the scabs and refused to allow them to take any pictures. Meanwhile, Joseph Gottlieb, one of the Rockefeller-appointed, \$33,000-per-year "public servants," and the chairman of the hearing, tried to start the proceedings.

With the strikers and their supporters just out-

side the hearing room, Dan Bentivogli of Buffalo YAWF repeatedly interrupted Gottlieb and demanded that the hearing not start until the scabs had left. He then explained to the people that this was supposed to be a public hearing and that scum like the WGR scabs had no place at a public hearing. Gottlieb, visibly upset, adjourned the hearing for "10 minutes"—which eventually stretched into an hour.

After about an hour, the scabs saw that the people weren't going to let them in, so they called in their allies—the cops. Despite the fact that everyone could see it was the scabs who were disrupting things, the strikebreaking cops arrested Mario Bonafide, Tony Farino and Marvin Noel for harassment and refused to let the strikers file counter-charges against the scabs!

While the cops were playing their strikebreaking role, however, a vote was taken by the people in the hearing room and, almost unanimously, they voted to leave the room en masse if the scabs were allowed in.

AT&T exposed

When the hearing finally got underway, Gottlieb tried to make the hearing look democratic by "allowing the people to testify first." What he was really saying was that the PSC was scared off by the militancy of the people and was afraid to allow the Bell Tel executives to take the stand.

The first witness was Mrs. Shirley Jankowski, a young housewife who had to bring her small daughter to the hearings. She told of the poor service and condemned the PSC because they "already had their minds made up" to grant the outrageous increase. She wanted to know whether a rate increase would really improve service or line

the already bulging pockets of AT&T's rich stockholders.

Dan Bentivogli was called to testify next. He called the hearing a sham and demanded that it be adjourned until after working hours to really make it public. He exposed the fact that Gottlieb and his cronies are appointed by billionaire Rockefeller, make over \$30,000 per year and in no way represent the public.

He pointed out that Bell Tel is a private corporation not a public utility and is owned lock, stock and barrel by AT&T. Dan exposed the fact that AT&T and its subsidiary, Western Electric, are among the biggest war profiteers.

Bentivogli pointed out that Bell Tel had demanded "immediate action" on the increase but were pretty slow when it came to giving the CWA workers their fair share. He also talked about the fact that the Western Electric workers' contract was up on April 30 and Bell Tel certainly wasn't giving them an immediate increase.

Labor response

Bill Kaessinger, shop chairman of Teamster's Local 10 in New York City, was next to speak. He was sent by the rank and file members of his union "to oppose as militantly as I deem necessary" the robber Phone Company's rate increase request.

Kaessinger pledged his support to a Black union sister present from the telephone company if they tried to fire her. He supported the demand for a hearing after working hours and exposed the "long love affair between AT&T and the Public Service Commission."

He denounced Bell executive Goldstein, who was hiding in the back row, as a racist because of remarks Goldstein had made at the New York hearing. Goldstein had his lawyers object but Kaessinger's point had been made. He dared Goldstein and his racist bosses to go down into the Black community to hold a hearing and make their smug comments.

An older woman who described herself as "just a plain housewife" complained about the poor ser-

(Continued on page 15)

Chicago

Protesters support Iranian struggle

CHICAGO, May 10 — Down with the Shah! A demonstration was held here today by the Iranian Student Association to support the armed struggle of the Iranian people against the fascist Shah of Iran. For over an hour, a militant picket line chanted, "Down with Fascism, Down with the Shah," "Defeat U.S. Imperialism," and "The Shah Is a U.S. Puppet" in front of the 100-story John Hancock building (which houses the Iranian consulate). The picket captains included Iranian students, Arab students and a member of YAWF, all there to support the struggle of the Iranian students.

From the Hancock Building, a march down Michigan Ave., the "magnificent imperialist mile," by 75 demonstrators was led by a banner which read, "The Shah is a Murderer of Iranian People." Many people along the route stopped to read the leaflet given to them. Construction workers, shoppers, students and office workers were surprised to see and hear such a militant action. The city police forces kept a close watch on the march, hoping to intimidate the protesters.

As the march got closer to the Loop, six pig cars and one squadrol

trailed on one side until the march reached the Civic center for a rally. There a member of the Iranian students spoke about the guerrilla warfare going on in Northern Iran, and the brutal repression against the Iranian people. He called for the end of the torture and immediate release of 50 Iranian patriots. The struggle has increased to such intensity inside Iran, that about a month ago a general-judge infamous for his crimes against the Iranian people was assassinated by the guerrillas.

A second speaker, Ken Sertic of Youth Against War and Fascism, reaffirmed the nationwide support of YAWF for the armed struggle of the Iranian people against the fascist Shah of Iran. A comparison between the fascist and reactionary policies of the Shah and Nixon was made, to show that Nixon is using fascist policies, like the concentration camp in Washington this May, to intimidate the anti-war and anti-imperialist movement.

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Chicago YAWF

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Chicago

Panther Party marks May Day

CHICAGO, May 1—"Revolution is the only solution to the pigs' pollution of the people's institutions." This was the theme of a Mayday rally called here today by the Black Panther Party in Chicago to mobilize support for the freeing of all political prisoners.

Several hundred people took part in the rally, which was preceded by a march through Chicago's south side. The demonstrators were in a militant mood, fed up with the brutal and racist practices of the American ruling class and its mercenaries, the police.

The recent murder of Panther Sam Napier in New York City, the continuing frameup trial of Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins in New Haven, the increasing repression against the Black P. Stone Nation in Chicago — all fed the people's anger. Yvonne King of the Black Panther

Party urged the demonstrators to "fight the cops in your own heads" in order to serve the people in an effective and revolutionary manner. She said that the party had learned from past experience the futility of working in "a twilight zone" of meaningless coalitions, and urged the groups there to organize in their respective communities.

Other speakers included representatives from the United Front of Cairo, the Black P. Stone Nation, the Angela Davis Defense Committee, the Gay Liberation Front, Rising Up Angry, and MDM. They all insisted that the walls of America's many concentration camps are not nearly strong enough to withstand the powerful wrath of an aroused people. All political prisoners must be set free!

—Jeffrey Sarles
Chicago YAWF

front

Detroit

Black auto worker's trial opens

DETROIT — On April 26, jury selection began for the trial of James Johnson. Johnson is a Black auto worker who worked for three years at the Chrysler Eldon Gear and Axle Plant. After years of murderous labor (three workers were killed in the plant in 1970 in accidents) and racist harassment from his foremen and union officials, James Johnson was fired. The UAW

"representative" refused on the spot to back him up, so Johnson left and returned to the plant with an M-1 carbine; he killed two foremen and a worker who had scabbed on several wildcat strikes.

James Johnson is being tried for murder. He is being defended by Ken Cockrell of the League of Revolutionary Black Workers. The defense claims that Johnson was driven

"temporarily insane" by the racist exploitation he has been subjected to all his life and especially in the factory. The defense plans to move for the judge and jury to visit the Eldon Plant to see for themselves the conditions workers slave under daily.

On April 26, the first day of the trial, the League of Revolutionary Black Workers called a demonstration in front of Chrysler Headquarters. About 70 people demonstrated to demand that James Johnson be freed. Also present were YAWF members who came down to the picket line in support of Johnson. The demonstration also demanded

that Chrysler Corp. be brought to trial for the deaths of Gary Thompson, Rose Logan and Mamie Williams and all other workers who die or are maimed in Chrysler's plants where the mad drive for profits is more important than safety.

On May 3, the League of Revolutionary Black Workers held another picket line at UAW international headquarters, protesting the lack of support that the UAW shows for workers in general and Black workers in particular. One of the spirited chants of the 30 picketers was, "Workers would be better off with an alligator, than a UAW class collaborator."

New York

No "new" jails, tear 'em down

NEW YORK, May 14 — Prisoners in the notorious Women's House of Detention here were reminded today that sisters in the struggle on the outside have not forgotten them. About 150 demonstrators from the

Women's Bail Fund and from Youth Against War & Fascism marched across the street from the jail protesting the proposed move of inmates to a new prison on Rikers Island, where they will be cut off from supporters, family and friends.

The protestors also condemned conditions inside the present House of Detention.

The Third World Caucus of the Bail Fund chaired and addressed the rally. Two women who had been bailed out listed some of the terrible conditions in the jail and women inside would answer, shouting out other complaints. The chairwoman asked the prisoners to call out their names and information on their charges, bail and so forth. A number of names were collected in this way.

Sharon Chin of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee of YAWF and Veronica Golos of YAWF Women gave messages of solidarity to the women and described the struggles of the Auburn prisoners. Thelma Palanco of the Bail Fund spoke in Spanish to communicate with the many Latin sisters in the House of Detention.

Tear down the jails, don't build "better" ones was the demonstrators' message to those both inside and outside the prison walls.

May Day protests around the country

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 — May Day was celebrated by the Prisoners Solidarity Committee with a militant rally here. The mother of George and Jonathan Jackson was the featured speaker.

Mrs. Jackson told some 400 participants that her whole life had been devoted to her children and that now the system had locked up George for 12 years and murdered Jonathan. She said she had suffered enough and was ready to fight and ready to struggle. Perhaps the high point of the rally came when a representative of the Vancouver Women's Conference presented Mrs. Jackson with a plaque made by the Vietnamese people out of a felled U.S. plane.

The rally also heard from Yuri Ng, an Asian sister, who brought greetings of solidarity from women in Vietnam. She told the audience that the same enemy who is torturing, maiming and killing tens of thousands of people in Southeast Asia is also the murderer of Bobby Hutton, Sam Napier, and many other revolutionary brothers and sisters and the jailer of Angela Davis, Bobby Seale and the Soledad Brothers, who are all in U.S. concentration camps.

Seattle

SEATTLE, May 5 — More than 4,000 youth took to the streets in Seattle today and called for an immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia. The action was called by the National

Coalition for Peace and Justice and the May Day Committee.

Frank Little YAWF was prominent in the demonstration with its flags and banners supporting Black and Middle East liberation. The United Construction Workers, an organization of Black construction workers, also sent a delegation, which gave the march some working class militancy. This demonstration was almost twice the size of the one called by the National Peace Action Coalition on April 17.

The demonstrators marched on the Seattle First National Bank, and it was occupied for at least half an hour. Then the march headed for the Federal Courthouse where thousands chanted, "Free Leslie Bacon!" Despite beatings and arrests of some demonstrators who decided on a sit-in in the streets, a group of about 400, including YAWF, was able to continually regroup. In the process, several bank windows were smashed.

Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, May 5 — Over 3,000 people took part in a march today that originated from two separate feeder marches, one from Marquette University and the other from the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee (UWM). The march was sponsored by the People's Peace Treaty leadership and the local Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

More than 100 students from nearby Riverside High School marched out and joined the UWM march. This was the most militant group, along with YAWF members and supporters of the Committee to Support Middle East Liberation (CSMEL). The students led loud

chants for freedom for Angela Davis.

After a rally at the Civic Center Plaza, 1,000 people marched out, in the streets, blocking downtown traffic. Despite some pacifist tactics and police clubbings, YAWF militants were able to lead many demonstrators away from traps set up by the police and continue the protest. One YAWF member was arrested for disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and truancy.

Champaign

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., May 6 — The Coalition Against Political Repression held a rally today at the University of Illinois to protest the repression coming down on this campus. The rally was followed by a march of 5,000 demonstrators that went through the whole campus area.

Speakers at the rally included members of the Committee to Defend Angela Davis and Ruchell Magee, the Iranian Students' Association, the John Lombardo-Champaign 7 Defense Committee and the Cairo Solidarity Committee. Terry Klug, National Organizer of the American Servicemen's Union (ASU) spoke on the Camp McCoy 3. Later in the day, 40 people were arrested for taking part in a sit-in protesting the presence of a Marine recruiter on campus.

On May Day, a labor solidarity march was held in Danville, Ill., to support local iron workers from the Esco plant who have been out on strike for 13 weeks as well as striking bus drivers and Autotron workers. Champaign YAWF participated in that action.



PALESTINE SOLIDARITY WEEK IN



The author at Middle East solidarity demonstration organized by CS MEL and YAWF, first groups in U.S. to link Palestinian revolution with the international anti-imperialist struggle.

by RITA FREED, Chairwoman of the Committee to Support Middle East Liberation

(Rita Freed has just returned from Algeria after attending a conference for World Palestine Week held there. This article is the first of a series on her trip.)

ALGERIA — "We are with you, mobilized to support the Resistance. The Palestinian people will win, like the Algerian people." Primary Education and Religious Affairs Minister M. Kassim was addressing a solidarity meeting in Oran, one of many government-sponsored activities being carried on throughout Algeria as part of World Palestine Week, in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Arab League and the Algerian Committees of Support for Palestine.

The speaker went on to talk about the long struggle for political independence from French colonialism and the continuing fight for economic independence which has recently come to a head with Algeria's nationalization of her petroleum industry and the subsequent French boycott of her oil.

"The people's power, the people's revolution, is stronger than any Big Power," he declared. The audience shouted its agreement.

This attitude of defiance, it seemed clear, was at the very heart of Algeria's strong solidarity with Palestine. The Palestinian flag covering the stage in Oran's Fateh Hall was no mere empty symbol, but rather represented, for the Algerian people, a part of their own effort to liberate their human and natural resources from the grasp of the world monopoly system.

For several years we in Youth Against War & Fascism and in the Committee to Support Middle East Liberation have sought to explain to the progressive movement in the U.S. why support for Vietnamese liberation must be accompanied by support for Middle East liberation as well. We have pointed out how the profit hunger which motivates Washington's aggression against Southeast Asia also prompts its use of Israel against the Arab people. It is the same imperialist system at work in both cases, we say, and its feared enemy — our ally — is the rebellious people of the world.

Mideast, Vietnam, one struggle

It was quite exciting therefore to see at first hand how, in the course of their struggle, these rebelling Arab people have come to see their

oppressor in just this global sense. "We want Amman to be Hanoi, not Saigon," read the banner at the Palais des Nations near Algiers, where twenty non-Arab delegates, mostly from the Western, capitalist countries, met for three days with Palestinian and Algerian representatives.

The connection between Vietnam and the Middle East was frequently affirmed by participants from the Palestine Liberation Movement, as well as by other delegates. Throughout the discussion, which dealt with the nature of Zionism, and with the goals and status of the Resistance, the question of combatting imperialism and its various allies was a central focus.

The Algerian delegates expressed great interest in the different political currents existing in

the U.S. progressive movement.

At one point, speaking for YAWF and for CS MEL, I reported that we faced certain difficulties in the U.S. in freeing the public, and even the progressive movement, from decades of anti-Arab brainwashing. This was so because American Zionism is actually a mouthpiece for U.S. capital. The best way to counter Zionist lies, therefore, is to expose and challenge the bourgeoisie's ideology on every front, to show that the wars against the Vietnamese, the Black and Middle Eastern people have the same class root.

SWP excludes Mideast issue

Some so-called revolutionary organizations have, however, handicapped our effort by refusing to make this connection. Rather, they abdicate the political leadership of the anti-war struggle to loyal oppositionists such as McGovern, who has pointedly stated that popular weariness with the "wrong" war — Vietnam — must not extend to the "right" war, that of U.S.-Israeli aggression.

This analysis was opposed by the Socialist Workers Party representative here, who said that the mass anti-war movement should not be divided by issues on which they don't now agree. If we bring up the Middle East, he asked, why not also the Chinese Cultural Revolution, or Stalinism in the Soviet Union?

In a subsequent conversation, the Algerian representatives said that this discussion was quite relevant for them, and that what happened in the U.S. was their concern no less than ours, "because U.S. imperialism is the central enemy."

This attitude was well summed up by the delegate from the People's Republic of China, in a statement of solidarity with the Palestinian and the whole Arab liberation struggle. He spoke of the resistance which oppression has inevitably brought forth in Africa, Asia, Latin America and in the U.S. as well. This would help the Palestinian people to victory, he said, since each people's fate influences the others.

The conference participants agreed to a resolution of solidarity with the Palestinian resistance. The resolution condemned Israel as a racist instrument of exploitation and reaction in the region and supported the Palestinian armed struggle and its aim of creating a democratic, secular Palestine. The conference also rejected all projects and plans such as the UN Resolution and the



Algerians commemorate May Day, 1945, massacres. — photo from REVOLUTION AFRICAINE, central organ of the F.L.N., Algiers

ALGERIA

Rogers Plan which fail to satisfy the Palestinian people's rights to their homeland.

Reports from the conference were presented to the public during meetings at Oran and Constantine. In both cities the foreign delegations were received with great warmth. The audience at Constantine greeted their guests with rhythmic clapping, while the women gave the piercing yell which has become famous from the "Battle of Algiers" film.

The people support Palestine

The people at these meetings were of course the most involved, the most politically active. But in talking with people on the streets, the response was always the same: a pleased smile, a handshake of approval. "You support Palestine? Good!"—especially when the new friend would find out that it was an American who felt this way. Everybody wanted to know how Americans felt about the Arab cause; they were aware of the anti-war demonstrations in Washington and felt that surely this must mean support for their liberation too.

The papers and television were full of news about Palestine Week and about the conference. Extensive coverage was also given in that week's papers to two other items which, though separated in time, were directly linked to each other and to the question of Palestine.

On May Day, 1945, the Algerian people had secretly planned to turn their celebration of victory over fascism into a demonstration for national sovereignty. In Algiers they came out in the streets in the thousands, carrying the national flag. The French colonialists had expected it to happen sooner or later, but on May Day they were caught somewhat off guard. The police shot down tens of thousands of Algerian workers, but the demonstration continued. The patriots of Guelma, Setif, Sedrata and other cities now decided to hold their own action on May 8. When they did, the French brought against them the fascist terror apparatus they had been readying for some time, using new machine guns and other new American equipment.

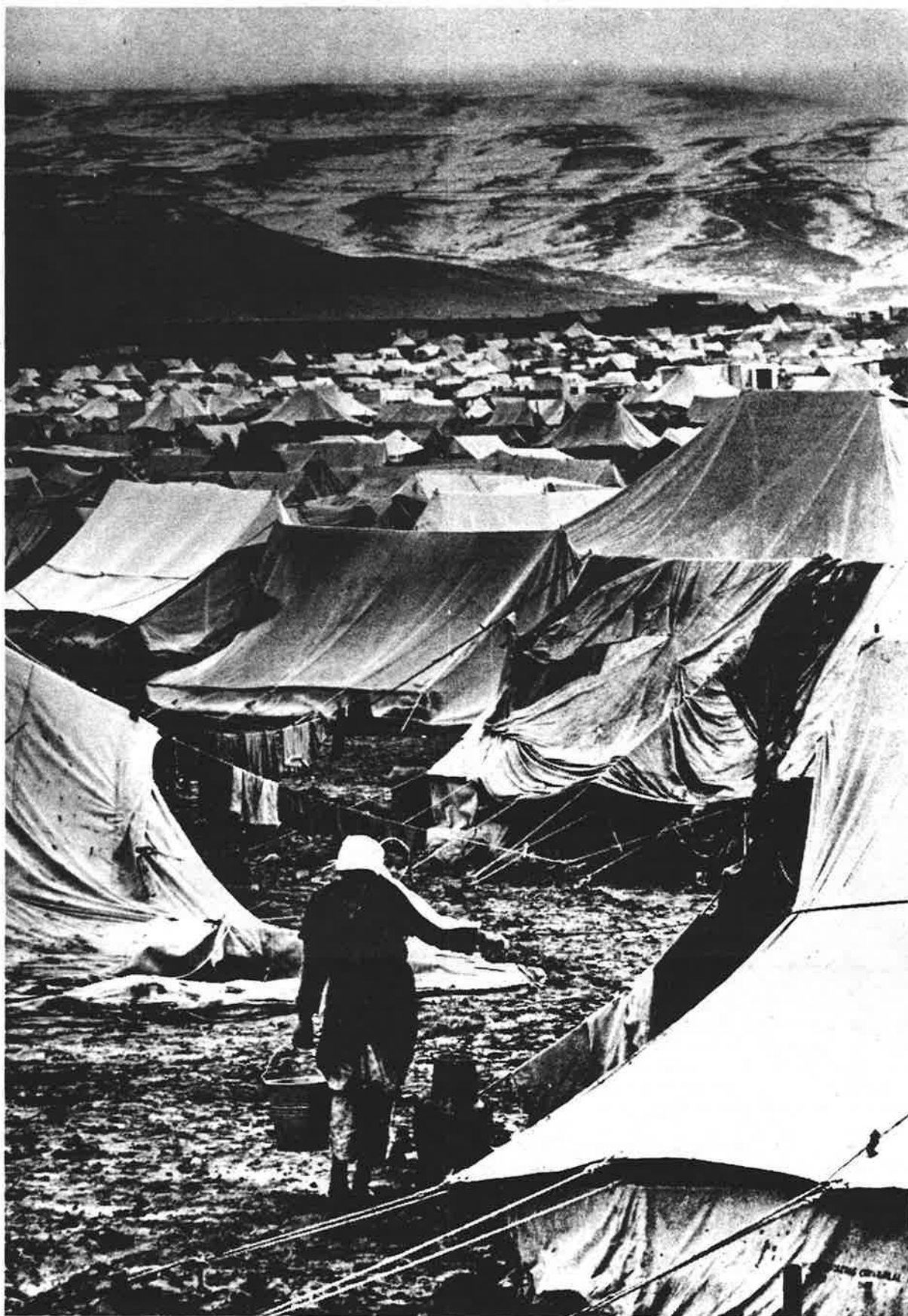
Crying in horror "the ragged have risen in arms," the colonialists machinegunned thousands of demonstrators. Boy Scouts and young sportsclub members were not spared. The French sent in special troops and a fleet. Within a week, 450,000 Algerians had been murdered; shot, burned alive, drowned. It was the first crucial date on the road to Algerian independence. Many fellahin took to the mountains and began guerrilla warfare. The Vietnamese victory of Dien-Bien Phu, three months later, said the Algerian paper *Republique*, "was the beginning of the revolution of our people."

Nationalization of the oil

Small wonder that the Algerians identify with the Palestinians, victims of U.S. napalm at the hands of another gang of "anti-fascist heroes," Dayan, Rabin, et al. Having lost a million and a half people—there is scarcely an Algerian family which has not lost a member during the revolution—they are all the more sharply aware that their fight is not finished.

Faced with the crying needs of national development, on the one hand, and the greed of the French oil interests, on the other, the Algerian government chose to take over a majority share of the petroleum industry. To the French boycott on Algerian oil, the Algerians have counterposed a possible cutoff on French imports. Everyone seems to be taking the economic confrontation with the former colonial master in a spirit of quiet determination not to surrender.

Several people mentioned benefits such as transportation to and from work for those employed in nationalized enterprises and shortened hours for those in private employ, bringing the latter into parity with the former, which they seemed to feel would be lost if there was a



Palestinian refugee camp, Jordan. — LNS photo

retreat in this confrontation. As a leader of the FLN youth had put it, the capitalist elements which had chosen for their own benefit to fight for independence, would inevitably at some point side with imperialism. Thus, vigilance was necessary.

The Algerians we met spoke often of building their nation, and of building socialism. They pointed with pride to the nationalizations that have already been carried out since 1966, and to the progress already achieved in construction and industry. But this was only the beginning, they insisted.

For these people, there could be no willing return to the old conditions of national oppression and dependence. In their spirit of continuing struggle, one could plainly see the same force that animates the Palestinian fedayeen and the Egyptian fellah. This revolutionary force can be stalled by mis-leadership; it can be decimated by napalm and subverted by Rogers Plans. But it can't be held back forever, no matter how hard the oil companies and their Washington, Tel Aviv or Amman executives may try. The U.S. rulers' latest maneuvers simply show their desperation before this nightmarish prospect, a prospect which we must help bring to reality.

Israel:
Base of Western Imperialism

by ABDEL-WAHAB M. EL-MESSIRI

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The following is the brief filed by John Lombardo in his behalf protesting the withdrawal of his attorneys from the case. He is being charged with several counts of "flag desecration."

Now comes John Louis Lombardo, Jr., Defendant in the above entitled cause, and asks leave of Court to object to the Motions to Withdraw on the part of Hagin Harper and Prentice H. Marshall and for grounds for said objection says:

1. That the charges leveled against the Defendant by the above named counsellors are for the most part untrue and for the rest distorted.

2. That the nature of said charges in effect puts the Defendant on trial, in that they hint of planned violence against the Court on the part of the Defendant, which accusation if not rebutted and shown to be unfounded would necessarily leave the Defendant open to criminal charges, or dispose the Court either to incarcerate the Defendant through a revocation of bond or in some way take action to prevent the Defendant from engaging in activities which the Court may be forced to feel it has reason to fear, or, at the very least, prejudice the Defendant's upcoming case against him.

WHEREFORE, John Louis Lombardo, Jr. asks leave of Court to refute the charges against him point for point:

Counsellors charge:

1. That the Defendant would be represented by them upon the condition that the case would be tried in the Court room and not by physical or moral protest outside of the Court room.

Defendant answers:

1a. That at no time has the Defendant said or led anyone to believe that the case would not be tried in the Court room according to the legal standards set up for such proceedings and by an attorney or attorneys licensed by the State of Illinois and competent to present a legal defense; that the matter of possible "physical or moral protest" outside the Court room was discussed several times and at length with both the attorneys for the defense and with Edward Parsons, Director of Chapter Services and Staff Council, the Illinois Division of the American Civil Liberties Union, and that these individuals, knowing full well of the existence of a Defense Committee operating in the Defendant's behalf, and knowing full well of its fund-raising activities through leafletting and speeches, and knowing full well of the possibility of a demonstration outside the Courthouse by people sympathetic to the Defendant but satisfied that no such demonstration would take place inside the Courtroom, nevertheless and rightfully agreed to take the Defendant's case.

Counsellors charge:

2. That the Defendant has violated "this condition" (namely, the alleged agreement not to try the case outside the Court room by physical or moral protest) in that he has circulated or caused to be circulated certain hand bills which encouraged persons to contribute to the Defendant's defense fund and to attend the hearing on April 30, to protest any action taken by the Court.

Defendant answers:

2a. That no violation of an agreement between the Defendant and his attorneys has taken place in that (i) said attorneys knew full well of the existence and activities of the John Lombardo Defense Committee, that (ii) the Defendant has circulated no hand bills on his own behalf, and that (iii) no action by the Defense Committee to attend

YAWF defendant files brief defending political stand after lawyers withdraw



the hearing on April 30 and protest any action taken by the Court was planned, not to the Defendant's knowledge anyway....

Counsellors charge:

3. That the Defendant has encouraged physical protest and violence, and that for this reason the attorneys for the Defense do not wish to participate in the trial.

Defendant answers:

3a. That this charge is distorted and takes account of neither the Defendant's right to make his political views known on all issues at any time nor of his views on the specific issues of physical protest and violence.

3b. The above named attorneys are well aware of the Defendant's views on physical protest, by which here is meant visible demonstration of opposition to crimes against the People committed by this nation's ruling class, which views are clearly reflected in his participation in numerous demonstrations of such a type and in his membership in Youth Against War and Fascism, an anti-imperialist, working-class organization....

3d. The distortion in the charge of physical protest and violence is most clearly shown in the hysteria of the Defense attorneys themselves and in their attempts to communicate this hysteria to the Court, by assuming that the presence of some leaflets explaining the views of the political Left on the upcoming case and speeches by members of the Defense Committee for the same purpose will necessarily lead to another San Rafael; and by assuming that the Defendant's political views on the question of political repression and how to fight it will somehow materialize in practice and in their entirety simply because a demonstration outside the Courthouse may be planned during the trial....

In short, the Defense Committee, not anticipating the rise of the working class at the time of the Defendant's trial, is planning at most a demonstration outside the Courthouse in order visibly to protest the violence initiated against the Defendant by the Courts themselves, who are attempting through a law which could stand the test of constitutionality only in a fascist or semi-fascist state to stop the Defendant from organizing by making of him a political prisoner.

WHEREFORE, John Louis Lombardo, Jr. asks the Court to deny the above named attorneys' motions for Withdrawal for the following reasons: (i) that the charge of violence outside the Court room during the trial is unfounded, (ii) that no agreement on the part of the Defendant to withhold his political views or to somehow "order" the Defense Committee to cease its lawful activity on his behalf was ever made, that (iii) even if such an agreement were made concerning leafletting and demonstrations, the Defendant does not have the right or the authority to make this agreement on behalf of the Defense Committee which is autonomous and is not under the discipline of Youth Against War and Fascism, and that (iv) if the above named attorneys feel that the Defense Committee is secretly plotting violence at the time of the trial, in spite of the fact that they have been at all times aware of the Defense Committee's activities, then they should level these charges against the Defense Committee and with the proper authorities, and be able to prove their allegations, and not against the Defendant because they are appalled by his political views and convictions.

John Lombardo

Letter from imprisoned N.Y. 21 defendant on prison rebellions

"Revolt: the human impulse to be free"

We see—we learn—and now we revolt.

The year of 1970, as now in 1971, indeed has been a time of conflict and turmoil throughout this racist, exploitative society called Amerikkka—and I mean Amerikkka with all its infamous three bloody K's. We have had the futile efforts of liberation of prisoners at the San Rafael courthouse in California by Jonathan Jackson.

We have seen in this attempt at rescue by one man for other men, the total agony and height of physical commitment of one man to liberate his fellow comrades from their dungeons of violence, oppression and genocide. We have seen the killing that was a part in this total drama of human commitment as it played itself out to its bloody but highly significant and symbolic gesture.

Yes, this was truly an act—and attempt—a mission of total revolutionary commitment by

these individuals in their desperate race toward freedom. It is this feeling, feeling of desperation and the understanding of the forces which create such desperate acts by the oppressed, which are now educating and politically directing the prisoners of war inside Amerikkka's dungeons of oppression.

But as we now see, this act, along with the others, was but a single act in a series of acts of defiance, constantly being waged by prisoners—yes, the political prisoners of Amerikkka's self-styled concentration camps. One looks back at 1970 and sees quite clearly that if Russian writer Feodor Dostoyevsky's statement that "the degree of civilization in a society can be judged by entering its prisons," is true, then surely we are living in a hell—a hell that can only be dealt with in a manner giving full recognition to the fact that it is a man-made hell—and as such must be destroyed by men. For as man

builds his temples of living hell, men, if they are to be free, must desecrate these temples with their own virtuous efforts until the very walls of Amerikkka's temples of hell collapse out of sheer force and determination.

Such was the case in New York City, Queens Branch House of Detention and other prisons in the city, state and country due to the power of an awakening oppressed people who moved with righteous suddenness and finality.... We are incarcerated simply because we happen to be Black—of the Third World—and are members of Amerikkka's superexploited class who are trying to survive in this inhumane society. The genocide and exploitation of Harlem, of the Barrio, of the Lower East Side of New York, of the Bedford Stuy area of Brooklyn, of the Bronx, of Watts, California, Hough area of Cleveland, South Side of Chicago, and all other areas of

(Continued on page 15)

by P. MEISNER

Black GIs seek asylum in Panama

The racist persecution of American Third World GIs by the U.S. military brass has again come out in the open. Two Black soldiers and a Panamanian-born GI escaped from Fort Clayton in the Canal Zone on April 27 and obtained asylum from the Panamanian government. The two Black GIs said they left because they could never have gotten a fair trial. They had been arrested in an incident in which two white MPs assaulted another Black soldier.

The other GI, Esteban Llana, born in Panama and of Chilean parents, was on emergency leave from the U.S. Air Force in Tacoma, Washington, because of the death of his father. He charged that the U.S. military discriminates a-

gainst Latin Americans and said that he would remain in Panama to help support his mother and her 12 other children.

What made the affair explosive news was a vicious attempt by the Pentagon to kidnap the three GIs and take them back to the U.S.-controlled Canal Zone, after all of them had been granted asylum in Panama. The Pentagon is trying to whitewash itself from the incident by denying that it ordered the kidnapping. When Panamanian authorities arrested two soldiers from U.S. military intelligence after foiling the kidnapping attempt, the Pentagon stated that they were not on orders but on their own. The Panamanian government, however, maintains that the two would-be kid-

nappers are members of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Department (CID). The Pentagon brass also deny this.

The incident reflects the general shift throughout Latin America for more independence from Yankee imperialism. Even the reactionary dictatorship in Panama is forced to resist the complete domination Washington has had over Latin America since the end of World War II. But Wall Street imperialism goes hand in hand with the Pentagon's racism. No amount of lies coming out of the Pentagon can hide the fact that the same racist Yankee oppressor victimizes both Blacks and Latin Americans, within the U.S. as well as outside the U.S.

-Phone hearings

(Continued from page 10)

vice and the rising prices. She denounced welfare cutbacks at the same time that Bell Tel executives were lining their pockets at the expense of poor people.

Norm Malec, a union brother from UAW, was called next. Instead of testifying, Malec demanded that Gottlieb answer us. Gottlieb kept trying to get him off the stand, but the brother stood strong and kept insisting on an answer. Dan Harry, an officer of UAW Local 774, demanded from the floor that the request be brought to a vote. In the face of this militant response from the people, Gottlieb had to admit that the meeting wasn't a "public meeting."

Valerie Colangelo from YAWF Women testified next. She spoke on all utilities raising their rates and bleeding the people. She condemned the collusion between the PSC and AT&T and how the company was raising deposits in Black, Puerto Rican and working class areas of the city. She exposed AT&T as a monopoly and reiterated the demand for another hearing after working hours.

Raymond Wagner, president of CWA Local 1122, said the PSC was afraid of the CWA workers who would show up if the hearing was after working hours. He, too, supported the demand for another hearing.

A Black woman operator, Miss Drane, testified about the rampant use of Bell Tel's eavesdropping equipment and their lack of service to the people. She told of Bell Tel's collusion with the police by saying political people like Eldridge Cleaver are always listened to.

Bill Adams, president of a UAW local, supported the demand for an evening hearing and called for an "investigation of the PSC." He said that the Black people and the unemployed couldn't pay the rates and that the rates should be lowered.



Panama, Si! Canal Zone, No!

Gottlieb adjourned the hearing for lunch, hoping to cool things down, but the afternoon started the same way, with two representatives from United Steel Workers Local 2601 renewing the demand for another hearing.

At this point, two detectives walked into the meeting room and arrested Bill Kaessinger for alleged harassment of WGR scabs. This blatant attempt to intimidate organized labor and the community by fingering Kaessinger didn't work and the hearing ended with the people denouncing AT&T.

Charlene Tracy from YAWF Women got to testify in the afternoon and kept on exposing AT&T as a war profiteer and got Gottlieb so ruffled he adjourned the hearing in the middle of her testimony. And the cringing Bell Tel executive money-bags hadn't even said a word!

This hearing proved that the people can only be pushed so far before they fight back and the people are starting to fight back—against the monopolies and their paid servants, the "Public Service" Commission.

-Prison revolt

(Continued from page 14)

Third World concentration is but a reflection of the oppression and genocidal patterns of jail and prison life.

It is with this reality that men and women have to exist when they leave the inferno of minimum security of the outside and enter into the roaring hell of Amerikkka's maximum security for Third World people and other oppressed.

And so today, this instant, we have our comrades, our people, revolting against this pig-like Amerikkkan system. Revolting yes—inside prisons and outside prisons. And it is this revolt, this human need and impulse to be free, to destroy all forms of injustices, to stand up as men in the face of other humans bent on killing our people in the most insidious manner. To this we have indicated our resistance in a form known as prison revolt or rebellion. And it is from this same feeling that we are now seeing a resistance movement growing with strong purpose and determination in prisons to resist Amerikkka's genocide. One example out of many was the revolt at the five houses of

detention in New York, and in Auburn, New York, Soledad prison and Folsom prison....

So now we have the growing arm of prisoners of war inside Amerikkka's concentration camps. But more important we have a growing army being readied inside these C.C.s, men who decided individually that one does not renounce his manhood or the principles upon which his manhood is based. But one does practice his principles and one does respond when his manhood is challenged. And it is because of this—because of men and yes, sisters, who refuse to be violated by the forces of Amerikkkanism via prisons like Auburn, Soledad, Folsom, New York House of Detention and the many other prisons—that we now have men indicted for charges which basically state: "These slaves dared stand up in defiance of the master."

To this type of indictment we can only state that the revolt to bring our grievances to public knowledge was natural, once knowing the conditions which exist today in Amerikkka. But these revolts took place only after not receiving honest or sincere actions from our jailers on many of the injustices which were being perpetrated upon us. And then after revolting, in each case, in each concentration camp we again in good faith tried to bring the injustices being waged upon us to the public's eye and right the many wrongs.

But after all of this, the city by way of state authority, by way of federal authority, no doubt—reneged on their word and committed such violence upon defenseless prisoners which can only be rationalized out by understanding the

method of thinking of our enemy at My Lai in the massacre of Vietnamese people. Yes, it's the same racist, imperialistic Amerikkkan thinking along the same oppressive lines. One need only recall the bloody scenes upon the grass yard at Queens Branch Prison, or the gassing, macing and beating at Auburn. One need only envision the brutality at Soledad....

So in conclusion, my comrades, let me state these few words to you: The struggle in Amerikkka against racism, exploitation, repression, brutality and genocide is not a singular struggle, but a struggle closely entwined with the revolutionary struggles throughout the world such as the prison revolts in the Union of South Africa, or in the dungeons of South Vietnam. We are in step with the march of history, we need now only strike out in righteous justification at all our enemies and the enemies of mankind. All of this is necessary—for our past demands it—our present clamors for it—and the future waits eagerly for it, as one heartbeat awaits another.

To struggle on,
K M' K
New York 21

(The above is excerpted from a letter from Kinshasa, one of the N.Y. 21, to Leon Writer for the People, of the Auburn 6. Kinshasa is still in prison, despite the acquittals in the 21 case, on charges from the October N.Y.C. prison rebellion. He needs \$7500 bail.)

Auburn State Prison

Prisoner's father denied visit; MD testifies to brutality

On May 8, 1971, 200 militant demonstrators from New York City, Buffalo, Syracuse, and other towns upstate marched for over two hours in the rain at Auburn State Prison. The demonstration was called by the Prisoners Solidarity Committee of Syracuse to show continued support for the Auburn prisoners. The PSC has also been able to set up a transportation fund for relatives of prisoners. This demonstration was part of the ongoing struggle against the racist concentration camp system in America.

The struggle stems from a rebellion on November 4, after Black Solidarity Day. The rebellion was a direct response by the men to continuous harassment and abuse by the racist guards and prison officials. Since the rebellion, 80 men have been kept in 24-hour lockup in "punitive segregation." Of these, six Black prisoners have been singled out as ringleaders.

At the time of their arraignment the Six were beaten in the courthouse. Because of this and the other barbarous acts perpetrated against these men, a federal action was instituted against the prison system. Youth Against War & Fascism has retained counsel for the prisoners. The suit also refers to a Nazi-like 17-hour tear gas attack against four of the men. (See Workers World article "Guards Use Tear Gas Torture on Prisoners in Solitary," April 23.)

The demonstrators on May 8 demanded, with their banners and chants, "Open the prisons, let the relatives in," "Release the prisoners from solitary," and "Tear down the concentration camps, free all the prisoners."

Mr. Lewis, father of Sharean (Michael Lewis), one of the Auburn Six, attempted to visit his son earlier that day. He was denied this right because Sharean was on "restriction." However, in the course of his conversation with the Deputy Superintendent, Bergen, it became evident that it was because Bergen accused him of associating with the people who had come to demonstrate in support of his son and the other prisoners.

Michael Lewis and the three other prisoners who were subjected to the tear gas attack were examined by Dr. Lawrence Levy, a physician who had seen the men at the request of the Medical Committee for Human Rights. According to his report, Michael Lewis sustained a pneumonia and bronchitis secondary to the prolonged effect of the gas.

In view of Sharean's poor condition the denial of a visit to his father can only be interpreted as yet another example of the typical racist callousness of the pig officials that run America's concentration camps.

Doctor testifies

On May 13 Dr. Levy went to Auburn to give a deposition in the hearings being conducted on the brutality at Auburn Prison. He testified that Army volunteers were only able to tolerate one canister of tear gas per square yard for no more than 3-1/2 minutes. The men in Auburn were exposed to ten canisters in a

small tank cell. Dr. Levy concluded, therefore, that the prolonged attack was meant as a means of purposeful torture. He further stated that Dr. Birardi, the prison doctor, did not adequately evaluate and treat the gassed men. This is not surprising since Dr. Birardi openly admits his dislike for his job and the prisoners.

Cross examination of Dr. Levy was done by a lawyer from the Attorney General's office. After an unsuccessful attempt at trying to refute the medical testimony, he turned

in another direction in his effort to "disprove the credibility of this witness." He produced a copy of an article Dr. Levy had written for Workers World newspaper entitled "American Doctor Looks at Cuban Health Care." Lew Steel, the lawyer for the prisoners, objected to the admission of the article in evidence on the grounds that it had nothing to do with the case. Under objection, Dr. Levy was told to answer questions regarding the article. He was asked if he wrote the last paragraph which concluded that Cuban health

care had changed in a beautifully progressive way, not through patchwork reform, but rather through socialist revolution. Dr. Levy affirmed writing the article and expressed his belief in the necessity for revolutionary change.

Auburn concentration camp, like the many others in the country, stands as incontestable proof of the oppressive nature of capitalist class society. And capitalism, like the prisons, must be torn down!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!
FREE ALL PRISONERS!

Carlos Feliciano, Puerto Rican nationalist, still jailed on trumped up charges

NEW YORK, May 12—The President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, Don Jacinto Rivera Perez, spoke at a press conference here today to support an imprisoned Puerto Rican nationalist, framed up on charges of bombing 35 buildings in this city. Carlos Feliciano, 41 years old and father of six children, was arrested last May 16, 1970 and has been held ever since on the outrageous bail of \$175,000.

To the question of why Feliciano has become the victim of this vicious government frameup, his Defense Committee replies that the U.S. government knows that he is a member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and would like to link him to the bombings as a pretext to carry out a full-scale repression against all militant, independentist Puerto Rican organizations.

Speaking in front of a huge banner that read, "Libertad para Carlos Feliciano" (Freedom for Carlos Feliciano), Mr. Rivera pointed out that Feliciano had been arrested because he was a Puerto Rican nationalist who sought independence for his country. "The independence movement in Puerto Rico is getting stronger and stronger every day, especially among the young people," he said. The U.S. continues to use our land for military bases "in an effort to control all of Latin America" and therefore, "wants to eliminate the independence movement."

Carlos Feliciano was a cabinet-maker and part-time janitor. He had to work two jobs to support his family and on the surface it would seem that he was an unlikely choice for such a frameup. However, his life shows that he spent his youth in struggle for Puerto Rico, so the phony charges against him were not so unpredictable.

In 1948, when all Puerto Rican young men aged 18 to 26 were ordered to register for the draft, Feliciano was among the 60,000 youths who defied the colonial government and refused to register. He was jailed but soon escaped and disappeared for a while. He next appeared in public as one of the hundreds of defendants arrested for their part in the uprising of 1950—an attempt to rid the island of its Yankee oppressor. He was sentenced to five years in prison for "advocating the overthrow of the Government of

Puerto Rico by force and violence."

While in prison Feliciano was chosen to be the cell-mate of a national hero of the Puerto Rican people, Don Pedro Albizu Campos, then President of the Nationalist Party and organizer of the revolt.

It is this history of struggle that made Feliciano a target of U.S. government repression. And it is the struggle of the Puerto Rican people and their allies that will have to free him from the colonialists' chains.



CARLOS FELICIANO



Puerto Rican militants march through New York's Lower East Side May 16, demanding freedom for Carlos Feliciano, jailed on a bomb frameup, and for all Puerto Rican political prisoners, some of whom are named on banner in the photo. Members and supporters of the Committee to Defend Carlos Feliciano, the Young Lords Party, Movimiento Pro Independencia, El Komite and the Third World Caucus of YAWF then attended a meeting at which Don Jacinto Perez, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, spoke on the independentist movement and expressed solidarity with all liberation struggles. Lydia Feliciano, wife of the prisoner, ended her revolutionary address with: "¡Que viva Carlos Feliciano y Que viva Puerto Rico Libre!"