

# workers world

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

Cambodia will win!	p. 3
Plans for May 5 food protests	p. 4
NCLC fascist in practice	p. 6
Tuscarora struggle	p. 9
African Liberation Day	p. 14
District 1 fights for Fuentes	p. 16
History of May Day	p. 17

Vol. 15, No. 8

APRIL 27, 1973

25 cents

## From Watergate to Cambodia, Nixon wracked with crises

By NAOMI COHEN

Every day of the last week has brought fresh revelations of White House involvement in the Watergate case. By now, not only are Nixon's highest advisers and former attorney general implicated, but there is little doubt that the President himself knew about the break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters and then tried to cover up his staff's involvement in it.

After trying for months to ridicule charges of White House connections to the seven Watergate defendants, Nixon belatedly admitted on April 17 that "major developments" had come to light, and he called for the prosecution of all those found to be involved. But his stance as the injured defender of truth came too late to be taken seriously. He acted only after his former Attorney General John Mitchell, White House Chief of Staff H. R. Haldeman, and presidential counsel John Dean, among others, were already being mentioned as possible targets for indictments in the case.

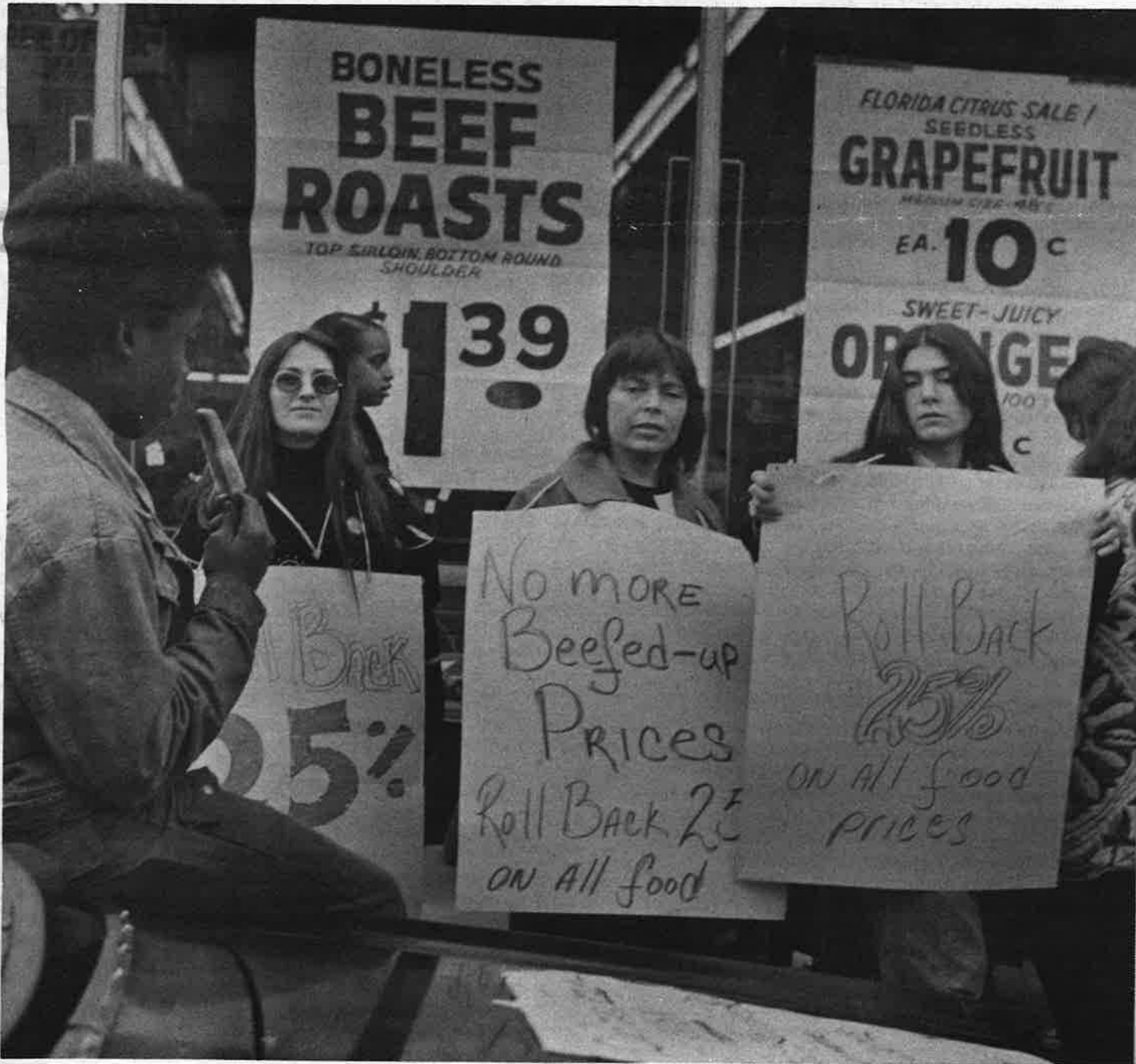
To add insult to injury, Nixon appointed Assistant Attorney General Petersen to investigate the case. Petersen, a long-time Justice Department official, has close connections to John Mitchell (a possible

(Continued on page 20)

### Native American killed at Wounded Knee

APRIL 26—Before dawn today Frank Clearwater died—murdered by federal marshals at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. This morning, 70 demonstrators from the Rosebud Sioux Reservation marched on U.S. Highway 18 in support of the occupiers of Wounded Knee.

Mr. Clearwater's murder resulted from an April 17 incident when federal marshals opened fire on Wounded Knee occupants who broke cover to receive packages of food dropped by plane. Marshals boasted to reporters that they had wounded ten others. (More on page 9.)



Food shoppers across the country are getting ready for a National Day of Protest on May 5. See article, page 4.

**Arab response to the Israeli murders in Lebanon  
—and the U.N. vote** by Sam Marcy see page 11



# index

- 2-Decline and Fall
- 3-Cambodia; Grievance committee for GIs; PRG appeal
- 4-Food price rollback; Food importers picketed in P.R.
- 5-Interlocking food Co's; Funds cut for NYC daycare
- 6-NCLC fascist in practice; Caribbean conf. attacked; Houston oil workers vs. Shell
- 7-Unemployment for strikers; Sub-wages for youth; Brennan, Meany, and Nixon
- 8-Oil bosses & fuel crisis; FPC & Distrigas arm in arm
- 9-Tuscaroras; Wounded Knee
- 10-Arab protest over Beirut murders; Fulbright and Israel; WWP statement; PFLP on Gaza battles
- 11-Sam Marcy on Arab response and UN vote
- 13-Greek junta shaken; Iranian prisoners
- 14-African Liberation Day; War in Mozambique; French strike wave
- 15-STRESS; Farmworkers vs. Teamsters officials
- 16-District 1 fights for Fuentes; D.C. March for Survival
- 17-May Day; Warsaw Ghetto uprising
- 18-Political prisoners—in the courts, in the jails
- 20-Watergate; Corruption in city hall



## Nixon and Organized Crime

Washington Post, April 12:

"Last Dec. 20 President Nixon commuted the sentence of four prisoners, setting them free in time to get home for the holidays.

"One of the four was Angelo (Gyp) DeCarlo, 70, a major figure in organized crime, leading gambling and loan sharking entrepreneur in northern New Jersey, and a high ranking capo (captain) in the Mafia family of the late Vito Genovese. DeCarlo was characterized by one federal prosecutor as 'violent . . . homicidal . . . and a man who orders executions.'

"DeCarlo was one of only five federal prisoners in the nation to be granted a presidential commutation in this fiscal year (there were hundreds of requests).

"The mobster had served about two years of a 12-year sentence for extortion when his prison term was commuted.

"According to the latest FBI reports, DeCarlo is still running his gang.

"The petition for pardon went to the office of Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst. From there, it went to the office of John W. Dean III, counsel to the President, and finally to the President for his signature.

"Gyp DeCarlo is just bad,' said a former Justice Department official, still incredulous at the gangster's release. 'To put him back on the streets is not a routine thing — certainly not with an administration as tough as this one on criminals.'

"His comments were echoed by another Justice attorney who served in three administrations. 'My God, five commutations

has to be one of the lowest since George Washington. Those people really went through a sieve. For a guy like DeCarlo to get through, someone had to make a bigger hole.'

"Recordings introduced into evidence at DeCarlo's trial revealed, among other things, several discussions on the mechanics of violence, particularly the techniques of necessary executions. In these, DeCarlo was the humanist, preferring to kill by injecting air into the victim's blood vessels if only there were a way of getting him to hold still."

DeCarlo became notorious, even in organized crime circles, when he murdered a baker who wouldn't pay "protection" by roasting the man to death in his own oven.

Why did Nixon release DeCarlo upon society to spread narcotics, strike breaking, loansharking, prostitution, and murder? The National Crime Syndicate is a big business, maybe as big as U.S. Steel. And big business, the crime syndicate included, runs America.

### A Businessmen's Lament

From the Casper Wyoming Tribune, April 13:

"The Indian activities at Wounded Knee will affect Wyoming tourism 'just like Watts' did California.

"At least that's the opinion of Jim Mass, a member of the board of directors for the Wyoming Motel Association and owner of the Galley and Best Western East Motels in Casper.

"We're concerned about the total national scene,' Mass said Saturday, following a meeting of the board in Casper, noting that several tours had cancelled planned trips to Wyoming as a result of the Wounded Knee uprising.

"Mass said that the incident would be 'hard to get out of people's minds,' and added that the tourist industry felt that the situation should be 'played down.' "

## Bigger the Crime, Smaller the Bail

New York City Queens District Attorney Thomas Mackell, his son-in-law, and his former campaign manager were arrested on April 12 on a ten-count indictment charging them with criminal usury, attempts to evade tax, hindering prosecution, and grand larceny, all of which had netted Mackell's gang \$4,000,000 before their indictment.

Asked if more members of Mackell's staff will be prosecuted for these crimes, special prosecutor Maurice Nadjari replied, "I cannot comment while the investigation is continuing."

He added, hopefully, "Our investigation shows that not all the suspects are on the district attorney's staff."

District Attorney Mackell, who has always pushed for gigantic bails out of the reach of the defendants he was prosecuting, was released without any bail by Judge John Murtagh, who only four years ago held New York City Panther defendants on \$2,100,000 bail for two years before a jury finally acquitted them.



Nixon and admirer Frank Sinatra

## SUBSCRIBE FOR A PRISONER

Because the price of a sub to Workers World adds up to a whole month's work for a prisoner getting slave wages, it has been our policy to send prisoners FREE subscriptions. In order to continue, we need your contributions. You may use the blank below to send a free sub to a prisoner.

WORKERS WORLD  
Vol. 15, No. 8  
April 27, 1973

**Editors**  
Naomi Cohen  
Deirdre Griswold

**Contributing Editors**  
Vincent Copeland  
Fred Goldstein

**Technical Editors**  
Alice Robinson  
Lallan Schoenstein

**Manager**  
Dorothy Ballan

Published Bi-weekly

46 West 21 Street  
New York, N.Y. 10010  
Tel. (212)AL5-0352



# for a WORKERS WORLD subscribe

April 27, 1973

6 months . . . . . \$2.00  
1 year . . . . . \$4.00  
first class . . . . . \$6.50  
air mail (U.S.) . . . . . \$9.00  
name . . . . .  
street . . . . .  
city . . . . . state . . . . . zip . . . . .

Fill in coupon and mail to: WORKERS WORLD  
46 West 21 Street  
New York, N.Y. 10010



By JIM KOWALSKI

During the last several weeks, while the Lon Nol puppet regime has been tottering on the edge of collapse, U.S. officials have been urging the Cambodian figurehead to give his government the appearance of legitimacy by sharing his power with less discredited officials. The idea now is to replace a one-man military dictatorship with a four-man junta, equally beholden to its U.S. masters.

This proposal was raised only because the regime in Phnom Penh has lost all its credibility as the government of Cambodia (over two-thirds of the country has been liberated and Phnom Penh is now being blockaded by the liberation army). These bankrupt maneuvers, however, are being murderously supplemented by massive U.S. bombing raids on the liberated territories, under the pretext that Vietnamese Communists are doing the fighting there.

This lie too was quickly exposed when a U.S. Embassy official in Phnom Penh itself openly admitted last week that there is no evidence that Vietnamese forces are fighting in Cambodia. Rather, he said, the fighting is being done by indigenous rebel forces.

#### GENOCIDE CHARGED

The bombing of Cambodia has now approached the level of the massive raids on Vietnam last year. Fighter-bombers are flying an average of 250 strikes a day. In addition, the mammoth B52s fly 60 to 120 missions a day, each carrying 30 tons of bombs.

Norodom Sihanouk, who was deposed on March 18, 1970, in a U.S.-sponsored right-wing coup, recently visited the Liberated Zone of Cambodia. He reported:

"I saw with my own eyes U.S. aircraft (including B52s) operating day and night in places far from the Ho Chi Minh trail, far from the infiltration highways of South Vietnam and far from the front of the Cambodian war. It is a real undertaking of genocide. Throughout my stay, U.S. aircraft, especially B52s, AC130s and F105s — each more deadly than the other — never ceased strafing, shelling, and bombing

# Despite U.S. technology, Cambodia will win!

extensively our villages, fields, rice fields, forests, mountains, rivers and streams, highways and trails."

In previous wars, strategic bombing was ordinarily used against ports, railway centers, military and industrial installations. In agrarian Indochina, however, where the people's army is supplied and maintained invisibly by the entire population, the "military targets" have been extended to villages, rice fields, water buffalo, and forests.

Wells Klein, director of an American charity organization and recently returned from Cambodia, has testified that a million

refugees, half of them children, were receiving virtually no assistance and face malnutrition, serious food shortages, and in some areas "the real specter of starvation."

While it is clear to the people of the world that the aim of the U.S. bombing is the continuation of the neo-colonial domination of Cambodia, through figureheads like Lon Nol, the American government persists in feeble pretenses. Nixon's mouthpieces endlessly chant the fairly tale of "Vietcong" troops attempting to overthrow Lon Nol. On March 28, a Pentagon spokesman claimed the bombing was aimed at "sources of



supply for those external forces in Cambodia."

#### SAIGON FORCES SENT IN

Yet State Department officials have admitted to the Senate Appropriation Committee that "the fighting in Cambodia is now basically a civil war, with the government facing an insurgent force made up largely of Cambodians."

The "external forces" in Cambodia are U.S. air power, the CIA agents with their secret army of mercenaries, the Khmer Serei, and the Saigon puppet army, which with 25 armed vehicles, cut half a mile deep into Cambodian territory on April 13. This was the second time that Nixon has used the Saigon puppet army to do his dirty work in Cambodia.

Despite all of Washington's desperate maneuvers, the situation in Phnom Penh worsens. With all supply lines controlled by the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces, gasoline rationing went into effect in Lon Nol's stronghold on April 2. Electrical and water services are sporadic, since they depend on gasoline. The tyrant has withdrawn several battalions from the front to guard him in his palace in the suburbs of Phnom Penh. However, on April 5, soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the puppet army issued an open letter damning Lon Nol's clique as "extremely corrupt and hypocritical traitors."

The disgusted soldiers, doubtless conscripted at an early age, declared their readiness to support the liberation forces. A valiant struggle is also being waged by workers, youth, and teachers in Phnom Penh and other areas under temporary domination of the U.S.-backed clique. Teachers and students in Phnom Penh have been striking, demonstrating, and crossing over to the liberated areas.

Chau Seng, a minister in the liberation government, has warned the empire builders: "They should be aware of the fact that neither brute force nor intrigues can or will subdue the people of the entire country who are determined to win."

## ASU launches grievance committee for GIs, vets

NEW YORK, April 19 — As part of its ongoing campaign to fight for the rights of low-ranking active-duty GIs, veterans, and military dependents, the American Servicemen's Union (ASU) has initiated a new committee designed especially to deal with grievances.

Although the ASU has long assisted those with grievances against the military, this new ASU Grievance Committee was formed in response to a growing need for redress against grievances by returning Vietnam-era veterans — especially in the light of the government's accelerating attempts to further undermine veterans' benefits.

Of course, work still continues with active duty servicemen and -women.

"If it's a GI who is still in active duty, we can help let him know what his rights are, who to see, etc., and we can counsel him on discharges or on anything having to do with military law," points out Julio Ghigliotti, Jr., a member of the committee.

For veterans, the committee's efforts include upgrading discharges, counseling on legal problems, helping veterans get their checks and adequate medical treatment, and fighting discharge codes.

One of their main areas of work concerns the Veterans Administration (VA), an agency which, according to ASU national organizer Larry Holmes, "is designed to frustrate the veterans so they won't bother to come and ask for the crumbs they're legally entitled to."

Holmes says that the ASU "acts as the agent between the VA and the veteran, cutting all the bullshit and red tape and demanding action."

"Our strategy," he emphasizes, "is to apply direct action until the brothers or sisters get what they need."

One struggle by the ASU concerned medical benefits. Thomas Aikin, a veteran who had been disabled during the Vietnam war, came to the union for help in getting medical treatment. While in Vietnam, he had been injured by shrapnel in his eye, but because of a racist first sergeant he was not able to receive adequate care while in the service. So, the eye subsequently had to be removed, even though doctors had previously given him a 70 percent chance of seeing again if treatment were adequate. What's more, due to an undesirable discharge he received for, among other things, refusing to do work that would have caused further damage to his eye, Aikin has been refused medical benefits by the VA. Besides all the bills incurred for the removal of his eye, Aikin needs a glass eye which will cost \$500.

Upon hearing of his plight, the American Servicemen's Union arranged to bring the case to public attention by going as a group to the City Commission on Human Rights where Aikin was able to testify. This action has pushed the VA into reconsidering, and the ASU is determined to continue this struggle for treatment and benefits for this brother.

Another struggle for veterans' rights was carried out by the ASU in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. There ASU members, along with members of Interested Veterans of the Central City (IVOCC), went to the Schlitz Brewery, which makes millions of dollars each year off GIs. Schlitz is the biggest selling beer in the armed forces. The group confronted officers of the brewery over the question of whether it hired veterans and finally got the vice president of Schlitz to admit that the company had a policy against hiring veterans! Following this

(Continued on page 12)

## PRG urges int'l protest on U.S.-Saigon violations

Following are excerpts from a statement sent to Workers World by the Information Bureau of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam in Paris, dated April 2, 1973.

The U.S. and the Saigon administration have violated in a deliberate and very serious manner the fundamental and most urgent provisions of the (Paris) Agreement.

According to incomplete figures, from January 28 to March 28, 1973, the Saigon administration committed 67,762 violations, including 19,770 "land-grabbing" operations against the areas controlled by the P.R.G., 23,542 shellings and 3,375 air bombardments. On the ground, it has launched 19,720 battalion or company-sized operations and 42 regiment-sized operations.

More serious still, the Saigon army has launched eight division-sized operations against the liberated zones South of Cua Viet (Quang Tri province).

Along with its nibbling operations, the Saigon regime has also mobilized the civil-guards and police and a big force of the regular army to launch 21,075 raids to arrest, terrorize, and murder the people and herd them into concentration camps and "strategic hamlets."

In furtherance of its "pacification" plan, the Saigon administration has illegally set up many more posts and intensified its fascist rule to stamp out all democratic liberties of the people, including the freedom of movement and residence, and to curb the movement in favor of peace, democracy, and national concord.

Hundreds of thousands of patriots have been detained, maltreated, tortured and eliminated physically in over 1,000 Saigon prisons. Up to this day the Saigon regime

has not returned any of the civilian personnel under its detention.

#### OBDURATE ATTITUDE

At the Consultative Conference between the two South Vietnamese parties which is being held in Paris, the Saigon delegate has resorted to worn-out allegations such as the demand for the withdrawal of "North Vietnamese troops." This is just a pretext to prevent the political settlement of the South Viet Nam problem.

All this shows that the U.S. still maintains the war-like Saigon regime so as to serve as an instrument for the realization of U.S. neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam.

For its part the P.R.G. has shown its utmost goodwill to settle the South Viet Nam problem in the spirit of national reconciliation and concord. It has presented its proposals for discussion on the practice of democratic freedom, the formation of the National Council of Reconciliation and Concord, and the organization of general elections in South Viet Nam.

Obviously the P.R.G. position is diametrically opposed to that of the Saigon regime. So it is because of the Saigon's obdurate attitude that the Consultative Conference between the two South Vietnamese parties has so far made no progress.

With regard to North Viet Nam, since March 6, 1973 the U.S. has exploded only three mines among the 20,000 mines it had dropped in the territorial waters and waterways of the D.R.V.N.

#### DUE PUNISHMENT

In face of the increasing acts of provocation and violation of the ceasefire

(Continued on page 12)



# The battle rolls on to roll prices back

American housewives and their families are planning to let the large food corporations and the administration know that their anger over continued unbearable prices cannot be appeased by a few smooth words. They demand a meaningful rollback in food prices and plan to continue activities to organize shoppers against the high cost of food.

In spite of the success of the meat boycott of April 1 to 8, which by official acknowledgment was 90 percent effective in many markets, Congress has failed to pass any food price rollback in the intervening weeks, leaving economic control entirely in Nixon's hands.

A few days after the boycott, on April 11, several liberal congressmen, including New York Congressman Rosenthal, called a national conference in Washington to discuss "where to go from here." So great was the concern by American consumers that they sent, on short notice, 300 people representing 80 organizations from 22 states.

The liberal politicians quickly acted to influence a few of those who were sincerely fighting for something meaningful, something that would make a noticeable difference in the total at the supermarket checkout counter. They proposed that the body present, which would now be constituted as the National Consumers' Congress, support the Cotter amendment (a price rollback to January 10 of this year). But the determination of the rank and file, and their will to prod Congress into real action, was much greater than that of the politicians who engineered the conference.

It became obvious that the majority of shoppers there felt that a rollback to January 10—which would save a mere 6 or 7 percent—was not enough. Three women got up: Lucille Whitley, New York City Chapter Chairwoman of Local 1549, District Council 37, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME);

Gloria Montague, of Irate Housewives, Lake Katrine, New York; and Joyce Kaessinger, of Women United for Action, New York City. They expressed the anger of housewives at seeing that the Consumers' Congress was being held to mere tokenism. That they expressed the overwhelming sentiment of those present was obvious when support for the Cotter amendment was tabled.

Although the officials of the Congress tried to "overlook" New York State when it came to choosing representatives for an ongoing body, the rank and file chose three women to represent them on an ad hoc basis. They were Lucille Whitley, Laurie Fierstein from Women United for Action, New York City chapter, and Judy Kowalick from Consumers Against Meat Prices in Newburgh, New York.

Now these leaders are calling for a statewide conference to take place on April 28 in New York City at the Church of the Holy Apostle, 300 Ninth Avenue. It will be a day-long conference and will make plans for a National Day of Protest on May 5. Delegations from all over New York State will attend.

In one action already scheduled for May 5, Women United for Action, the Consumers' Assembly, the Consumer Education Action Program, and more than a dozen other groups will assemble at the headquarters of the A&P, 420 Lexington Avenue in New York City.

A group in Brooklyn will conduct an inspection and clean-up of a particularly offensive A&P. They will carry copies of the city's Health Code, looking for dented cans, rotten produce, and spoiled meat. They will see that ceiling prices are posted and that advertised specials are available.

Motorcades in Kingston and Newburgh, New York, will carry the protest message through their communities.

Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Houston, Cleveland, and other communities all over the nation are expected to join in the May 5 Day of Protest.

## Massive pickets in P.R. hit U.S. food imports

The following article on the struggle against skyrocketing food prices in Puerto Rico appeared in the April 8 edition of the bilingual supplement to Claridad, the newspaper of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.

Food importers (almost all U.S.) have created a black market by overpricing price-controlled food items while invoicing them as non-controlled products. For instance, chicken legs are invoiced as non-controlled chicken breasts and potatoes are recorded as non-controlled onions. (A package of chicken thighs priced at \$1.35 just a few months ago is now \$1.90!)

The current food crisis is serving the purpose of making apparent a form of speculation always practiced in Puerto Rico. Large corporations such as Pueblo Supermarkets have always been able to manipulate food distribution to its direct benefit while the small storeowner is strangled out of business.

ASERCO, the Consumer Protection

government agency, is reportedly fully aware of the practice and yet does not intervene. The importers are so confident that a legal proceeding against them would ultimately result in a revocation of all price controls, which would also benefit them and render ASERCO powerless.

The exacerbation of the food crisis, as well as government indifference, have left Puerto Ricans only the recourse of direct action. A massive campaign of consumer pickets is being waged throughout the island against food distributing and importing monopolies like Pueblo Supermarkets. March 31, the eighth such picket was held in Bayamon in front of Pueblo. In Humacao, a car caravan against the high cost of living was held on March 25.

The campaign being organized by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, will soon include marches throughout poor neighborhoods, and it is expected that during May First celebrations a new phase of the campaign will be announced.



WW cartoon: tom

Did the IRS rob you blind on April 15?

## 271 millionaires didn't pay a cent

By MARK DORAN

Did you sweat and labor over tax forms this year, knowing that the government was going to rob you anyway? Well, it may interest you to know that 270 persons with incomes of over \$100,000, and many giant corporations, paid no taxes last year. And many more paid only a pittance.

How did they get away with it?

Simple. The tax laws are incredibly rigged in favor of the rich. While the average worker is only able to deduct for such things as dependents, the corporations and the rich are able to deduct for expenses related to business enterprises.

For instance, individuals making large interest payments on business loans may deduct the interest. This completely offsets taxable income. But does the government permit a worker to deduct the transportation expense of getting to his job?

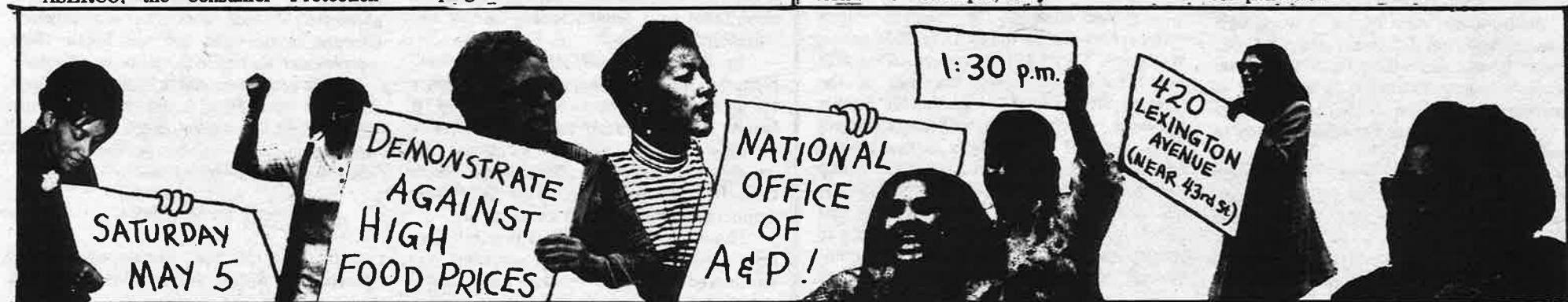
The rich have many other ways of keeping much of their income off the tax form. For example, only about half of

capital gains need be reported as income. Also, the oil depletion allowance used by those who invest in oil wells can be subtracted from income. Interest from state and municipal bonds need not be reported at all.

Corporations as well as individuals are able to cash in on the great tax swindle. Alcoa Aluminum, Continental Oil, McDonnell-Douglas, Gulf & Western, and Shell Oil all paid no taxes in 1971! Shell wasn't exactly bankrupt, either—its profits were \$55 million.

And at the same time, the Nixon business-government is cutting back welfare, housing, and education, but continuing the wage freeze.

Those who cry for "tax reform" merely beg the question. How can a government controlled by big business and the super-rich reform its own tax laws? The Cuban revolution gave its answer in 1961 to these monopolistic thieves: expropriation without compensation.





# Food Co's interlocked in endless chain

... Bosses claim food prices up because of people's spending—but real reason is monopoly profit gouging and price fixing.

In the April 13 *Workers World* we wrote that during the meat boycott of April 1-8, meat prices did not significantly decline, because "the monopolies which control the meat industry conspired together to sabotage the united efforts of the people. The 'law of supply and demand' notwithstanding, they purposely kept meat prices high."

A major mechanism for monopoly control is the interlocking directorship, through which capitalists who sit on the board of directors of one company also sit on the boards of other companies in the same industry. Thus, supposedly competitive corporations are linked together, and monopoly takes command, extorting from the people ever higher prices for goods and services.

The food industry exhibits a wide array of these interlocking directorships.

In the meatpacking industry, five of the 12 largest companies are interlocked through the same capitalist directors. Armour is linked with the third and fourth largest packers; three of the largest meatpackers have ties with three of the largest bakers. Armour and Swift both have direct interlocks with manufacturers of refrigeration equipment.

Three of the 10 largest dairies are directly interlocked with General Foods, Standard Brands, and Best Foods. The largest of the dairy products companies shares directors with the two largest baking companies, its potential customers, and with a large manufacturer of metal and paper containers.

Four of the 12 canners have direct interlocks with companies that make "competitive" products. The direct interlock among Libby, McNeill & Libby, and Minnesota Valley Canning is illustrative. Like other food producers, the canners have ties with suppliers of materials: California Packing with a large lumber company and Hunt Foods with a large tin can manufacturer.

Six of the 12 largest grain-mill products companies have interlocking relations with "competitors." General Mills, the largest, has a direct interlock with Best Foods and indirect interlocks with Pillsbury Mills, International Milling, and Russell-Miller Milling. The three largest milling companies also have one or more direct or indirect interlocks with bakers and distillers. Both General Mills and Pillsbury Mills are directly bound with a food-container manufacturer.

The producers of bakery products are also tied together through interlocking directorates, six of the ten largest companies being involved. Purity Bakers interlocks directly with American Bakeries. The two largest—National Biscuit and

Continental Baking—share directors with each other and with a number of other baking companies. National Biscuit is also directly connected with American Sugar Refining and has ties with five other potential suppliers in the food industry; one of National Biscuit's most notable ties outside the food industry rests upon five directors shared with American Can. United Biscuit, Ward Baking, and Interstate Bakeries also have mutual directors with container manufacturers.

A highly concentrated pattern of interlocks occurs among the sugar companies. Sixteen of the 23 largest of these companies have direct ties with each other. American Sugar Refining alone has interlocks with 16 potential customers. And South Coast has four directors in common with Celotex, a user of the cane sugar from which the sugar has been extracted.

Eight of the 23 largest beverage products companies are interlocked with each other. Canada Dry, for example, has a direct tie with National Distillers Products, maker of the White Rock line.

General Foods, Standard Brands, and Best Foods are interlocked with each other. General Foods also has direct ties with the country's two largest dairy companies and indirect ties with the largest bakery company and the two largest grain-mill products companies. These companies all manufacture products with which General Foods "competes."

All of these interlocks within the food industry tell only part of the story. The food industry is further monopolized through interlocking directorates between the companies already mentioned and the boards of directors of America's ten largest banks.

In 1914, Congress, under great public pressure, passed the Clayton Act. The act states, "No person at the same time shall be a director in any two or more corporations if such corporations are or shall have been theretofore, by virtue of their business, competitors, so that the elimination of competition between them would constitute a violation of any of the provisions of any of the anti-trust laws."

The Clayton Act states very clearly that there may be no interlocking directorships between "competing" corporations. Yet we have seen that these interlocks are the rule, not the exception, in the food industry.

The Congress, Nixon, and his Attorney General Kleindienst will never enforce this law, for they are the servants of these very same corporation bosses who monopolize and control the food industry (not to mention all other American industries).

Only a workers' revolution can take the profit out of hunger by taking the food industry out of the hands of these money-mad capitalist bloodsuckers.

# NYC cuts funds of 26 daycare centers

By GRACE STILES (a working mother)

NEW YORK, April 21—New York City has completely cut off the funds for 26 daycare centers serving several hundred families. Another 50 centers are threatened with cuts within the next two months.

Some of the centers are continuing to operate on small bank balances—but the city has sent out letters to the banks handling the daycare accounts warning the banks to "keep an eye" on them. Parents have already received letters telling them that their center has been eliminated and telling those on welfare to report to their office to be placed elsewhere.

The city's excuse for closing the centers is that they refused to turn in to the city a new form demanding very detailed information about personal income and threatening the parents with jail sentences

nationwide, beginning with the Children's March for Survival in Washington in March 1972. In New York in the spring of 1972, a group of parents, daycare workers, and children occupied Lindsay's presidential campaign office. In January 1973, 500 protested at Rockefeller's Manhattan office, and in the months following, thousands marched at Federal Plaza on two occasions, the second time taking over the offices of the Agency for Child Development for several hours before being forcibly removed by police. In another New York action, two hundred parents stopped traffic on the Triborough Bridge at morning rush hours, and six were arrested. Now a group of the threatened centers are bringing a class action suit against the City of New York on the issue of confidentiality, hoping to obtain a temporary restraining order and delay the



if the information was inaccurate or outdated. Throughout the city, many parents and parent counselors working in the daycare centers considered these forms insulting and unnecessary.

The city's demand that centers send in the new forms came hard on the heels of Nixon's disclosure that he was drastically cutting federal funds to daycare.

In East New York (Brooklyn), mothers picking up their children one day last month found the fees had been raised from \$2 to \$25 a week. They were told that if they couldn't afford it, they should come back in a couple of months claiming to be separated or divorced and that maybe their children could then return!

Last Friday, children marched around Washington Square Park carrying lollipop-shaped signs which read "Give us back our funds." They chanted, "We want daycare, we don't want welfare." Painstakingly printed notes have been sent to Nixon by four-year-olds reading, "We are like balloons. Take away our funds, and POP!"

## DAYCARE EXPANSION FOLLOWED BY FUNDING CUTS

Since 1965, daycare and other social service programs have been funded by the federal government at the rate of 75 cents for each dollar spent by the states. But Nixon's veto of the Comprehensive Child Development Act in 1971 was a sign of things to come.

Massive protest shelved Nixon's infamous H.R.1 workfare legislation, but he engineered an amendment to the Revenue Sharing Bill, setting a ceiling of \$2.5 billion on federal money that could be spent for social services nationwide. This represents close to a 50 percent cut in the budget, based on projected need.

Protest around the daycare issue and the cuts in social services has been

cuts by tying them up in the courts.

The issue is the right to publically funded, community-controlled educational daycare for all who feel they need and want it. Nixon and the government flatly deny that there is anything resembling a "right" involved, stating that daycare is a threat to the stability of the family. They are determined to fund only the centers that cooperate with their plan to use daycare as a part of the workfare program. Thus, they set very stringent income eligibility requirements but no standards for health or educational and personnel training.

The city is now collecting information about family composition, income, and reasons for needing daycare from all centers. Those who cooperate and send in the information have their funds guaranteed only until the end of June. Then they may be required to start eliminating all the ineligible children—those whose parents earn one-third more than the welfare allotment—and replace them with children of welfare recipients forced to work for their checks.

The fight for community-controlled daycare involves us all, whether we have small children or not. The cutbacks are just a part of the whole attack on our living standard that the U.S. ruling class is waging right now. It affects those on welfare who will be caught in a trap with no way out, since, if they ever find a decent job, their children will be thrown out of daycare! It affects those who will be forced to go on welfare because they can't continue to work when childcare costs so much. It affects unionized workers who are already losing jobs to the workfare program, as in Lincoln Hospital where no new workers have been hired since a freeze last year and jobs left open by attrition have been filled by workfare recipients.

And it affects the children most of all.



Women's march against high food prices, New York City, April 7. WW photo: Dick Wheaton

# NCLC moves from pseudo-socialism in theory to fascism in practice



The so-called "National Caucus of Labor Committees" (NCLC) has embarked on a terrorist campaign of fascist violence directed at working class organizations, particularly the Communist Party and the Young Workers Liberation League.

In the past two weeks it has invaded meetings in several cities, some of them in Black neighborhoods, beaten up CP and YWLL speakers—and more recently Young Socialist Alliance and Socialist Workers Party members—with iron pipes, blackjacks, etc.

Dozens of its victims have been hospitalized, some with quite serious injuries.

The professional police, as well as the amateur fascists, are undoubtedly at the core of these attacks—and at the core of the NCLC organization itself.

The NCLC has been preparing itself politically to be a possible instrument of fascism since at least 1968. At that time, it took the extreme racist position of supporting Shanker and the top bureaucracy of the New York teachers' union against Ocean Hill-Brownsville's right to Black community control of schools.

The group began as a rightwing element (at that time, rightwing socialist) of SDS some time before this, calling itself the "labor committee" of that student organization.

It has attacked Black self-determination at every opportunity and made a profession of appealing to white labor backwardness—and racism—in the name of "unionism."

At the same time it has opposed nearly every effort of working people to better themselves, especially if the people tried to do this without consultation with the "labor committee."

It attacks "mindless militancy" (its own phrase) and counterposes its own rigid schemas to the actual, living struggle. Even in light of its false, rightwing positions, it has not come

altogether naturally to the present iron-pipe campaign. This "labor" committee has never been known to hit a scab with an open-hand slap, much less with an iron pipe.

Its political line, as expounded in its newspaper, has been compounded of outrageous egotism, laughable (at first sight) insanity, and the theoretical outlook of a sophomore student of bourgeois economics.

This melange of "educated" confusion was most likely not invented with the conscious thought of becoming a fascist tool of the extreme right. But it does lend itself to this role, and the present course of its leadership shows how easily people recruited on this ideological basis can be swung over to being outright tools of reaction.

Its apparent political line has thus now become the rationale to take in the more innocent and ignorant rank-and-file membership, particularly college students who have had neither experience in the labor movement nor any understanding or tradition of Marxism.

Its real political line—as opposed to the literary fulminations in its paper—has always been anti-Black—and anticommunist.

But now this has been escalated enormously with the wild anticomunist violence adopted in the recent past.

Doubtless, some of the membership will fail to make this leap into outright fascism, in spite of all the glib arguments of the leadership, and in spite of the anticommunist bias of the organization. And that would be to the good.

But meanwhile, NCLC has been taken over by the extreme right. Meanwhile, it has openly promised to continue on its fascist course—and even to attack all organizations who defend its victims.

All progressive parties and groups of the workers and oppressed peoples should be on guard against this campaign of fascist violence.

**Workers World is available on MICROFILM.**

You can order back volumes of **Workers World** on microfilm from University Microfilms, P.O. Box 1346, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. \$4.10 for one year.

## Jane Fonda on POWs: "These are heroes?"

RANCHO SANTA FE, Cal., April 8—Repatriated American POWs are considered heroes because President Nixon wants to build his case that the Vietnam War ended in a U.S. victory, Jane Fonda said today.

"We're talking about professional career pilots who make upwards of \$30,000 a

year and fly from comfortable bases with swimming pools and prostitutes all around," she said.

"They fly to a country they know nothing about, bomb civilians, lie about it—the Gen. John Lavelle case proved that—come back and get drunk.

"This is how the pilots I met described the life. These are heroes?" she asked.

# Oil workers in Houston ask all-out aid against Shell

Special to Workers World

HOUSTON—Going into the twelfth week of their strike against Shell Oil, the members of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International Union (OCAW) in Houston stand united in their fight to win this major labor struggle. The oil workers have called upon the Center for United Labor Action (C.U.L.A.) and other groups in the Houston area to join them in picketing Shell service stations to strengthen the national boycott of Shell products. The annual Shell stockholders' meeting will be held April 26 in Houston, and C.U.L.A. will participate in the protest planned by the OCAW members and their families.

In late January, over 5,000 Shell workers walked out at refineries in Deer Park, Texas, a suburb of Houston; Martinez and Wilmington, California; Norco, Louisiana; and Anacortes, Washington. The two main issues in the strike involve health and safety on the job and pensions. The OCAW is demanding a joint union-management health and safety committee with the authority to clean up the dangerous conditions in the Shell refineries. But the company arrogantly argues that it alone has the right to decide what is safe and unsafe in its plants.

As safety on the job becomes an increasingly urgent issue for millions of

working people across America, Big Business refuses to budge an inch on its "right" to put the lives of workers in daily danger. Corporations, such as Shell, simply do not want to spend the money to protect their employees from accidents and disease. Also, they are scared of sharing even one bit of their absolute control of the workplace with the men and women who make enormous profits for them. But the OCAW members represent the growing determination of workers throughout the country to do what must be done to protect themselves on the job.

The strikers have taken on one of the most powerful corporations in the United States and the world. Among the oil companies, Shell is second in size only to the Rockefellers' Standard Oil. Shell Oil in the U.S. is the seventh biggest domestic oil company, but through the production of such items as ammonia, agricultural chemicals, plastics, and synthetic rubber it has the second highest domestic sales.

Facing this giant corporation, the 5,000 strikers need and deserve the support of the organized labor movement and of all poor and working people. Victory for the Shell strikers will greatly strengthen the struggle of all workers to win the right to make their jobs safer.

**Rightists attack at Queens College**

## Caribbean Conf. carries on after victory over gusanos

NEW YORK, April 15—A highly organized band of Cuban counter-revolutionary thugs attempted, but failed to disrupt, today a conference at Queens College on "Puerto Rico and the Caribbean: Political Alternatives." The "gusanos" (literally, "worms," the popular expression used in Cuba for the Cuban counter-revolutionaries) launched their vicious attack during the address of Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban Ambassador to the UN, on this third and final day of the conference.

The attack began when one provocateur shouted loudly from within the Queens College Theater audience. A group of about 25 gusanos then attacked the audience with metal clubs and blackjacks. Soon they were throwing tear gas and acid at members of

the audience and organizers of the conference. The organizers, members of the Queens College Pedro Albizu Campos Student Union, defended themselves and the audience well and routed the gusanos from the theater.

Once driven out into the street, the gusanos began throwing bricks and stones at the building's windows, breaking several in the theater lobby. New York City police and campus guards were conspicuously missing during the attack, but, of course, "rushed" to the scene after it was all over. About 15 persons were taken to the hospital and two Puerto Rican conference participants were reported to have suffered serious acid burns.

The attack lasted 15 to 20 minutes, but Ricardo Alarcon resumed his speech to an even more enthusiastic audience, not only denouncing the cowardly gusanos but pledging Cuba's solidarity with, and support of, the revolutionary struggle of the Puerto Rican people against U.S. colonialism.

The conference chairman was Manuel Maldonado-Denis, visiting professor at Queens College and a feature columnist for *Claridad*, newspaper of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP). Maldonado-Denis, also author of the book *Puerto Rico: A Socio-Historic Interpretation*, addressed the conference earlier today on "Nationalism and Socialism in the Caribbean: The Puerto Rican Experience."

Other conference speakers included C. L. R. James, of Trinidad-Tobago and author of *The Black Jacobins*; Hugo Tolentino-Dipp and Pedro Mir, both of the Dominican Republic; Trevor Munroe, Professor at the University of the West Indies; Ruben Berrios, President of the Puerto Rican Independentist Party and an at-large member of the Puerto Rican Senate; and Juan Mari Bras, Secretary General of the PSP. Also invited, but not granted visas by the U.S. State Department, were Cheddi Jagan, member of Guyana's Parliament and former Prime Minister; Suzy Castor of Haiti; and Gerard Pierre-Charles, also of Haiti.



**Southern Populism and Black Labor**  
A NEW PAMPHLET BY  
**Vincent Copeland**

75 CENTS

ORDER FROM: World View Publishers  
46 W. 21 St., New York, N.Y. 10010





Workers striking against Oneita Knitting Mills in Andrews, S.C., would be among those affected by Nixon's proposed bill to cut unemployment insurance for strikers.

## Brennan, Meany both bat boys on Nixon's team

No Secretary of Labor in the U.S. capitalist government ever did represent labor—that is, the interests of the working people and unemployed. And none ever will.

But once in a while, a President picks a Labor Secretary with some kind of "labor" connections—usually very gilt-edged ones—so as to mollify at least the labor bureaucracy, if not the 80 million real laborers of the country.

Peter J. Brennan was a perfect choice for this role.

He was cut from exactly the same cloth as Meany, Fitzpatrick, Abel, and the other overfed sellouts of the workers' interests. And as a super-duper supporter of Nixon's vicious slaughter of working people abroad, he was ideally suited to preside over the drawing and quartering of the labor movement and the ruthless repression of the oppressed majority of the American people at home.

But lo and behold, hardly on the job long enough to graduate from water boy if he had been an apprentice in his own union, he was suddenly hit by his fellow bureaucrats and almost repudiated by the chief bureaucrat George Meany himself.

The occasion was this:

Speaking at a legislative conference of the AFL-CIO building and construction unions, Brennan hinted that he had privately opposed Nixon's sub-minimum pay for youth (see accompanying story). But not wishing to resign and thus deprive the country of his great labor statesmanship, he implied, he went along with the thing in public!!!

After a few boos from even the well-massaged faces and gently upholstered behinds of his "labor" audience, he found a defender—Richard M. Nixon himself.

Nixon took the floor and complimented Brennan for being such a good stooge and for keeping his own counsel on the vicious Minimum Pay Bill.

"In this Cabinet," said the crooked darling of big business, "you win some and you lose some."

Nixon meant that capital wins some and labor loses all. But however that may be, he also added that Brennan was a "team player"—meaning, of course, that Brennan willingly carried the ball for Captain Nixon.

This was too much, even for George Meany, who sarcastically asked just "what team" was Brennan playing on anyway?

Meany, of course, meant that Brennan was supposed to play on his, Meany's team, rather than the Republican wage-cutters' team. And he, Brennan, was supposed to stand up for whatever labor principles he might have.

This was a step in the right direction—but not very far.

Meany, too, is on government boards, and, for all his sarcasm, he has made no definitive break with Nixon and the Republican cabal, much less with the whole Democratic-Republican government and the practice of keeping labor in a class-collaborationist straightjacket.

It is too much to expect that either Meany or Brennan will ever play exclusively on labor's team—the team of the exploited, the oppressed, and the super-oppressed.

But U.S. capitalism being what it is—always rapacious and always outreaching itself at labor's expense—it can easily be predicted that Nixon's present batboys will at least balk at performing so well for the big business league.

The working millions in the bleachers will bury them in pop bottles if they don't.

because they knew the workers would be more independent and more self-confident.

The corporations knew they could not beat down the unemployed so easily and make them work for sweatshop wages if they had money to tide them over periods of unemployment.

By the same token, they could beat down a strike more easily if the workers had no income for months at a time.

If the company could look forward to the workers actually going hungry and denying food to their families after a few weeks of a strike, this would be an encouragement for every boss to hold out against wage demands and squeeze every union to the wall.

Nixon's proposal to end this kind of unemployment insurance is thus a blow at unionism and at the same time a blow against the most elementary human rights of the working people.

It is a blow against the whole principle of unemployment insurance itself and an attempt to reverse whatever is left of New Deal legislation. It is an attempt to return to the unrestrained onslaught of big business against the workers' right to live.

## The right to live and the right to strike

The Nixon administration is proposing to cut out unemployment insurance for workers on strike. (New York State and Rhode Island still pay benefits after the seventh week of strike.)

The whole capitalist class and all its lieutenants of the liberal as well as the reactionary press are closing ranks behind Nixon on this one.

It is not right, they say, that the employer should "subsidize" his slaves to rebel against him.

Unlike social security benefits, which are paid equally by the worker and the boss, unemployment insurance is paid wholly by the employers.

But it is not the individual chiseling boss who is "subsidizing" the workers who are on strike, but the whole boss class that pays

the insurance.

Presumably, the thousand employers who are not being struck are paying "normal" wages, while the one boss who is being struck is trying to undercut the norm. At least that was the theory during the liberal capitalist New Deal when these laws were first passed.

Furthermore, strike-related unemployment insurance, like any other unemployment insurance, does not come to us because of the good-heartedness of the bosses. Our parents won this in struggle against the bosses.

The corporations fought for many years against paying any unemployment insurance at all.

And they fought not just because they were too cheap to pay it. They fought also

## Sub-wages for youth bill: Two hooks in one bait

Just about everything the Nixon administration initiates has a hook in it. But the proposed raising of the national minimum wage has not one hook, but two.

The first hook is the fact that the "raise" does not even equal the rise in the cost of living since the time when the present \$1.60 minimum was set.

The second hook is the proposal that there be a sub-minimum for youth. This means that teenagers could be hired for less than the minimum to do the same work as adults.

Nixon has the nerve to tout this as a method to "provide jobs for youth." Yes, provide jobs by putting their fathers and mothers out of work!

The \$1.60 minimum itself was set in 1967. The new minimum will be \$2.30, but not until 1976!

Assuming the cost of living had gone up only 5.5 percent each year since 1967, the minimum would have to be \$2.20 per hour right now for minimum-paid workers to continue to be as well off—or only as bad off—as six years ago.

On top of that, since the lowest-paid workers missed all those raises for the past six years, they went into the hole 5.5 percent further each year. No legislator has proposed making that up to them.

And while Nixon still talks about the "work ethic" and wants people to scrub floors, push carts, and work in sweatshops for a pittance, he still proposes that younger, healthier people (the teenagers) undercut these workers—and themselves—still further by working for the sub-minimum wage.



Nixon wants to drag down all wages by lowering the minimum for youth.



# Oil bigs fatten on "fuel crisis"

By BOB McCUBBIN

President Nixon's "energy" message was sent to Congress last week, capping with rather innocuous banalities an intense discussion which has dominated the capitalist media for weeks. The main points of the message consisted of executive action on the oil import quotas and some legislative proposals for the Congress.

His decision to drop import quotas on foreign oil was really only a reflection of necessity: the U.S. is becoming more and more dependent on Mideast oil for a sizable percentage of its domestic consumption. But his other proposals to Congress could not have pleased the domestic oil companies more. In order to avoid "a genuine energy crisis" in the coming years, Nixon proposed a series of measures which will guarantee the domestic oil companies an even greater rate of profit than they now enjoy.

## MORE TAX BREAKS FOR OILMEN

These measures include an end to the federal regulation of natural gas prices, which, Nixon says, have been kept too low. Also, in addition to the 22 percent depletion tax allowance now granted to oil companies, an additional 7 percent tax credit would be granted for "exploration outlays."

Betraying his gross lack of concern with the natural environment, Nixon also proposed that oil companies be permitted to build deep-water oil tanker terminals in offshore waters (present facilities cannot accommodate the new giant oil tankers now being used in the Middle East).

Nixon went on to praise coal as America's most abundant fuel and assured industrial coal users that they need not fear that the Clean Air Act would be invoked against them. He projected that the offshore oil giveaway will be expanded, with acreage tripling by 1979. The proposed Alaskan oil pipeline got a plug, too, with Nixon vowing his commitment to its early construction.

Then, as if suddenly remembering that there were 200 million Americans out there who were not oil billionaires, he shifted gears: "All workers and consumers can help by continually saving energy in their day-to-day activities—by turning out lights, tuning up automobiles, reducing the use of air conditioners and heating and use energy sparingly." So, after announcing to the world that the "energy" billionaires should feel free to raise their prices, rape the land and sea, and pollute the air (and get subsidized for it), Nixon suggests that the rest of us sweat and freeze in our darkened homes.

What a phony coverup. The Pentagon squanders oil and gasoline by the millions of barrels on its bombers, tanks, aircraft carriers, etc. Oil transformed into napalm is splashed over the country sides of Southeast Asia and the deserts of the Mideast.

## THE REAL WASTERS

Huge industries in capitalist America wastefully duplicate each other, doubling and tripling energy demands. Energy-efficient mass transit systems are shelved in favor of more highway building for energy-wasting automobiles. But Nixon didn't mention that. He wants the people to believe that the energy crisis is their fault. It's due to that bad habit you have of leaving the bathroom light on when you go out at night.

Nixon's interest in protecting the oil companies isn't all heart. He has debts to pay! A partial list of contributors to Nixon's reelection campaign includes: Richard Mellon Scaife (Gulf Oil)—\$1 million; the Phipps family (Texaco)—\$55,000; Francis Cappeart (Southern oil and agribusiness)—\$174,000; Kent Smith (Lubrizol)—\$244,000; John Paul Getty (Getty Oil)—\$97,000; John J. Shaheen (Shaheen Natural Resources)—\$100,000; Elisha Walker (Petroleum Corporation of America)—\$100,000; Max Fisher

(Marathon Oil)—\$60,000; the O'Conner family (Texas Oil)—\$60,000; and the Osea Wyatt family (Coastal States Gas)—\$41,000. These are minimum estimates from the Citizens Research Foundation of Princeton, New Jersey. Other known Nixon supporters for whom estimates are not available include Arthur E. Johnson (Midwest Oil), Thomas Pappas (Esso-Pappas), the Pew family (Sun Oil), William Liedke (Pennzoil), and J. A. Vickers (Vickers Petroleum).

The March 16, 1973, issue of *Workers World* carried an article entitled "What's behind the 'energy crisis'?" which dealt in detail with the predicament of the U.S. capitalists in regard to the world oil situation. Oil is the biggest commodity in international trade. Seventy-five percent of the world's proven oil reserves are in the Middle East. The U.S., as evidenced by Nixon's ending of foreign import quotas, is being forced to turn increasingly to foreign sources of oil. Meanwhile, U.S. ownership and control of foreign oil resources are slipping away as more and more countries, especially in the Mideast, nationalize their oil resources and the facilities for oil-related production, development, and distribution.

Now, there is an energy crisis, of a sort. But, as the article in *Workers World* demonstrated, it's more of a political crisis than one based on dwindling natural resources. In the U.S. recently, consumers have been told that everything from muddy pastures to the high price of soy beans is responsible for skyrocketing meat prices. Somehow the greedy agribusinesses get left out of all the "authoritative" analyses. The same kind of bull is being prepared for the fuel consumer.

## ARTIFICIAL SHORTAGES

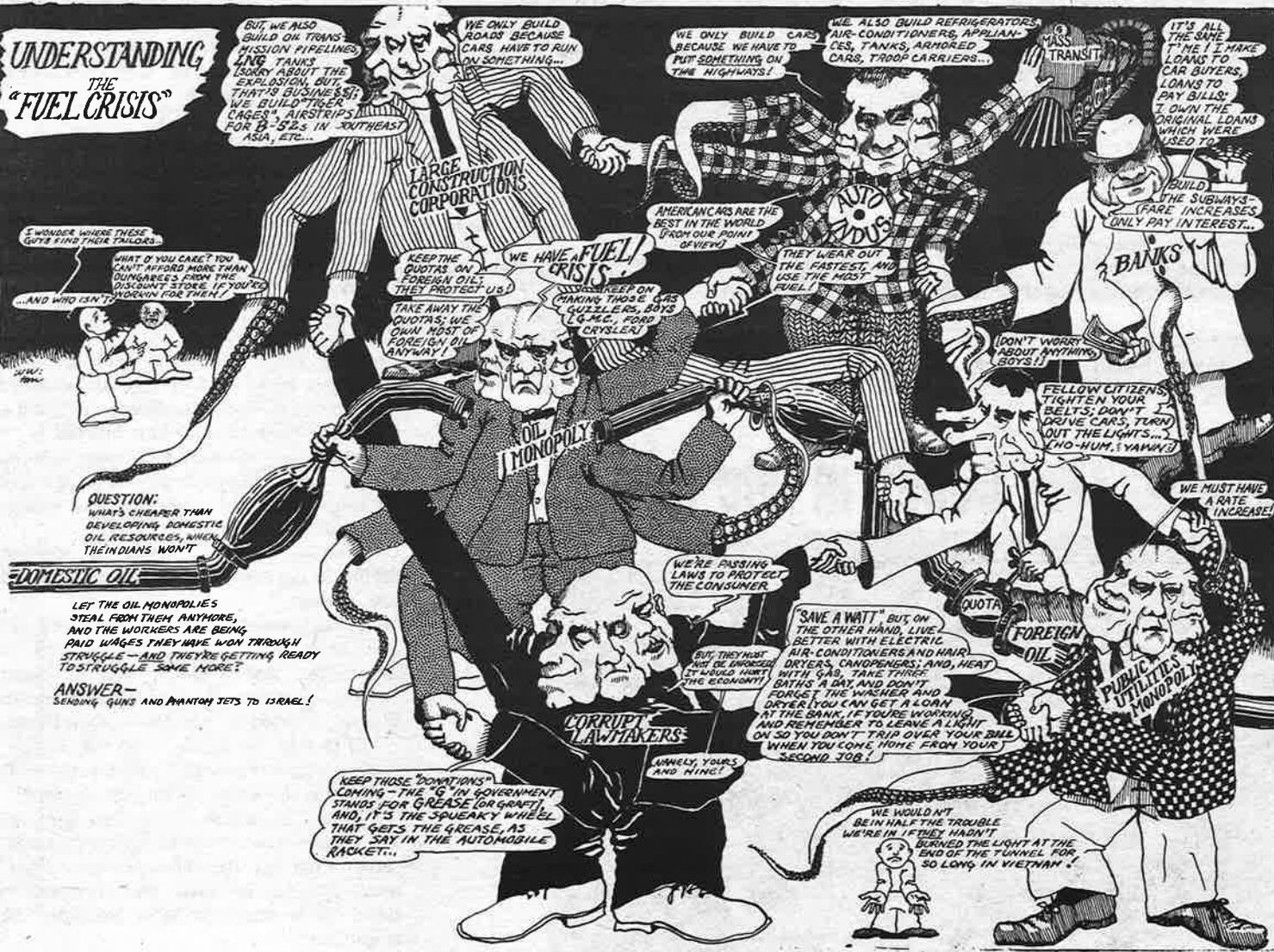
The price of heating fuel rose 8 percent in January, with a federal government OK. Gasoline is going up and cut-rate gas stations are being driven out of business by fuel distributors who are depriving them of gasoline.

If all this is due to "shortages," it is shortages that have been created by the oil monopolies themselves. The "energy crisis" is really another coverup for greed. Like the agribusinesses, the "energy" businesses do not raise and lower prices on the basis of supply and demand. They are monopolies, and their superprofits are testimony to the continuously high prices they get for their products.

The "energy crisis" argument is being used to push through the ecologically disastrous Alaska oil pipeline, to open up the continental shelf of the Eastern seaboard to oil exploiters, and will be used to justify the no-control strip-mining bill already in Congress. More to the point than all the songs and dances by Nixon and the other political con artists are the cold, hard figures of M. A. Adelman, M.I.T. economics professor.

"The members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have formed a cartel whose take last year was about \$16 billion. A conservative estimate for 1980 is \$80 billion, \$30 billion from this country alone; \$360 billion cumulative in nine years." No one would deny that that's a lot

(Continued on page 12)



# FPC, Distrigas in arm-in-arm tank tour

STATEN ISLAND, April 11—Opponents of huge LNG (liquefied natural gas) facilities on Staten Island yesterday had an opportunity to tell Distrigas, the company responsible for building them, and the Federal Power Commission how they feel.

The Commission had scheduled a "tour" of two huge tanks being built in the Rossville area of Staten Island. The Center for United Labor Action (C.U.L.A.), an intervenor in Commission proceedings on the tanks, informed the Staten Island press and community that the tour was open to the public and urged people to attend to express their opposition.

The fight against the tanks, similar to the one which exploded in February and

killed 40 workers, has been growing in Staten Island and in New Jersey, where other LNG facilities are planned.

At 1:00 p.m., dozens of housewives from the community, many of them with small children, began to arrive at the gates of the construction site. They were angry. These deadly facilities are being planted in the middle of a residential area; and, unlike the corporate officials who are responsible for building them, the residents of Rossville can't afford to move.

Together with members of the C.U.L.A., representatives from BLAST (Bring Legal Action to Stop the Tanks), and various community associations from New Jersey, they set up a picket line outside the gates.

The Federal Power Commission had claimed they were there to "gather information," but none of the Commission officials took the time to speak with the Staten Island residents, some of whom live directly across the street from the potentially deadly tanks. A few of the tank opponents went on a tour of the tank site, only to find that they were given a separate tour from the FPC officials.

After finding out the "tour" was only a public relations gimmick for the company, they stalked out to rejoin the picket line. Despite the bitter cold, they refused coffee from the company, not wanting to eat with officials who are threatening murder to their families. Joining the pickets on the

outside, members of the C.U.L.A. raised the demand that the Commission hold public hearings on Staten Island about the tanks—in the evening, when working people who live on the island can attend.

Continuing their opposition to all these dangerous LNG facilities, the C.U.L.A. went this morning to hearings in Newark held by the Public Utilities Commission. At these hearings, where Distrigas was trying to get authority to bypass local laws made against their facilities, Mike Tilli, Chairman of the C.U.L.A., exposed this bid for what it is: a blatant attempt to avoid control by the communities they claim to serve.

As part of its continued activities on this issue, the Center is putting out a second issue of the newsletter "Stop the Tanks News" and is supporting rallies and other activities which other groups call.



# Blacks support struggle of Tuscarora Indians in N.C.



Tuscarora protestors herded into buses.

The last issue of *Workers World* reported a struggle of the North Carolina Tuscarora Indians to obtain justice and to end the systematic oppression and exploitation which has been their daily fare since the coming of the Europeans. The Tuscaroras of North Carolina are an unrecognized nation, and the U.S. government likes it that way.

After the Tuscarora War of 1713, some of the Tuscarora people migrated to New York State, where they were later recognized as a nation by the U.S. government. The Tuscaroras who remained in North Carolina, however, have never been recognized, and no treaties or legal benefits as a result of treaties, have been given to them. In fact, in an attempt to deny them their historical identity, the U.S. Congress actually made up a new name for them. Since many of them live near a river called the Lumber River, it was decided to call them the "Lumbees."

Over 40,000 Tuscaroras (not Lumbees!) live in Robeson County, North Carolina. In 1959, they drove the Ku Klux Klan out of Robeson County, after repeated attacks against both Native Americans and Blacks. They were also able to send a strong delegation of over 250 people to Washington during the Indian takeover of the Bureau of Indian Affairs last winter.

On March 28 of this year, a rally was held in Robeson County to support the American Indian Movement's takeover of Wounded Knee and to organize around Robeson County Tuscarora demands. About 50 people were arrested and several very seriously hurt when the local highway patrol, acting totally without provocation, attacked the meeting. Following this, police harassment and attempts to intimidate both Indians and Blacks have intensified.

## MARCHERS RAISE DEMANDS

On April 6, a four-day march was launched on Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina. The body coordinating this action was called the Robeson County Indian Movement Coalition. The focus of the march

was the demand that the governor of North Carolina convene the State Indian Affairs Commission, a government organization supposedly set up to deal with Indian problems, but which has never once met and has no Tuscaroras on it.

There were a number of other demands, including an end to the double voting system through which whites control both the city and county governments in North Carolina, although they have a majority only in the cities. Other demands concerned Indian control of Indian schools, the return of property stolen from the Tuscaroras, trial by peers, an end to discrimination, harassment, and brutality, and no reprisals against Native Americans struggling for their legitimate rights.

## NATIVE AMERICAN-BLACK UNITY

The march initially included 200 Native Americans and 125 non-Indian, mostly Black, supporters. The participation of large numbers of Black people through the whole course of the struggle has been very inspiring. At many points along the line of march, Black people, and sometimes poor whites, came out of their homes to offer the marchers food and beverages. Delegations from the Virginia and New York chapters of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee and the American Servicemen's Union also participated to show their solidarity.

There were massive arrests of mar-

chers when the group tried to pass through Smithfield, a center of Klan activity in North Carolina. All were released the next day, however, without being charged with any crimes. The marchers arrived triumphantly in Raleigh on Sunday, April 8, and the Coalition immediately began organizing for a week of marches on the State Capitol Building. Students from colleges and from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill offered their support. The week-long demonstrations called attention to the fact that the governor was continuing to refuse to convene the Indian Commission.

Finally, the Coalition was informed that the commission would meet with them on Saturday morning. When the commission didn't show up, it was leaked to the press that this was because of the presence of Blacks in the Coalition. The government officials thus made their racism clear to all. They also made it obvious that they were attempting to split the ranks of the Coalition.

## MARCHERS REMAIN STRONG

At this point, Coalition leader and Tuscarora Chief Howard Brooks announced that the demonstrators would camp out on the Capitol grounds until the commission agreed to a meeting. The encampment lasted four days, until April 17 when the 20 people on the grounds at the time (others were engaged in other activities) were

rounded up and arrested. The 20 refused bail, and the leaders were thrown in the hole.

On Thursday night, with the officials growing increasingly concerned about the agitation going on both inside and outside the jail, those arrested but not in the hole were tricked into leaving the jail and were driven back to Robeson County. When they realized what had happened, they returned to Raleigh immediately by bus.

Faced with such determination and courage, and confronted with a court order that had been obtained by the Indians, the commission was forced to agree to a meeting. Officials were also forced to release Chief Brooks from jail for this meeting. A caravan was organized to the meeting, which was held 40 miles outside of Raleigh, but, after all this effort, only seven Tuscarora representatives were allowed in. The representatives were able to make the commission agree to a further meeting on May 25, with room provided for all concerned parties.

This inspiring struggle, like the one at Wounded Knee, is far from over. The North Carolina officials undoubtedly have further tricks with which they hope to prevent the Tuscaroras from getting their rights. But the strength the movement has already shown will undoubtedly grow, and the unity being forged among all the oppressed people of North Carolina will be a formidable weapon against the oppressors.



Tuscarora chief Howard Brooks tells Raleigh police, "Don't put your hands on me unless you want to kill me."

Wounded Knee fights back as

# U.S. marshals shoot 10 Indians

Everyday, the federal marshals surrounding Wounded Knee and government heads in Washington show the world that the U.S. ruling class still has a policy of genocide towards Native American people.

Clyde Bellecourt, head of the American Indian Movement (AIM), has charged the Government with more than 22 violations of the peace agreement signed April 5. The most blatant violation occurred on April 17, when government forces shattered the three-week-old ceasefire, critically wounding a man in the head and injuring others. On April 20, the government recalled its chief negotiator, Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger.

On April 17, federal marshals fired on

Wounded Knee occupants who broke cover in order to retrieve several packages of food that three small planes had just dropped into the village. One man suffered a massive head wound requiring neurosurgery. Dr. Silverstein, a physician who accompanied the injured man out of Wounded Knee, called the attack "unwarranted aggression" by the government. Marshals boasted to newsmen that they had wounded ten others.

That same day, AIM leaders Russell Means and Clyde Bellecourt pleaded not guilty in the ruling class courts to 11 charges stemming from the liberation and occupation of Wounded Knee. Mr. Means and Mr. Bellecourt are free on \$25,000 bail each. In a clear-cut violation of their rights as

Native Americans, the government has ordered them not to return to the Oglala Sioux Reservation, or Wounded Knee, without prior arrangements with the Justice Department.

Wounded Knee has been bravely occupied by the Oglala Sioux and supporters since February 27. On April 18, 14 women and children ran a government roadblock on foot, joining the 200 already inside Wounded Knee. While others watched, these women and children ignored orders to halt from marshals and Bureau of Indian Affairs officers, saying they were residents of the town and were returning to their home. The enraged marshals responded by arresting 20 Indian bystanders.

On April 20, while leaving for Washington, U.S. negotiator J. Stanley Pottinger said that his recall indicated the government was no longer willing to negotiate.

Through the armed takeover of Wounded Knee, the Indian men and women have changed the memory of a massacre to one of hope and resistance, not only for Native American people but for all who fight the U.S. ruling class. They are determined to hold the village until changes are made in the tribal government and the U.S. agrees to live up to the old treaties, particularly the articles in the Fort Laramie Treaty, signed May 19, 1868 by most of the patriot Lakota chiefs. Red Cloud, however, held out until November 6, 1868.

Food is scarce, and money is needed, mainly for bail. Checks should be sent to:

Wounded Knee Legal Defense

P.O. Box 147

Rapid City, South Dakota 57701



# Israeli murders evoke a storm of Arab protest

By JOYCE BETRIES

The U.S.-Israeli plan to silence the Palestinian guerrilla movement by murdering three of its leaders early this month has backfired. This week a tremendous upsurge, marked by mass demonstrations, the storming of the American Embassy in Beirut, a general strike, and the burning of U.S. oil tanks, showed the determination of the Arab people to defeat Zionism and its U.S. masters. Information has also come to light detailing the extent of U.S. involvement in the Israeli raids. The Palestinian guerrillas have formally charged that the Israeli attack was carried out with the help of "American military intelligence agents" in Beirut.

April 11, Beirut: Chanting slogans against Israel and the U.S., over 1,000 people stormed the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. They were repulsed by Lebanese police firing rifles and tear gas grenades.

The U.S. Embassy has been guarded by

the Lebanese army and by tanks since the Israeli terrorist raid on April 10. Sources with contacts in the Palestinian movement in Lebanon have reported that the entire fifth floor of the Embassy is sealed off and that not even Embassy employees are permitted to enter. These same sources say that guerrilla leaders believe Israelis wounded in the raid are at large here.

April 12, Beirut: Eye-witnesses report that over a quarter of a million people participated in the funeral procession for Mohammad Yussef Najjar, Kamal Nasser, and Kamal Adwan and his wife. Stores, schools, and business offices were closed for the day in a general strike protesting the Israeli attack.

This funeral procession was reported to be even larger than the march that marked the death of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt in September 1970. All layers of Beirut society participated. Hundreds of

(Continued on page 12)

## PALESTINIANS DIED RESISTING

What Israel and its big boss, U.S. imperialism, fear most is the development of a mass movement of all Arab people fighting for socialism. This is why they sadistically murdered three of the major spokesmen for the Palestinian movement—men who were tremendously respected and followed by so many Arab people.

Kamal Nasser was the official spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, a poet, and editor of *Falstin Althawra*, the newspaper of the commando organizations. According to sources in Lebanon, he was shot 26 times, 12 times in the mouth. Then, the Israeli butchers crucified him to the floor. He died resisting. His pistol, emptied of shells, was found near his

body.

Kamal Adwan, who represented Al Fatah in many Arab and European capitals and who was in charge of Fatah resistance inside occupied areas, was shot 56 times. He killed two Israelis before his death.

Mohammed Yussef Najjar, born in Gaza, was head of the Higher Political Committee for Palestinian Affairs in Lebanon. He was very close to the Lebanese people and drew their support for the Palestine cause. He and his wife were murdered by the Israelis, and their son was kidnapped.

Also murdered were Syrian workers who lived around the Palestinian encampments in central Beirut.

# WW statement on murders

On April 20, the following message of solidarity was sent to Al Fatah, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Workers World Party, Youth Against War & Fascism, and its Committee to Support Middle East Liberation express deepest sympathy and condolences with your organization and the entire Palestinian people upon the April 10 murders of leaders of the Palestinian liberation movement, including Mohammed Yussef Najjar, Kamal Nasser, and Kamal Adwan, and the simultaneous assaults against refugee camps and commando headquarters in Lebanon by U.S.-armed Israeli invaders.

We reaffirm our unswerving solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian and Arab people to gain control of their land and resources in the oil-rich Middle East.

Here in the United States, the government and its loyal media continue to brand all who resist U.S.-Israeli terror among your people as "terrorists." Their public attitude toward the Israeli assassins ranges from a discreet silence to open admiration.

But we know that the real terrorists are in Tel Aviv and particularly in Washington. From the blood-stained cellblocks and courtyards at Attica, to the napalmed villages of Indochina, to the bombarded refugee camps in Palestine, the armed forces and hired killers of U.S. imperialism have murdered the oppressed people and inflicted the daily terror of torture, disease, poverty, and homelessness upon millions.

The beleaguered Palestinian people have been subjected to this kind of daily terror for decades. Your homes have been

demolished, your children massacred, your freedom fighters gunned down or left to rot in barbaric concentration camps. The U.S. oil millionaires and their representatives in Washington and on Wall Street, with the help of their mercenaries in Tel Aviv, have stolen your land and plundered the oil of your Arab sisters and brothers. Their greedy pockets are bulging with the superprofits they have reaped off your suffering.

Yet, they have never been able to smother the fire of resistance among your people, and their latest efforts to liquidate the Palestine liberation movement through the Beirut assassinations will surely fail. Just a few short years ago the National Liberation Front in Vietnam was still fighting with homemade weapons, even bows and arrows, against the U.S. invaders. Yet this year the Vietnamese forced U.S. imperialism to sign an agreement which in effect recognized its many defeats at the hands of the heroic Vietnamese people on the battlefield. And as Vietnam has won, Palestine will one day win.

As an organization of workers and oppressed people inside the United States, we pledge to continue and step up the struggle here against exploitation, to strive to build support and solidarity here for the liberation struggles of oppressed peoples everywhere, and to join with our sisters and brothers throughout the world in our common fight to defeat U.S. imperialism, the main terrorist against all humanity, and to wipe the scourge of racism, poverty, exploitation, and want from the face of the earth.

Stop U.S.-Israeli terror against the Arab people! Long live Palestine!

# No, Mr. Fulbright, it's U.S. bosses who control Senate

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

Who controls the U.S. Senate?

Senator Fulbright says Israel does. He says the senate is "subservient" to Israel and does its "bidding." He said earlier this month on "Face the Nation" that "The great majority of the Senate of the United States—somewhere around 80 percent—are completely in support of Israel, anything Israel wants."

This is supposed to explain why the U.S. government has armed Israel to the teeth against the Arab people. It is supposed to explain why the U.S. has footed the bill to set up a garrison state in the Mideast that makes it unnecessary for U.S. Marines to invade Lebanon (as they did in 1958), since Israel now does it for the U.S.

Fulbright's remarks might be taken for good coin by some opponents of Israel. But that is a big, big mistake. All Fulbright is really doing is trying to cover up the responsibility of U.S. imperialism for its actions. He wants it to appear that the worst trait of the imperialists is their weakness—that they can be led around by the nose by smaller countries which are more "aggressive."

He said the same thing about the puppet governments in Saigon. And about the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

How convenient for this giant bastion of monopoly capital that has spread its tentacles all over the world (except in the socialist countries) and that pulls the oil out of the Mideast, the copper out of Africa, the coffee and bananas and a dozen other commodities out of Latin America. Whenever there's a war, a bloody imperialist war to protect this booty, it's never the U.S. bosses who are to blame—oh, no! It's always some rotten dictatorship that couldn't exist a week without U.S. arms and payroll. Or, in the case of Israel, Fulbright is saying that the main impetus for the deepening conflict in the oil-rich Middle East comes from a settler state that has been built up from its very beginning with U.S. dollars and weapons.

Who does control the U.S. Senate? It has

been thoroughly documented in books like *The Case against Congress*, by Drew Pearson, that just about every Senator owes his seat to a galaxy of corporate supporters. Together they make up the financial, industrial, and agricultural oligarchy known collectively as the imperialist bourgeoisie.

The ironic thing is that only a few years ago, before they all had to pay lip service to "civil rights," most of these Senators belonged to clubs that excluded Jews as well as Black people, etc. Anti-Semitism was part of their way of life. But now, says the good Senator from Arkansas, they are "subservient" to Israel.

There is a certain note that can be detected in Fulbright's choice of words. It is a note that has appeal to the anti-Semites of today, for it implies that there is a large "Jewish lobby" influencing the government. In the event of an even bigger war in the Mideast, in which the U.S. participates more directly, it is likely that many voices will be heard blaming Jewish millionaires and financiers for what is really the collective decision of all the U.S. ruling class.

It is important that those who want to end imperialist war everywhere understand now how false and misleading a "friend" of the Arab people Fulbright is. The last thing he wants to see is a revolutionary victory of the Arab people in which they win back control over their land and resources. His concern with the Mideast is that the U.S. not be so open in its support of Israel that it lose touch with the Arab governments and perhaps force them in a leftward direction.

Thus, in 1970, he proposed a U.S.-Israeli security pact to "guarantee the territory and independence of Israel within the borders of 1967."

Finally, it is to be noted that Fulbright's record on the freedom of oppressed people is the shabbiest where it counts the most—in his home state of Arkansas. He opposed nearly all the civil rights legislation of the Johnson administration (even though it was minimal) and has voted consistently with the Southern segregationist bloc.



## PFLP tells of Gaza battles

The Central Information Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) recently issued the following statement describing how three of their leading comrades were killed in early March while defending the people in the Remal district of Israeli-occupied Gaza city.

Following the brave operations fought by our heroic revolutionaries in the occupied Gaza Strip during the recent period, particularly during the past two weeks, which inflicted a large number of casualties on the enemy, of which he admitted the death of one soldier and the wounding of nine others, the Zionist enemy launched a wide-scale search campaign, involving the use of a large number of forces.

During the search launched by the

Zionist enemy in the Remal district of Gaza city, a fierce clash broke out between a group of our heroic revolutionaries and the forces of the enemy. In this clash comrade Mohammed Mahmoud El-Aswad (the Guevara of Gaza), a member of the Political Bureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the commander of PFLP forces in the Gaza Strip, was killed in battle. Also killed in action were comrades Kamel Abdel Aziz Amassy and Abdel Hadi Ibrahim Abdel Aziz El-Hayek, two of the PFLP leaders in the Gaza sector.

While announcing to the masses of the Arab nation and the progressives of the world the death of three of its heroic leaders, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine reaffirms the pledge that it will continue the struggle until complete liberation.





A quarter of a million people join funeral procession for massacred Palestinian leaders. The Israeli attack has boomeranged.

Why did China and USSR merely abstain?

# Arab response to the murders—and the UN vote

By SAM MARCY

The assassinations of three Palestinian liberation leaders by Israeli terror squads as well as the killing and wounding of other Palestinians in Lebanon did not produce the results which the Israelis and their masters in Washington had hoped to achieve. They made, in fact, a gross miscalculation.

What did the puppet regime in Tel Aviv hope to accomplish with its blitzkrieg type of aggression in the very heart of Lebanon? Its purpose was to behead the Palestinian revolutionary leadership and to effect a general demoralization of the movement. It expected that the Arab governments supporting the Palestinians would be forced to pull back in some measure the material and political support given to the struggle to free Palestine.

What happened instead, however, was that the assassinations evoked a veritable revolutionary storm all over the Arab world, most of all among the Palestinians. Far from beheading the Palestinian Revolution, it is bringing to the fore new, younger, more daring revolutionary leaders and swelling the ranks of the resistance struggle as never before.

The funeral procession in Beirut—which was the largest demonstration ever held there and which closed practically all stores, factories, and workshops—is only one small indication of the deep and profound feeling provoked by these Hitler-type assassinations.

Practically all layers of Arab society were propelled into motion. The conservative regimes were shaken most severely, not having experienced such mass pressure in a long time.

Everywhere in the Arab world the cry was for action. It was in response to the revolutionary momentum developing among the popular masses. The revolutionary fervor was felt most in Lebanon, where the government was immediately forced to tender its resignation.

But all the Arab governments suddenly felt they were sitting on a revolutionary volcano.

## THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

This, and only this, explains why the Security Council was called into session and why a resolution was finally passed condemning the Israeli state for its "repeated military attacks conducted by Israel against Lebanon and Israel's violation of Lebanon's territorial integrity."

The long Security Council session and the protracted behind-the-scenes maneuvers were calculated to defuse the revolutionary determination of the Palestinian people and to slowly "calm the situation."

The resolution really amounts to nothing more than a slap on the wrist for the

Israeli regime. It will have little effect in curbing Israeli aggression. It will in no way deter the Israelis from continuing their war of extermination against the Palestinian people nor from acting as the principal base of U.S. imperialism for the domination of Arab lands. This resolution, which is noteworthy more for what it omits than for what it says, finally passed with four abstentions (which we'll go into later).

## WHY BRITAIN AND FRANCE?

It should be noted that the resolution was sponsored by Britain and France. Wasn't it these very two conspirators who, together with the Israeli regime, launched the imperialist aggression of 1956 against Egypt and invaded the Suez? Have these two leopards changed their spots?

The very fact that these two imperialist powers have seen fit to introduce the resolution makes it suspect on its face. For whatever else the British and French imperialists might be interested in, the one thing they are not for is the liberation of Arab lands from imperialism.

What they are looking for is an opportunity to ease their way into a more favorable position in the Middle East, somewhat at the expense of U.S. imperialist interests. Their agreement to condemn the Israeli regime is made possible only because the Tel Aviv regime is no longer their puppet, but solely and exclusively the puppet of American imperialism.

The Franco-British agreement to sponsor this resolution is merely an attempt to recoup by diplomatic means some advantage to further their interests in the Arab world—and at very little cost to them. It also gives them an opportunity to enhance their posture in the Mideast at a time of declining political fortunes elsewhere, and to play the role of demagogue at home as well as abroad.

## THE ABSTENTIONS

Four countries abstained on this resolution—the U.S., the USSR, China, and Guinea. Let's analyze the U.S. vote first. Washington had threatened to veto any resolution condemning Israel, but later abstained. This shift occurred as events in the Middle East aroused a new emotion among imperialism's strategists—fear that the upsurge triggered by the wanton character of the assassinations would turn into a general revolutionary conflagration and sweep away the irresolute and unpopular regimes which are holding back the Arab masses.

Beirut demonstrated what has been shown so many times before: it was only the intervention of the armed revolutionary masses on the street, it was only their willingness and revolutionary deter-

mination to struggle that struck fear into the hearts of the imperialist marauders and forced them to draw back.

Thus, when the U.S. abstained from vetoing the resolution denouncing its own puppet regime, it was only because of the revolutionary ferment caused by the Israeli assassinations.

All those superlatives that appeared in the bourgeois press right after the assassinations to describe the Israeli operation—"remarkable," "extraordinarily brilliant," "minutely planned"—boomeranged and blew up in their faces.

## THE USSR AND CHINA

It now remains to examine the abstentions of the USSR and China, which were, of course, quite differently motivated from that of the U.S. But how well did they serve the interests of the Palestinian revolution, or for that matter, the interests of the struggle against imperialism and the prosecution of the world revolution?

First of all, it should be noted that the resolution merely condemns Israel and makes no reference whatever to the U.S. It nowhere refers to that power which maintains, supports, militarily equips, and in every other way has proved itself over the last 25 years to be the real master of the Israeli regime. No such outrage as was committed in Beirut could possibly have been undertaken without U.S. authorities (CIA) being in on the planning.

To merely indict the Israeli regime without mentioning its principal supporter and the master whom it serves is to completely obscure the main and fundamental force in the Middle East—U.S. monopoly capitalism with its fabulous investments in Arab oil. But it is because of this omission that the British and French imperialists agreed to sponsor the resolution.

The resolution reduces the struggle in the Middle East to a struggle between the Israelis and the Palestinians in Lebanon. Moreover, the crux of the resolution is the violation of Lebanon's sovereignty. Vital as that is, it is meaningless unless it is put in the larger context of imperialist aggression against oppressed nations.

From the point of view of the liberation struggle against imperialism and, more precisely, from the point of view of the worldwide class struggle against imperialism, the resolution clearly leaves out the main culprit, the real generator of violence and imperialist aggression. Such an omission can gladly be passed over by capitalist countries, but how can socialist countries pass over it in silence?

## A MISSED OPPORTUNITY

The initial cause of the ideological differences between the Soviet and Chinese

leaderships was precisely over the role of imperialism—the worst enemy of humanity according to Chinese literature for many years. And while the revisionist literature emanating from the Soviet Union was blatantly slavish to the dogma of peaceful coexistence, the rationale of the revisionists was that they were seeking to avoid a military confrontation, that they would rather fight by political and diplomatic means.

Well, the Security Council meeting was an opportunity for diplomatic struggle with imperialism on a vital and critical world issue. But did they take advantage of it?

On the contrary. The abstention of the USSR as well as of China served to obscure the struggle against imperialism. They permitted imperialist pirates who previously engaged in an invasion of the Middle East to play the role of mediators, if not prosecutors of Israel. But Israel is only a puppet state of the U.S. which committed a crime jointly planned by Washington and Tel Aviv. The U.S. imperialists got off scot free.

The U.S., by abstaining on the issue, somewhat improved its position because it could create the false impression that the assassinations were the sole act of the Israelis. But why did the socialist countries have to abstain? Wasn't it possible for the Soviet delegate or for the delegate of the People's Republic of China to introduce their own resolution in which they could make an independent anti-imperialist case against this monstrous plot carried out by the Israeli-CIA agents?

Why didn't the USSR or China present its own resolution (assuming it is impossible for them to get together at this time to sponsor a joint resolution)? The real reason is that they did not want to unduly antagonize U.S. imperialism. Even had the U.S. vetoed it, it would have had worldwide progressive, if not revolutionary, repercussions. But that is just what they apparently wanted to avoid.

At this particular historical juncture "the detente is working," so gloats the imperialist press. The accommodation that the Soviet leadership (and the Chinese leadership as well) have with the U.S. apparently made it prohibitive for them to engage the U.S. even in a diplomatic encounter.

Of course, many revolutionary words will be used by Soviet and Chinese leaders against imperialism (and were used to explain their abstentions). But where a strong political stand might really have done some damage, even if minimal, to the position of the U.S. in a critical and strategic area of the world, both China and the Soviet Union discreetly abstained.

Such are the fruits of the ac-

(Continued on page 12)



# -Why abstain?

(Continued from page 11)

commodation which both the Soviet and Chinese leaderships have arrived at with the Nixon administration. They have gone far beyond the normalization of diplomatic relations with U.S. imperialism (which in and of itself is perfectly principled). But merely normalizing relations does not require the two socialist countries, comprising about a third of the world's population and having two veto-power seats on the Security Council, to deliberately fail to present an indictment against U.S. imperialism. Yet that is what has happened. After criminal collusion between the U.S. and its Israeli puppets, People's China and the USSR literally folded their hands and abstained from presenting a bold and accurate exposure of the true role of U.S. imperialism in its efforts to strangle the Palestinian Revolution and dominate the Middle East.

# -Watergate

(Continued from page 20)

Cheshire, a well-known Washington Post columnist, who wrote over four years ago that the arrival of the Nixon administration in Washington was like the Nazi occupation of Paris. Naturally Cheshire did not call on the people to resist such an occupation, but the mere comparison illustrates how deep the split was.

A New York Times editorial of April 22 further pointed to the motives behind the attack on the administration when it called on Nixon "to go beyond the circle of his acquaintances and choose men of genuine distinction (no doubt, the Wall Street variety—ed.) and demonstrated experience in whom the public can have confidence."

Of course, the disclosures on the Watergate affair have only given us a glimpse into the vast sewer of corruption, intrigue, and jockeying for political power that goes on nonstop in the U.S. government. Those who want to restrain the Nixon administration have no real interest in showing the working people of this country the kind of daily corruption that goes on as a matter of course in both the Democratic and Republican parties.

That kind of disclosure will only come when Nixon and all his kind have been thrown out and the workers and oppressed open up the record for all to see.

# -Fuel crisis

(Continued from page 8)

of money, and, with a balance of payments deficit of \$6 billion last year, the U.S. capitalist class has something to worry about.

But there's more than money involved. What really worries the imperialists is the growing power and restlessness of the masses in the countries where oil is produced. The New York Times recently quoted an oil executive as follows, "When a million little Bedouins in Libya have the power, by denying their oil, to paralyze the economy of a modern European nation of 50 million such as Italy, that is a ridiculous situation, but that is where we are." And the patriotic Professor Adelman, though not quite as overtly racist and chauvinist as the executive, is also worried that "the more we enrich the petroleum exporting nations, the greater their monopoly and power for mischief." (If the professor would just open his eyes, he would find that both monopoly and mischief begin at home!)

What really upsets the imperialists, to say the least, is the discovery of how extremely vulnerable their system is. They are so used to calling the shots, of having their own way in every corner of the world, that they had forgotten what it is that their power rests on. In the Middle East, U.S. imperialism is resting on a base of sand, and the sands are beginning to shift.



# -Arab protest

(Continued from page 10)

Palestinians were armed, defying the Lebanese law forbidding Palestinians to carry arms in Beirut. Many rode in pickup trucks with mounted 50 caliber machine guns, rocket and grenade launchers, and other heavy weapons. Slogans charged the U.S. had supported the Israeli attack through agents working out of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. Not one Lebanese policeman or soldier was seen on the streets.

April 12, Sidon, Lebanon: Located 24 miles south of Beirut, this village, where Israeli terrorists blew up a guerrilla garage on April 10, was the scene of an angry demonstration of more than 3,000 participants. Volleys of stones were thrown at police who tried to disperse the crowd.

April 13, Bir Zeit, West Bank: In the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Arabs poured from surrounding villages to demonstrate at Bir Zeit, the birthplace of slain Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) spokesman

Kamal Nasser. Many were arrested by Israeli officials.

April 14, Saida, Lebanon: 30,000 barrels of oil were destroyed in a major fire that raged for 14 hours in the American-owned terminal of the trans-Arabian oil pipeline. The Lebanese Revolutionary Guard has taken credit for this strike against U.S. big business. An attempt was made on April 16 to blow up the Arabian-American Oil Company's pipe line.

April 16, Jerusalem: Joseph Nasr and Jamil Hamid, editors of the Arab newspaper, Al Fajr, were arrested. The last issue of the paper was confiscated, and the press was shut down by Israeli police. The front page of the confiscated issue bore a black-lined picture of Kamal Nasser and an editorial declaring the murder of the three guerrilla leaders to be Israel's version of a peaceful settlement. The paper also published a letter from a Jordanian officer sympathetic to the Palestinian resistance, saying that three months ago Mohammad Rasoul La Kilani (head of Jordanian Intelligence) and his aid Ahmad Obeidat met

with members of Israeli intelligence and discussed at length how to fight the resistance movement. Jordanian officials gave names and addresses of commando leaders all over the world to the Israelis. Al Fajr stated that an important man from the American Consulate in Jerusalem was part of this deal.

April 22, Sidon, Lebanon: Easter Sunday, over 200 Americans, including a group of American servicemen stationed in Beirut, marched the 24 miles from Beirut to Sidon to protest the Israeli terrorist raid. Members of the Palestinian guerrilla organizations were present. The Americans carried signs calling for the return of Palestinian land to the Palestinian people and demanding the establishment of a democratic secular state in which Arabs and Jews could live together in peace.

In his last published editorial, Kamal Nasser, spokesman for the PLO, said that although leaders may be taken away, the struggle and the revolution will remain. The events of this past week, following his murder, are a living testimony to his words.

# -Grievances

(Continued from page 3)

action, the American Servicemen's Union and IVOCC launched an international boycott against Schlitz beer.

Discharges is one area of work that the committee deals with. Any veteran who has received less than honorable discharge is encouraged to come to the union, where he will receive help in taking steps toward upgrading that discharge. Union members are experienced in filling out the proper forms, know the laws concerning these discharges, and have achieved several notable victories in this area since the campaign began.

The ASU has a questionnaire that is designed to collect information on the types of discharges given and on codes used on the discharge. Information from these questionnaires will be used by the ASU in a class action suit aimed at testing the constitutionality of these codes and of less than honorable discharges.

"These codes and discharges brand you for life," says Ghigliotti. "One racist commander may decide you're unfit for duty, and employers forever automatically turn you down for jobs."

Through this suit, the ASU hopes to

entirely do away with all coding and classifying of discharges.

There are many other services offered by the ASU Grievance Committee. Bill Pankratius, a committee member, sums it up this way: "Basically we are a union, and as such we will defend any of our brothers and sisters who have any grievance against the government and its agents."

Veterans, active-duty GIs, and dependents are urged to call the ASU at (212) 675-2520. In New York City, you can come by the National Office at 58 West 25 Street weekdays from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. and on Saturdays from noon to 6 p.m. for counseling.

All are urged to participate in a march being organized by the ASU to dramatize veterans' demands for decent jobs, adequate benefits, medical care, and \$2,500 compensation for time lost in the service. This march will take place in Washington on May 19. Buses will be going to Washington from many cities; those wishing to attend should contact the ASU.

"The very fact that a grievance committee is needed by the ASU shows why vets are uniting for this march to demand justice for all Vietnam-era veterans," Ghigliotti explained.

"We must put vets' power to action," Pankratius stressed.

RIGHT ON TO WASHINGTON MAY 19!



(Continued from page 3)

agreement by the Saigon troops, the P.R.G. forces have observed great restraint, but the Saigon army has not ceased to escalate its acts of violations. To defend the liberated zones, and the life and property of the people the P.R.G. army have dealt due return blows, smashing all the nibbling operations of the Saigon administration.

According to incomplete figures, 45,500 Saigon soldiers were wiped out. And their "land grabbing" plan has been brought to failure. Also during the past two months desertion has kept increasing in the Saigon army. 50,000 officers and soldiers have deserted.

Two months have elapsed since the Peace Agreement was signed. Yet, gunfire has not ceased in South Viet Nam; our compatriots have not enjoyed true peace due to the deliberate sabotage by the U.S. and Saigon of peace and the Agreement.

The international solidarity movement is more important than ever before to make a lasting peace possible in Viet Nam.

# Expanding Empire

by VINCENT COPELAND

"The basic cause of the U.S. invasion of Vietnam lies deep within the social and economic system of the United States, itself. The aggression was

built in, and the Asian war was pre-determined before Lyndon Johnson was born."

ORDER FROM: World View Publishers  
46 W. 21 St., New York, N.Y. 10010

75 CENTS



# Regime shaken by strikes, demos

By JOEL MEYERS

APRIL 21—The Greek military dictatorship celebrated its sixth anniversary yesterday—amid growing signs that its rule is at its shakiest yet.

As the U.S.-backed junta paraded its military might and pomp, the regime's fascist police were making hundreds of arrests in Piraeus, the working class district and port of Athens. Not far from where the U.S. 6th Fleet has its home base in the Mediterranean, Greek workers and students were marking the fascists' anniversary in their own way with banners demanding "Down with fascism, down with the junta—U.S. out of Greece!"

At the same time, six bombs were exploded in downtown Athens, presumably by the underground antifascist resistance.

Yesterday's demonstrations followed months of struggle on the Greek campuses. The regime has tried to keep these battles confined to the students—who in Greece generally come from wealthy families, but worsening economic conditions and the continued bloody repression have begun to bring into the streets the Greek working class—which has a long tradition of militant struggle.

The entire Athens University Senate has resigned in protest over the junta's obstruction of student elections. The elections had been promised as part of the settlement of a six-week student strike.

All this takes place in the tense atmosphere following takeovers at several schools and universities throughout Greece, chiefly in Athens, Salonika, Patras, and Jannina. On March 20, teams of police and fascist bands bankrolled by the junta severely beat up hundreds of students. At that time, scarcely one month ago, it was the Athens University Senate itself that called in the police.

In only one of many demonstrations during the first two weeks of February, more than 4,000 students of Athens' National Technical University waged a strike demanding repeal of the police-state laws. Particularly odious to the students is Decree 1347, which subjects student dissidents and protesters to immediate induction into the armed forces.

The pressure was so powerful that the chancellor, the vice chancellor, and five top deans had to resign in defiance of the junta. Even nine retired Army generals protested the "mishandling of the students."

It should be pointed out that any protest against a police state like the one that presently rules Greece is an extremely serious act that carries with it the direct risk of jail, torture, and even death. When the students, who are mostly the sons and daughters of traditionally conservative

well-to-do or government families, put their lives on the line anyway, it is clear that the dictatorship is isolated from any semblance of mass support.

The student underground has grown tremendously, despite murderous repression, and is developing links with revolutionary organizations representing all walks of life of the oppressed Greek people.

Of 18 youths arrested in anti-junta activity last February, 9 turned out to be construction workers. Traditionally the

most militant section of the working class, the construction workers have announced they are holding a strike meeting on May 4.

Meanwhile, Italian longshoremen have refused to load or unload Greek ships, in solidarity with the Greek antifascist struggle.

NEW YORK, April 21—As a contingent in worldwide demonstrations against the U.S.-sponsored military dictatorship in Greece, almost 200 people in this city picketed the Greek consulate today. Chants and banners demanded "Death to fascism," "U.S. out of Greece," and "Free the political prisoners, jail the junta." The demonstration was called by Demokratia and the United Hellenic Front. A delegation from Youth Against War & Fascism joined the many Greek people on the line.



Demokratia, YAWF, and other progressive organizations in New York demonstration against junta.

## Armed by U.S., Iran polices Arabian Gulf

Following are excerpts from two longer articles sent to Workers World by Iranians in the U.S. who are involved, not only in the struggle against the fascist Shah of Iran, but also in the fight against his U.S. paymasters. These brave men and women face possible sentences of ten years' solitary confinement for their political activities if they return to Iran.

By the IRANIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

The Persian Gulf supplies two-thirds of

Europe's oil, 90 percent of Japan's, and about all of the U.S. military need in Indo-China. The U.S. is deeply involved in the Persian Gulf—it controls 100 percent of Saudi Arabian oil, 40 percent of Iran's, and 50 percent of Kuwait's. Yet, the liberation movements in the area are growing more and more everyday. For example, Dhofar, since 1965, has been a base for revolutionary struggle in the area. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has provided active support and aid for these movements since 1967, the year of its own liberation.

As Nixon said in his Foreign Policy

speech to Congress (February 1970): "This area (the Middle East) presents one of the sternest tests of our quest for peace through partnership and accommodation of interests. . . . The U.S. is challenged to find new relationships in helping all the people of the area marshal their resources to share in progress." The three candidates to "marshall their resources" were the Shah of Iran (brought back to power in 1953 by a CIA-backed coup), the reactionary regime of Saudi Arabia (neighbor of Oman and Democratic Yemen), and the group of Gulf sheikdoms (controlled by Britain till 1970). By having the "cooperation" of these forces, the U.S. and Britain both played an indirect role and still do.

### "READY TO REPLACE BRITAIN"

The Shah of Iran has stated that "Iran is ready to replace Britain as the protector and guard of the Gulf. . . . We are the only country which has the necessary military and economic possibilities to protect and support the region. . . ." At present, the Iranian Air Force is equipped with 36 phantom jets and will have up to 140 by 1974; the Shah is also planning to buy four more squadrons from the U.S. Iran is being equipped with four "Ultra-rapid" frigates with surface-to-air missiles now being furnished in Britain; it has three destroyers being modernized in the U.S. Iran also has a squadron of Hovercraft which is the largest owned by any navy in the world.

In November 1971, the Shah started moving in the Gulf on his first mission, occupying three islands at the mouth of the Gulf (Abu Musa, Large Tomb, and Small Tomb). By this he has secured the transport of oil, and he is building new naval bases on the islands. Iran has openly admitted that it will occupy the Omani side of the Gulf if the revolution triumphs there. The Sultan of Oman has started a new relationship with the Shah, and that is the "partnership." Twaing Ben Shihab, the Sultan's advisor, visited Iran and returned to Oman with Iranian arms and advisors. Right now there are about 2,900 officers and soldiers, equipped with Phantom jets, based on one of the islands, stationed there to train the reactionary forces of Oman and to help them kill the revolutionary movement of Dhofar.

Richard Helms, the former head of the CIA, has been appointed by Nixon to be the American Ambassador to Iran. He may have another one of his dirty tricks ready for the Gulf.

Don't be surprised if you hear of Iranian soldiers killed in Dhofar, or in any other armed struggle in the Gulf. But even with all these arms, the reactionaries will be defeated fighting against the just struggle of the people for their freedom.

+++

By KAVEH AHANGAR

In recent weeks the streets and the campuses of Tehran, Tabriz in the North West, Jundi Shahpour in the North East, Khuzestan in the South West have been the scene of serious confrontation between the

(Continued on page 15)



London support for Iranian political prisoners.



# African Liberation Day to be celebrated May 26

By CAL BONNER

Under the theme, "There is no peace with honor for African people—Africa is at war," the national chairman of the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) announced that May 26 will be celebrated as African Liberation Day.

Owusu Sadaukai, Chairman of the ALSC and President of Malcolm X University, said that preparations are being made in the U.S. and other countries to observe this day of solidarity with the struggle for liberation in Africa from continued domination by the United States and Western European imperialist countries.

Last year, more than 65,000 people,

most of them Black, marched in Washington, Toronto, the Caribbean, and Africa to protest the usurpation of the African peoples' labor, land, and resources.

Brother Owusu made the announcement at a recent meeting commemorating the assassination of Patrice Lumumba. He warned, "Defeated as the world bully in Southeast Asia, America will develop greater designs for Africa as a source of raw materials, markets, and cheap labor."

## AFRICAN STRUGGLE GROWS

The struggle in southern Africa grows stronger each month. On March 8, the



African Liberation Day in 1972.

YOBU photo

Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) signed an agreement that has the racist Rhodesian regime worried. The two main organizations of national liberation in Zimbabwe agreed to create a political council to coordinate diplomatic activities, publicity, and other political matters and to resuscitate the Joint Military Command (JMC). The JMC will coordinate ZANU-ZAPU guerrilla operations against the white supremacist Ian Smith regime.

According to Herbert Chitepo, a ZANU delegate to the signing of the agreement, the Smith regime has militarized the countryside, but cries "terrorists" whenever liberation fighters attack its outposts. Third World Feature Service, from Tanzania, reports that "In the battle zone, most farms have been converted into temporary security points. Chitepo explained, 'The farms are scattered. They are so far apart that you cannot live in one and protect another. The result is that the farms become like police stations, or security posts, with soldiers. They are all armed.'

"Likewise, most of the whites killed—described by the Smith regime as innocent civilians—were members of the regime's military structure. For example, two land inspectors killed in the Mt. Darwin area January 8 and a middle-aged woman killed in her farm on January 25 were armed police reservists, according to ZANU. Chitepo also points out that almost every white in the country, particularly men, has to undergo military training."

## 'SHARE OR YOU'LL GET NOTHING'

"Herbert Chitepo offers a warning to the white settlers' regime. 'We hope that more and more white people will come to realize that their own happiness lies in the happiness of everyone else in Zimbabwe. But if they try to restrict to themselves the benefits of civilization, of labor, of the work of the Zimbabweans, and to exclude this from the black people, then they haven't got a hope of enjoying it either.'"

Other areas of fighting in southern Africa where the liberation fighters have

exhibited extraordinary tenacity and resourcefulness are the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea-Bissau. (See accompanying article.)

In Angola, the two national liberation movements, MPLA and UNITA, have scored spectacular successes in their fight for self-determination of Angola's five million inhabitants.

And in Guinea-Bissau, the armed struggle has liberated two-thirds of the country, putting it on the threshold of independence from Portuguese colonialism. A UN observer team that visited the liberated areas recently issued a report confirming statements by the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) about its victories over the Portuguese imperialists.

Acting on the report, the UN General Assembly voted the people of Guinea-Bissau observer nation status in the UN, the first time that a national liberation movement has won such status. Last fall, Dr. Amilcar Cabral announced that his party would proclaim its independence from Portugal. He was certain that the majority of UN member nations would give immediate recognition to Guinea-Bissau.

For these reasons, he was murdered at the hands of U.S. imperialism and Portuguese colonialism on Jan. 20, 1973.

The African Liberation Support Committee stated shortly after Cabral's murder:

"Dr. Cabral was killed because he was leading the people of Guinea in an effective struggle over the U.S.-supported and supplied army of Portugal. He was killed because he was winning the international support of all revolutionary people around the world in support of the people of Guinea."

The struggle continues. The goal initiated by the ALSC of raising \$100,000 by May 26, African Liberation Day, is yet to be reached. Contributions can be sent to the attention of Sister Alice Reid at African Liberation Support Committee, 261 W. 125 St., Room 210, New York, N.Y. 10027. All funds will go to African liberation movements.

## 'Quiet' war in Mozambique

Two U.S.-born progressives of African descent, Bob Fletcher and Bob Van Lierop, recently spent six weeks with the freedom fighters inside Mozambique. The following description of the struggle there is from an article entitled "The Quiet War in Mozambique," which they wrote for the February 1973 issue of Ebony magazine.

Mozambique (along with Angola and Guinea-Bissau) has been a place where people from Portugal and other places outside Africa have been working hard to maintain the virtual enslavement of the African people whose land they have taken for their own benefit. For years Africans have been physically forced to work on

Portuguese-run plantations for starvation wages or to plant cotton in their fields rather than their normal food. This has resulted in many famines in the country. Many Mozambicans have been pressed into forced labor on "public works" projects, while others have been herded into cattle cars and shipped by the thousands into South Africa, where the Portuguese government "rents" them out at so much "per head," to the Witwaterstrand Corporation to work in the mines.

On September 25, 1964, 250 men, having undergone intensive training under liberation fighters in Algeria, launched simultaneous attacks on a number of administrative and military posts in the

Northern Mozambique province of Cabo Delgado. They'd been sent on their mission by the Frente do Liberacion de Mocambique (Frelimo), the Mozambican Liberation Front.

As local militias were formed, Portuguese bases were raided to secure necessary arms. As the Frelimo-controlled area grew in size, it became more dangerous for Portuguese troops to attempt to march in and launch a surprise attack: columns were subject to being cut to pieces by sporadic Frelimo ambushes along the way.

What had started as a small rebellion had grown into a quiet war—quiet because little was heard of it outside southeast Africa but big and growing in importance to the freedom fighters in the Mozambique bush.

Portugal is herself an underdeveloped country and would not have been financially able to withstand the kind of popular resistance in Mozambique as well as in Angola and Guinea-Bissau if Western

countries, including the United States, had not come to her aid with guns, trucks, planes, bombs, and ammunition. Portuguese officers were flown to the U.S. and taught everything that had been learned in Vietnam about the use of helicopters and napalm in combatting guerrilla forces.

Frelimo's requests for diplomatic and military support were virtually ignored by most of the "free world" governments. Instead, their aid came from the socialist countries, particularly China and the Soviet Union.

The "armed insurrection" that began eight years ago has mushroomed into a full-scale war between the Portuguese and Frelimo. Frelimo has grown from its original band of 250 guerrillas to a well-trained and very disciplined army of around 20,000 troops (not including those in the people's militia or newly trained recruits for whom there are not enough arms). More than 25 percent of the country has been liberated while two additional provinces are being heavily contested.

## Immigrants lead French strike wave

A rank-and-file wildcat at the Renault auto works has grown into a strike of 40,000 French workers, shutting nearly half the production lines. And auto workers at Peugeot have begun work stoppages, as the strike demands spread throughout the industry.

When 373 assembly line workers, 75 percent of them immigrants, struck last month in the hydraulic presses section in a Renault plant outside Paris, they demanded a job classification upgrade that would get them a pay increase without a "productivity" speedup in return.

That's a demand close to the heart of every assembly line worker, as the Renault

bosses know full well. In retaliation, Renault locked out 7,000 other workers. After the hydraulic men settled their dispute, the issue shifted to the amount of pay the other workers should get for the lockout period. The workers say 100 percent; the company is offering 55 percent.

With student anti-draft strikes and huge demonstrations going on across France, the mass upsurge in the struggle awakes memories of May 1968, when a groundswell wave of protests and strikes by students that was joined by workers nearly succeeded in toppling the rule of the big bankers and industrialists.

Unlike 1968, when the unions and the

compromising left political parties stood back and refused to lead what became a general strike, today these organizations have taken up some of the issues raised by the militants in an effort to remain in control of the situation. Leaflets have been distributed at Renault in French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Arabic.

As elsewhere in Western Europe, the immigrant workers are the most oppressed with the heaviest work and lowest pay.

But in France, the immigrants make up 14 percent of the work force, and that figure is growing quickly. The gap between the rich and the poor is the widest of any industrialized country.

—The minimum wage is a mere \$36 a week.

—Nearly two-thirds of the 15 million wage earners get less than \$70 a week.

—More than 2.5 million retired workers are forced to subsist on a social security

pension of \$16.80 a week.

—Unemployment is increasing, there is an acute shortage of low-income housing, and prices have risen 13 percent in the last two years.

Now the spreading strikes are raising a challenge to the French bosses, who are profiting off the misery of the working people. The strikes and demonstrations come on the heels of the recent election in which the Communist Party-Socialist Party coalition won the popular vote but lost the election because of gerrymandering.

But the masses on their own initiative are taking to direct action which no parliamentary trickery can derail. As May Day approaches, the ruling class is anxiously wondering whether the workers' anger will erupt into another general strike. And the workers are giving a mighty shove to the reformist parties and unions to either get moving or get out of the way.



# STRESS cops railroad Hayward Brown

By DEBRA FIELD

DETROIT, April 20—The "legal" railroad of Hayward Brown, a young Black man who was active in his community in the struggle against dope, is continuing here. Brown, along with Mark Clyde Bethune and John Percy Boyd, was part of a militant organization dedicated to ridding the Detroit Black community of narcotics.

On Dec. 4, 1972, the three were chased and then attacked by a STRESS (Stop the Robberies, Enjoy Safe Streets) police squad. STRESS (a particularly racist police unit) and the Detroit police force in general are well known in the community to be deeply involved in the city's dope trade.

In response to irrefutable evidence presented by his attorney that Hayward Brown had been brutally beaten and threatened into a murder "confession," the judge was forced on April 16 to lower Brown's ransom from \$72,000 to \$8,000. The next day, before bail could be raised, the prosecutor got Brown's bail revoked, making it impossible for him to get out of Wayne County Jail while his trial is pending. The court had to drop the first degree murder charge originally brought against Brown, after testimony made it clear that he was already under arrest, with his hands in the air, as the shootout took place. Even so, the prosecutor and the local papers continue to refer to Brown as "a mad killer."

The three victims, Brown, Boyd, and Bethune, had merely defended themselves against a murderous attack by a well-known killer organization (STRESS). One STRESS cop was killed and another paralyzed in the battle before the three escaped from under fire. Following the shootout, the largest manhunt in the history of this city was launched. At one point, a 70-square-block house-by-house search was conducted with gestapo-like precision. Black people all over the city were arrested, beaten, and harassed, and five innocent Black citizens were killed before the manhunt came to a violent end.

Hayward Brown was captured ap-

proximately two months after the incident had originally taken place. In spite of the presence of many observers when he was finally caught, the cops beat him, threw him on the ground, and threatened his life at gunpoint. Shortly after Brown's arrest, Boyd and Bethune were shot down in cold blood in Atlanta, Georgia.

The funerals of these two young Black men bear witness to the extent of the admiration and respect that a large portion of the Black community has for them. Masses of people turned out to mourn their deaths and to hear speakers urge the community to pick up where Mark Clyde Bethune and John Percy Boyd left off, to keep them from having died in vain.

Hayward Brown faces trial on numerous counts of assault with intent to commit murder and several other lesser charges. The ruling class of Detroit has much at stake in trying to get him convicted. The massive police harassment of Black

people is difficult enough for them to cover up. If Hayward Brown is not convicted, they will have no cover at all for their brutally and blatantly racist acts.

The hysterical campaign the state has carried out in an effort to convict Brown is also an attempt to capture the headlines away from news which recently exposed the corrupt police force. The cops needed a way to get back on the offensive, since a number of incidents have been exposed:

1) Newspapers have reported a grand jury investigation into police involvement in dope traffic and widespread indictments against many cops are expected soon. 2) An accident-chasing racket led by cops, which was earning millions every year in fake suits, has recently been exposed. 3) STRESS cop Raymond Peterson has been indicted for murdering a Black auto worker. Peterson has murdered six innocent Black men and been party to three other murders and has become well known as a killer cop. 4) A white ex-cop recently exposed an incident from last July in which

two Black men and a 14-year-old boy were beaten to within an inch of their lives in a police garage by cops who were demanding "My turn! My turn!" His testimony corroborates the version given by two Black cops who themselves were disarmed and beaten when they tried to stop the beatings.

DETROIT, April 10—Youth Against War & Fascism held a demonstration tonight outside a benefit dinner given for a STRESS cop paralyzed in a shootout last December 4 with three young Black men. Fifty people—Black, white, Native American, and Chicano—picketed against STRESS, demanding that STRESS be abolished and its victims compensated. Hayward Brown be freed, and STRESS cop murderer Raymond Peterson be jailed. The protesters called for an end to all racist police terror.

Tonight's \$20-a-plate dinner was clearly an attempt by the cops to rally support behind the racist, gestapo unit STRESS. In a very successful and highly spirited picket-line, Youth Against War & Fascism made it clear that any offensive move by the cops will be met by the angry united resistance of people from all of Detroit's communities. FREE HAYWARD BROWN! ABOLISH STRESS! END RACIST POLICE TERROR!



Black Commission demanded STRESS be abolished—but it continues its racist terror in Detroit.

leadership has been a disgrace. And the impoverished Chicano farmworkers are the victims. During the lettuce boycott over the last year, these officials have not only signed contracts in fields where the United Farm Workers were organizing, they have actually ordered a counter-boycott by Teamster members handling UFWU lettuce.

The farmworkers themselves speak directly and clearly by their actions. When Teamster organizers arrived at the H&M Company fields in the Coachella Valley recently, 100 workers walked out of the fields and refused to work until the boss agreed to get the "organizers" to leave.

More than 300 Chicano farmworkers in the Coachella Valley vineyards were arrested just last week while picketing against the Teamsters' secretly negotiated and unratified contract takeovers. The strikers are fighting for the survival of their union, the one that is responsive to the needs of migrant Chicano laborers, the United Farm Workers.

The top officials of the Teamsters have been moving backwards ever since the government locked up James Hoffa. Since last year when Hoffa was paroled, these officials have become loyal supporters of the aggressively antilabor Nixon administration and the cutting edge of the union-busting campaign against the UFWU.

But the farmworkers are answering with renewed support for the United Farm Workers Union. Now is the moment for all true trade unionists and labor organizations to energetically support the UFWU and make the message to politically compromised Teamster officials that much stronger: STEP ASIDE, YOU UNION BUSTERS!

## -Iranian prisoners

(Continued from page 13)

regime and university students in these areas. Some of the wall posters and hand bills have had the following demands: "No more foreign loans," "Stop the killings," "Executioner go," and "Bread, not military hardware."

In addition students at various universities have been conducting peaceful demonstrations against police and Savak (Iranian Secret Police) repression and executions, and against the military purchases and foreign loans of the Shah.

On the Jundi Shahpour campus, the Special Forces Commandoes charged the peaceful student demonstration leaving a score of the students dead. In Tehran on the Campus of the National University, Special Forces Commandoes also charged the students and left scores wounded. According to the reports, the University of Tabriz has been the scene of the worst Special Forces Commandoes' attacks in years. At this one

campus alone about ten people have been shot to death. (See Khabar Nameh, Special Bulletin, Third National Front 20th March.)

At this point, almost all the universities throughout Iran are closed, and Tabriz University is under military occupation. Although scores have been shot, the exact number of the dead is not yet determined, because many students have been arrested and taken to jail; Savak refuses to release their names.

The guerrilla organizations have been responding to the wave of killings and the Shah's counter-revolutionary repression by varied revolutionary means. The following is a summary from a military communique issued in early March 1973 by the Mujahedin of the Masses in Tehran: A bomb was set off at the headquarters of the Economic Planning Organization. Fifteen minutes later another bomb went off at the headquarters of a major import-export agency. A few minutes later a third bomb went off at the headquarters of RCA Television in Tehran. And in an additional similar interval, Pan Am Airways was also bombed.

Next morning, the headquarters of Shell Oil, Lavon Oil, etc., were bombed. In the same day, the headquarters of another foreign exploiter, active in the copper mines, was bombed.

The communique stresses the fact that every precaution has been taken to minimize the danger to life and that careful preparation in the selection of times and targets were necessary to avoid any danger to the lives of innocent people.

The communique ends with the following: "Long live the memory of the many Iranian martyrs, victory to the armed struggle of the Iranian masses."

## Teamsters scab on farmworkers

By A MEMBER, TEAMSTERS LOCAL 804

Three years ago, migrant agricultural laborers in California, most of them Chicano, triumphed after a long and bitter campaign supported by the grape boycott, forcing the big vineyard owners to sign contracts with the United Farm Workers Union (UFWU) led by Cesar Chavez.

But the big growers are attempting to erase that important victory through the rotten cooperation of the top officials of the Teamsters Union.

Over the past two weeks, contracts covering more than 60,000 workers in the Coachella Valley began expiring. Immediately, the Teamster officialdom announced contracts already signed with 15 growers that employ 65 percent of the grape workers.

The Teamster officials deny that these are "sweetheart" contracts. But then, why are the big businessmen-farmers, who have refused to renegotiate with the UFWU, so ready to embrace the Teamsters?

The conduct of the Teamsters top



Racists combine against community control but

# District 1 fighting to keep Fuentes

By J. STEVENS (a NYC teacher)

May 1 will see the struggle for control of their schools by the oppressed communities of New York once again challenged by the Board of Education, the United Federation of Teachers (UFT) bureaucracy, the Italian-American "Civil Rights" League, the Jewish "Defense" League, the Democratic Party, and other racist groups.

The focal point of struggle is Manhattan's Lower East Side. Here, a parent-supported Community School Board, which has moved boldly to respond to parents' and students' demands, must now stand for reelection.

At stake is the future of the forceful policies implemented by Luis Fuentes, the Puerto Rican District Superintendent who was chosen by the community to bring bilingual, bicultural, and responsive education to the Latin, Black, and Chinese children who comprise 95 percent of District 1's student population.

Since his appointment July 19, 1972, Fuentes has had to combat vicious slander and racist attacks. Leading the attack, UFT President Albert Shanker has bought advertising space in the Daily News and The New York Times, sent out an inflammatory mailing to every UFT member, and spent tens of thousands of dollars in this one district to spread the slander that Fuentes is a "racist!" The hiring of community people to teach in the schools Shanker calls "patronage" and "anti-Semitism." The ousting of incompetent and anticomunity administrators Shanker labels "a reign of terror."

Why would the leader of a teachers' union spearhead a racist attack on community control? Why would he ally with the bosses at the central Board of Education and with such rightwing forces as the Italian-American "Civil Rights" League and the so-called Jewish Defense League? Why would he run a "community" board slate in opposition to the incumbent pro-Fuentes candidates?

Shanker has pursued a long campaign to mislead the UFT in New York and to influence other urban chapters of the American Federation of Teachers to follow his racist strategies. The UFT bureaucracy has sought to exploit the fact that, while the

student population of New York's public schools has become predominantly Black and Latin, the teaching population remains overwhelmingly white.

Instead of building the union's power by struggling to bring in more teachers from the community, Shanker has been fighting to exclude Third World teachers from the schools. And instead of forming an alliance of teachers and parents against the Board of Education's racist policies, he has seized every opportunity to drive a wedge between these natural allies. In exchange for this racist work, the Board has granted the UFT contracts which raised teachers' salaries and fired large numbers of new

teachers. To maintain the illusion he is fighting to protect the rights of teachers, Shanker has declared war on any community which seeks to exercise the power to transfer incompetent or racist teachers or administrators.

The result of the UFT's policies has left teachers as well as students in an untenable position. When 85 percent of New York's public school students read below the national averages for their grades, when most classes are overcrowded, when the staff is incompetent in the Spanish language and unfamiliar with the culture of Black, Latin, and Oriental students, a union policy which divides the teachers from the com-

munity injures the interests of both groups.

The District 1 administration has taken steps to ease the burden on teachers. After-school Spanish language courses have been offered to teachers at no charge. Bilingual classes are being established on a wide scale and intensive reading programs are being implemented. The current board has attempted at every step to bring pressure on the central Board of Education to release funds necessary to run the expanded educational program and to hire new teachers and paraprofessionals.

The victory of the parent-supported slate in the May 1 election would be an important step in the struggle for community control in all of New York's oppressed communities and would serve to repudiate the racist opportunism of the leadership of the teachers' union.



## D.C. Black residents march for survival

By P. KIMBALL

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On April 7, while the ruling class of the area was watching the cherry blossom parade five blocks away, about 300 Washington, D.C., residents, mostly Black, marched on the White House to protest Nixon's attacks in the form of budget cuts against community action programs.

The group gathered at about 11 a.m. at the District Building, where the offices of Washington's mayor and city council (all appointed by Nixon) are located. Following the march, a rally was held at Lafayette Park across from the White House where about 20 speakers, representing an extremely wide range of community interests and viewpoints, denounced Nixon's moves as racist and inhumane.

The action was called by the Coalition for Survival, a broad nationwide structure with which over 70 District of Columbia community groups are affiliated. The symbol of the Coalition, appearing on the lead banner of the march and on buttons sold at the rally, depicts Nixon's budget cuts as an axe cutting off the head of a Black youth.

Speakers at the rally included Marxist community organizer Julius Hobson, representatives from two government

workers' unions (AFGE and AFSCME), present and former employees of the District of Columbia government and its antipoverty agencies, local churchmen, and the District's nonvoting congressman, Walter Fauntroy. Hobson stated that, as a Black person, he had never felt more in danger than he feels from Nixon's racism; that the courts, the city government, and the Congress were going to be no help; and that the Black community was going to have to choose new, young leadership that would be willing to lead a struggle for survival. Several other speakers linked the budget cuts with the increases in military spending, with Nixon's ceasefire violations such as the bombing of Cambodia, and with the profits of big corporations.

Many of the people at the rally were personally threatened by Nixon's plans to eliminate fully half of the federally funded community programs in the District, especially daycare centers and legal services programs. For example, a group of young Black men and women, who performed African dances at the rally, uses the facilities of the Friendship House project, which Nixon plans to eliminate.

The people of the District are angry, and Nixon will see a lot more from them if he continues with his racist attacks on their right to survive.



D.C. residents march on White House to protest Nixon's budget cuts.

Photo: Peter, Md.-D.C. YAWF



**Born in the struggle  
for better working conditions**

By MYRON JEFKA

Every year on May 1 throughout the world, wherever there is a class conscious, organized labor movement, the workers celebrate their holiday, May Day.

They affirm their international solidarity, raise their most pressing demands against the capitalist class, and review their forces for the coming class struggles which lie ahead.

But the story of May Day is not just the story of the international holiday of the working class; it is also the story of the great struggle for an eight-hour working day. It is the story of the first great nationwide strike in American labor history on May 1, 1886, and the infamous Haymarket affair.

The struggle for a shorter working day is as old as capitalism itself. What determines how many hours make up a "normal" working day? What determines the length of the daily bondage of labor to capital?

**A STRUGGLE OF THE CLASSES**

To this question, the capitalists have one answer. The workers have another.

Marx points out that "in the history of capitalist production, the determination of what is a working day presents itself as the result of a struggle between collective capital, i.e., the capitalist class, and collective labor, i.e., the working class."

Marx wrote that the whole history of the regulation of the normal working day conclusively proved that "The creation of a normal working day is the product of a protracted civil war between the capitalist class and the working class."

In the U.S. in the early 1880s, the struggle for an eight-hour day was limited to congressional lobbying and legal maneuvers to get state legislatures to pass laws. But whatever laws were passed, either on the national or state level, had no teeth. Large sections of the organized workers were losing faith in these tactics. More and more militants began to realize that only mass strike action could ever bring the bosses to yield to an eight-hour day. Only fear of the workers' power could force the ruling class to make the eight-hour day a reality, both on paper and in practice.

The largest nationwide labor organization of the early 1880s was the Knights of Labor, with a membership of over 100,000. The national leadership was firmly in the hands of Terence Powderly, who had a general policy of avoiding strikes. He tried to restrict the eight-hour struggle to propaganda and congressional agitation.

Another nationwide labor organization, the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions, was founded in Pittsburgh in 1881. It later became known as the American Federation of Labor (AFL). The AFL had about 50,000 members.

At their 1884 convention, the AFL leadership passed the following resolution: "Eight hours shall be the legal working day on and after May first, 1886." They knew the workers would respond to the struggle for the eight-hour day, but they projected the proposed showdown into the future.

Aside from the national organizations, the most significant local organization was the Central Labor Union of Chicago, 20,000 strong. It was a coalition of the most radical labor organizations of its time, including the anarchist and socialist-leaning International Working People's Association (IWPA).

To the IWPA belonged such leading militants as Albert Parsons and August Spies. Parsons was also a member of the Knights and had helped to organize the Central Labor Union. August Spies was the editor of the German language workers' paper, Arbeiter-Zeitung. It was due to the leadership of radicals such as these that Chicago's workers were able to play a vanguard role in the eight-hour movement.

**MAY DAY HYSTERIA**

April was a month of strikes and pitched battles between workers and police. The

# May Day -- our day

capitalist press was screaming for blood by the eve of May 1. The editorial in the Chicago Mail on the eve of the May Day actions read in part:

"There are two dangerous ruffians at large in this city; two sneaking cowards who are trying to create trouble. One of them is named Parsons; the other is named Spies. These two fellows have been at work fomenting disorder for the past 10 years. These fellows do not want any reasonable concession. They are looking for riot and plunder."

"Mark them for today. Keep them in view. Hold them personally responsible for any trouble that occurs. Make an example of them if trouble does occur."

The Illinois state militia was called out for May 1. The entire police force was put on the alert. Thousands of Pinkerton thugs were brought into the city. But the great outpouring of the workers, not only in Chicago, but across the country, came off peacefully. About a half million workers were involved in strike action around the eight-hour issue, 190,000 in Chicago alone!

Millions of workers participated in one way or another in parades, meetings, demonstrations, and strikes. The May 1 action was the first general strike action in American labor history.

30 years ago, the doomed fought back

## The Warsaw Ghetto uprising

By B. LAPIDES

Thirty years ago this month, German troops in occupied Poland began their final attack on the Warsaw Ghetto, planning a three-day search-and-destroy operation which would end routinely, they thought, with all the remaining 60,000 Jews either dead or on their way to extermination camps. Against all odds and standing on the very rim of existence, the Jewish community fought the enemy for three weeks. Fewer than 100 of their number escaped the Nazis. The Ghetto itself and 56,000 lives were annihilated. But the example of their heroism not only moved their contemporaries to similar struggle but has continued to reverberate to this day in other ghettos and other outposts.

The Warsaw Jews had been deceived until late 1942 into believing that the hundreds of thousands deported from their midst had been "resettled" in labor camps. However, according to Ghetto diaries, when they learned, finally, of "murder carried out by gas, scalding, electric shock" and of "the true purpose of the Treblinka camp—final extermination," the last remnants of the community resolved to "exact a high price from the enemy," though they knew themselves doomed.

"We will attack with whatever weapons are available—with knives, with clubs, with acid." In the winter and spring of 1943, bunkers were dug, tunnels established, sewer corridors and exits built, and houses equipped as fire points, observation posts, workshops for grenades and explosives. German "nabbing patrols," which picked up Jews for deportation, were intercepted by armed guerrillas.

**"PUNISH OUR COMMON FOE"**

Sensing the seriousness of the resistance, the German army moved to liquidate the Ghetto completely on April 19. "In closed formation, stepping haughtily, they marched into the seemingly dead streets. Their triumph appeared complete. . . . But no. We were only awaiting the opportune moment." When the Nazis chose a bivouac area, they were surrounded. "Not a single German left this area alive." The first day saw a complete victory for the people, including the destruction of a tank. The second day, "a mine, which had awaited the Germans for a long time, exploded" and killed more than 100 SS men. Again, a Nazi retreat.

When the Germans again entered the

The bourgeoisie was now intent on crushing the movement, especially in Chicago. Although the May 1 activities were peaceful, the strikes continued on Sunday, May 2 and Monday, May 3.

**THE HAYMARKET FRAMEUP**

August Spies was addressing a rally of 6,000 lumber shovers in the vicinity of the McCormick Reaper Works, which had been on strike for weeks. Suddenly, about 500 men left the rally, went over to McCormick, and drove away some 300 scabs. The police waded into the workers, letting bullets fly and busting heads. As a result of this attack, one striker was dead and five others were fatally wounded. The cry went out for revenge!

A rally was immediately called for the following day, Tuesday, May 4, at the Haymarket Square, to protest the police brutality in shooting down six unarmed strikers.

At the hastily called rally, many workers came out to hear the speeches of Spies and Parsons and many other leaders of the eight-hour movement. Toward the end of the rally it started to rain, and many of the workers left. Parsons had also left. Suddenly, while Sam Fielden, another

militant leader, was speaking, the police moved in and ordered the crowd to disperse. A bomb was thrown into the crowd, killing one cop and wounding many people. The police went wild and a battle ensued, resulting in the deaths of seven police and four workers.

The bourgeoisie immediately seized upon this incident to indict eight leading militants for the murder of the cop who was killed by the bomb. Six of the eight were not even present at the rally when the bomb was thrown. All except Parsons, who had a chance to escape, were arrested and railroaded to trial before an openly hostile jury of businessmen and clerks. The Chicago Tribune wrote of the trial:

"Public justice demands that the European assassins, August Spies, Samuel Fielden, and Michael Schwab, shall be held, tried, and hanged for murder . . . and that the assassin A.R. Parsons, who is said to disgrace this country by being born in it, shall be seized, tried, and hung for murder."

"It was common knowledge," wrote the Spectator, "that even if the unthinkable should happen and the accused men should be acquitted, a Vigilante Committee will take the law into their own hands and restore social order by suspending civilization for three days."

The police, urged on by press and pulpit, packed the jails with foreign-born people. They raided foreign language newspapers and hit the offices and headquarters of

(Continued on page 18)



Nazis round up heroic Jewish resistance fighters in Warsaw Ghetto, 1942.

Ghetto, they "everywhere met determined opposition. Every house was a fortress. From every story, from every window, bullets sought hated German helmets." Frustrated, the fascists turned to fire—anticipating the savagery of napalm. "The flames cling to our clothes. The pavement melts under our feet. Our soles begin to burn." Thousands were burned to death in a few hours. Other thousands, driven from hideouts, were mowed down by bullets.

The Jews refused to surrender. The burning of the Ghetto came to an end only when there were no longer any living quarters. The people moved underground. Battles were fought at night. Food, water, ammunition became scarce. Communications were cut with the (non-Jewish) People's Army outside. But on they fought.

On May 8, German and Ukrainian units surrounded the partisans' headquarters and, afraid to take it by storm, threw in a gas bomb. On May 10, the Ghetto, having become a bloody heap of rubble, was "pacified."

On that first night of combat, the Jews of Warsaw had made this proclamation to the people of the world: "Amidst the howl of

German artillery bombarding our dwellings; over the chatter of machine guns we have captured from gendarmes and SS; through the sheets of flame and the gushing blood of the Warsaw Ghetto; we—the besieged in the Ghetto—send you heartfelt, brotherly greetings. Every threshold has been and will remain a fortress. We shall not surrender. Along with you, we aim to punish our common foe for all the crimes. This is a struggle for our common freedom, for common human and social dignity and honor! We shall avenge the crimes committed in Auschwitz, Treblinka, Belzhetz, and Maidanek! Long live liberty! Long live the mortal struggle against the occupier!"

Isolated, outnumbered, overpowered by sheer machine power, they fought to their last breath. They fought not only because, doomed, they wished to die bravely, but also in the realization that every blow against the cowardly fascists, the "common foe," is a blow for the brothers and sisters elsewhere. And that every struggle by the oppressed for "our common freedom" will reverberate across oceans and through time.

The Warsaw Ghetto fighters, live like them!



# political prisoners —

## PABLO "YORUBA" GUZMAN

On April 19, PABLO "YORUBA" GUZMAN turned himself over to federal authorities to begin serving a two-year sentence for draft resistance.

Guzman is a leader of the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization, formerly the Young Lords Party. Many large support rallies during the trial forced the state to make the sentence less than the four-year maximum.

Guzman spoke to a rally of about 75 people on April 16 when he was first scheduled to enter jail. Yoruba must be freed! Amnesty for all draft resisters, prisoners in the military stockades, and vets with bad conduct discharges for fighting back against the imperialist war machine!

## PEPE TORRES and RUBEN VEGA

Puerto Rican militants, PEPE TORRES and RUBEN VEGA, were found guilty in Federal District Court on March 29 of "unregistered possession of molotov cocktails," charges brought against them in the aftermath of the 1970 rebellion in the Black and Latin community of Hartford, Connecticut. Facing possible ten-year sentences, they will be appealing the conviction.

In spite of contradictory testimony by the cops and testimony by two eyewitnesses that completely cleared Torres and Vega, the verdict was handed down by an all-white jury after ten minutes' deliberation. As reported in *Claridad*, the newspaper of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), defense attorney Mark Amsterdam remarked, "The jury had its mind made up as soon as they walked into the courtroom and saw the defendants were Puerto Rican."

Many people from the community and from the Puerto Rican Socialist Party had been attending the trial. On March 30, a spirited picket line supporting Torres and Vega was held in front of the federal courthouse.

Jesus Lopez, Regional Secretary for the PSP in New England, declared, "The only people who are going to give Pepe and Ruben a fair trial is us, the community. Only a mobilized and organized community can insure justice."

## CLEVELAND SELLERS

On February 16, CLEVELAND SELLERS, former Program Secretary for SNCC (Student National Coordinating Committee), began a one-year sentence in Orangeburg County Jail, South Carolina, on a charge he was never arrested for or charged with.

Sellers, a dedicated and effective organizer for civil rights and draft resistance in the Black communities of the South since 1964, had been the state's most wanted and obvious scapegoat for the 1968 massacre at Orangeburg.

On Feb. 8, 1968, national guardsmen and state police opened fire on unarmed student demonstrators at the predominantly Black South Carolina State College in Orangeburg, who were protesting segregation at the town's only bowling alley. Three students were murdered and 27 wounded, but the nine state troopers later indicted with "excessive force" were acquitted.

Two and a half years after the massacre, Sellers was brought to trial on three counts: riot, inciting riot, and conspiring to riot, all on the night of Feb. 8, 1968. The jury found Sellers not guilty, but the judge ordered them to go back and rule on a riot charge for the night of February 6—a charge for which he was not on trial!

This time the jury cooperated with the court and found Sellers guilty. The South Carolina Supreme Court upheld the conviction, and in January 1973, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear the case of this blatantly illegal conviction and ordered Sellers to jail.

Sellers is in jail at the Goodman Correctional Center, Broad River Road, Columbia, South Carolina 29210. His wife, Gwen, is expecting a child and needs money. Checks can be sent to Mrs. Gwen Sellers 1707 Alice Ave., Greensboro, N.C. 27401.

## Pork devalued!



Ex-Commissioner Oswald

Russell G. Oswald was in the news again last week. For a year and a half now he's been trying to live down the infamy of his role in the Attica Prison massacre of September 1971. He has not been successful, and so, like other unsuccessful flunkies before him, he's being kicked downstairs to the tune of a \$12,000-a-year salary reduction. From Commissioner of Correction, he's being demoted to a position on the so-called Crime Victims Compensation Board.

We don't have any illusions that the penal policies of the state will improve as a result of this demotion. After all, it was Butcher Rockefeller himself who ordered the Attica massacre. Oswald was merely "following orders." But there is a certain satisfaction in seeing him get kicked in the face by the very boots he's been licking for so long.

Perhaps Peter Preiser, the official whom Rockefeller has nominated to replace Oswald, will be a bit more reluctant to outrage the broad masses whose anger, in the long run, prompted Oswald's ouster.

## MILWAUKEE PSC

Milwaukee, Wisc., April 8—Clenched fists from the prison inmates greeted the demonstration today held by the Milwaukee Prisoners Solidarity Committee at the Milwaukee County House of Correction, in response to reports to the PSC of beatings and harassment of the prisoners by the administration.

The administration was taking out on the prisoners its frustration that the truly criminal conditions in the prison were being publicly exposed to the light of day.

The warden had originally agreed to meet with a delegation of the PSC, but later reneged, which sparked a demonstration right inside the halls of the prison.

Pickets outside the building chanted, "When you let the People in, a real investigation will begin!" while the delegation inside made the walls reverberate to "Prisons are concentration camps for the poor!"

A rousing speech was delivered by Benita Orozco, local chairwoman of the PSC, who herself narrowly defeated imprisonment after facing two years in a concocted assault frameup.

## ROCKEFELLER MURDERER!

Norfolk, Va., April 18—The Prisoners Solidarity Committee today held a militant demonstration of 25 people against New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, who spoke at a convention of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce.

The demonstrators condemned Rockefeller as a mass murderer because of his responsibility for the massacre at Attica Prison, and demanded that the indictment against the Attica brothers be dropped. The picket line also demanded that Virginia Governor Linwood Holton, who was present to introduce Rockefeller, meet the demands of the prisoners at the Virginia State Penitentiary, where prisoners have been struggling against the same inhuman and racist conditions that caused the Attica rebellion.



## —May Day

many trade unions and other workers' organizations.

## REIGN OF TERROR

The reign of terror soon spread across the country, with the main target being

workers' organizations, especially the Knights of Labor. The Haymarket frameup was the signal for a nationwide witchhunt.

At the first day of the trial of the eight Haymarket defendants, Albert Parsons suddenly appeared, saying, "I have come to stand trial, your honor, with my innocent comrades." He told a friend, "I know what I have done. They will kill me. But I couldn't bear to be at liberty, knowing that my comrades were to suffer for a crime of which they are as innocent as I."

That the eight men were being condemned for their ideas, and not for any deeds, was made clear by the summation speech of the prosecutor to the jury:

"Law is on trial. Anarchy is on trial. These men have been selected, picked out by the Grand Jury and indicted because they were leaders. They are no more guilty than the thousands who follow them. Gentlemen of the jury: convict them, hang them and you save our institutions, our society."

Seven of the defendants were sentenced to be hanged, and an eighth, Oscar Neebe, was sentenced to 15 years in prison. Parsons insisted that he never advocated force except as a reply to force used first by the employers. He said:

"The bomb of the fourth of May at Haymarket was thrown by the hands of a monopolist conspirator, sent from the city of New York for the specific purpose of breaking up the eight-hour movement. We are the victims of the foulest conspiracy that ever disgraced the annals of time."

## "A SUBTERRANEAN FIRE"

It was August Spies who hit the highest point as he defiantly told the judge:

"If you think by hanging us you can stamp out the labor movement, . . . the movement from which the downtrodden, the millions who toil in want and misery, expect salvation—if this is your opinion, then hang

us! Here you will tread upon a spark, but there and there, behind you and in front of you, and everywhere, flames blaze up. It is a subterranean fire. You cannot put it out."

A year later, Fielden and Schwab, who had both asked for clemency, had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. On the same day, another defendant, Ling, a 22-year-old German immigrant who hadn't learned English, was found dead in his cell. He was reported to have committed suicide. Spies, Parsons, Engel, and Fischer were hung.

Although in 1892, the newly elected Governor of Illinois pardoned the three survivors, the working class will never forget the heroic Haymarket martyrs and the struggle for the eight-hour day for which they gave their lives. And we will never forgive the bosses for what they have done to the countless martyrs who have died for the rights of all poor and oppressed people.

Long live May Day!



CALEDONIA PRISON FARM

By VERONICA GOLOS  
Tillery, N.C., April 7—Prisoner support groups from North Carolina and Virginia announced today the formation of the Caledonia Prisoners Union Defense Committee for the purpose of organizing outside support for the efforts of the inmates of Caledonia Prison Farm.

As you enter Caledonia, as far as the eye can see, there are huge tracts of land bearing cotton, vegetables, and livestock. There are 600 men here who are forced to work this land, providing every major institution in North Carolina, for nothing!

Long hours every day in the sun or cold, back-breaking work under gun point, produce they never see, receiving absolutely nothing in return—this is slavery!

A meeting was held at the prison between the Political Prisoners Solidarity Committee (a prisoners' organization), representatives of the Black Liberation Committee from Durham, North Carolina, a representative from the Community Prisoners Coalition in Hampton, Virginia, and representatives of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee (PSC) from Richmond and Norfolk.

The support organizations agreed to unite to help the prisoners win recognition for a Prisoners Labor Union. The role of the defense committee will be to obtain public support for the union and to contact and enlist the aid of local trade unions.

According to the Caledonia prisoners, the Prisoners Labor Union will provide protection against unfair extensions of prison time, since the state would be paying the prisoners and no longer obtaining slave labor. Accident insurance would lead to improvements in medical care, and life insurance would provide protection against the guards' arbitrary power of life and death over the prisoners.

There will be further meetings between the support groups and the prisoners to develop plans for the struggle for union recognition.

To contact the Political Prisoners Solidarity Committee, write Larry Bagley, P.O. Box 137, Tillery, N.C. 27887. For more information on outside support for the Prisoners Labor Union, write PSC, Box 7032, Norfolk, Va. 23509.

letters

Leavenworth, Kansas—Federal officers have been offering bribes in contraband to inmates who would cooperate to get Warden S. J. Britton off the hook of an investigation of a series of fires and "suicides," for which

he, as warden, is accountable. Those inmates who refuse to cooperate are punished with lockup and beatings.

One such inmate is John A. Gibbs, Chairman of the National Gay Prisoners Coalition. Another is the Secretary of that organization, Ernest M. Valenzuela, a Native American.

+++

Dannemora-Clinton, N.Y., March 22—This letter is being sent from the bowels of Clinton Concentration Camp, which is the "box" or so-called punitive segregation unit 14. In the past few years, especially so since the Attica massacre, the State Department of Correctional Services has tried to strike a reformist and progressive posture in regard to its numerous prison camps. Time and time again, we have heard or read of some new innovative change in one camp or another, but we have come to realize that the very nature of the beast will not allow him to reform himself, and that all of these heralded announcements of change have been nothing more than crumbs of appeasement for prison populations and window-dressings for public consumption....

As many of us recall, immediately after the Attica rebellion, the state, in its hysteria to shift the spotlight and responsibility for this sick, sadistic system from the victimizer onto the victim, called for the creation of a maxi-maxi concentration camp to confine and control all of the prisons' so-called (called so by the state) revolutionaries, militants, incorrigibles, etc.

However, this was one of the few times the public was not fooled by the state's vast propaganda resources and in the face of the public's outrage and disdain, the state backed down.

But the state bided its time and has created a program and facility of its original intent and purposes without the public being aware of it. This program has been established under the euphemism of the "Prescription Program (Rx)," and in fact it is only one of six programs which have been created under the umbrella of the newly opened Adirondack Correctional Treatment and Evaluation Center (ACTEC), which is situated on the grounds of the previous Dannemora State Hospital.

There is general knowledge of the extreme and viciously cruel nature of the "hospital" when it was in operation. Anyone who has spent any amount of time in N.Y. camps must know at least one person who was sent there for punishment and returned with the mind of a vegetable or a moron, if he returned at all.

...The "box" here in Clinton is full, having been jam-packed since February, when the Head Beast put the camp on steady



Rockefeller greeted by Norfolk PSC.

lockup, due to "conspiracies" that he was aware of, although no one else was.

Anyway, before the camp was opened back up some two weeks later, approximately 250 brothers had been transferred to camps all over the state and during the same time many of us here in the box had been notified in writing of our "selection" to the Rx. Ever since our original notification the goons have been kidnapping us, two or three every day.

...We have not accepted this, and we will not accept this in the future. But regardless as to what we do we recognize that because of the circumstances we are in, our efforts alone will not be enough.

Therefore, we are reaching out and appealing for support and understanding in combatting this latest genocide death machine.

What is necessary is a coordinated effort to publicize and inform the public to pull the cover off of New York's Vacaville and expose it once and for all. Let us make Dannemora known to all, let us make everyone aware of her death and destruction.

Yours in struggle, As-Allah Chester Gibson, Isaac (Duke) Richards, Felix Huerta 46318, F. Bloeth, Che Avada, Wise Gail Allak, Juke Elmore, Makau-Chuh Champelle

+++

Comstock, N.Y., March 12—We are collectively uniting our voices in a concerted effort aimed at reaching all truly concerned people beyond these formidable walls, to make the public aware of the blatant indignities and vicious deprivations of human rights by the prison authorities.

...A confrontation is materializing here, mainly because the administration is only dealing rhetoric without action and shows no concern with our legitimate grievances and demands.

If the administration continues to give the population empty promises or keeps stalling in hope that we will abandon our cause, there is no stopping a full-fledged rebellion. I mean that seriously!

One more thing: about two weeks ago an inmate died of a heart attack because the so-called medical staff neglected him. He had been in the hospital section here at Comstock, but was released because they said he was faking.

Two weeks later he died.  
Yours in struggle, a Puerto Rican prisoner

+++

On February 24, inmates on the Maximum Security Block at Western

Penitentiary in Pittsburgh staged a protest against the authorities' renewed attack on their human dignity. In their latest move to harass inmates, prison officials announced that prisoners being confined in the BUAC were going to have their exercise time cut down to a half hour a day. While this may not sound too dehumanizing in itself, the catch to this decree was that only two inmates at a time would be allowed out in the yard. In a block of 30 men, this would mean that if you were lucky, you would have a chance once or twice a week to escape the oppressiveness of being locked in a cell 24 hours a day.

The authorities' response to the peacefully held protest was to turn water hoses and clubs on the inmates. Water hoses are incredibly strong things when turned on full force. If directed properly they can crush bones or cause concussions. If held on long enough at the right place, they can even kill you.

One inmate was held for FIVE MINUTES under this body-killing pressure. He was then thrown, along with other prisoners, into isolation cells, which are little more than open torture chambers where inmates are denied soap, water, clothing, or even toilet facilities. It wasn't until a month later that the men kept in these cells were released.

That same night, the guards, looking for further vengeance, took all the inmates out of their cells, and, under threats of more beatings, forced the Black inmates to rape the white inmates on the tier. This was done in front of all the guards who were laughing over the entertainment being provided for them. One white prisoner was then singled out and forced to commit a sexual act on one of the guards. He was then beaten viciously and thrown back into the Hole, along with the rest of the prisoners.

What is going on at Western is nothing less than a full reign of terror. Over the past two months, several inmates have suffered broken bones and other serious injuries as a result of sadistic and overzealous guards, too ready to carry out their work. It is a well-known fact that prison officials have little, if any, respect for human life. To them it is just another commodity to be bought and sold—a cheap thing with little worth of its own. So far, all of this, like incidents in the past, have been tactfully covered up. It isn't hard to do. Prison walls are thick; they can muffle the cries coming from within. However, it is up to those of us on the outside to prevent this repression of news from becoming the rule.

Free the convicted class!!  
Support prisoners' right to live!!!  
Concerned people on the outside



Prisoners Call Out, \$1.00  
Freedom!

ORDER FROM: The Prisoners Solidarity Committee, 58 W. 25 St., New York, N.Y.

WRITINGS FROM BEHIND  
THE WALLS OF AUBURN  
CONCENTRATION CAMP



# Bigger issues threaten to spill over the Watergate

(Continued from page 1)

defendant) and, not coincidentally, is a friend of the lawyer Mitchell retained for the case..

## WHERE IS LAW AND ORDER?

Each day, too, brings sordid new details of how the Committee to Reelect the President channeled money to the seven Watergate defendants to keep them quiet about what they knew. (The seven men so far convicted in the case were all in one way or another connected to the CIA or FBI, and several were directly involved in the CIA-sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. One of the defendants, Bernard Barker, is known to have been associated with the equally shady character, Bebe Rebozo, Nixon's close friend in Florida.)

The mutual recriminations, backstabbing, and threatened purges that are now said to be virtually paralyzing the Nixon administration reflect how deeply involved the highest circles of the government are in this unsavory affair. The regime that stood for "law and order" is now being seen by millions of people as nothing but the worst den of thieves.

Nixon's law and order, as so many oppressed people have long recognized, means repression against the Black, Latin, and Native American peoples in this country, as well as against any working people who protest his policies of economic repression. "Law and order" was never meant to apply to the big-time criminals of Wall Street and Washington, who live in luxury and wheel and deal in secrecy. Nixon, who recently called for the reinstatement of the death penalty as a "deterrent" to crime and who has denounced "soft" judges for letting

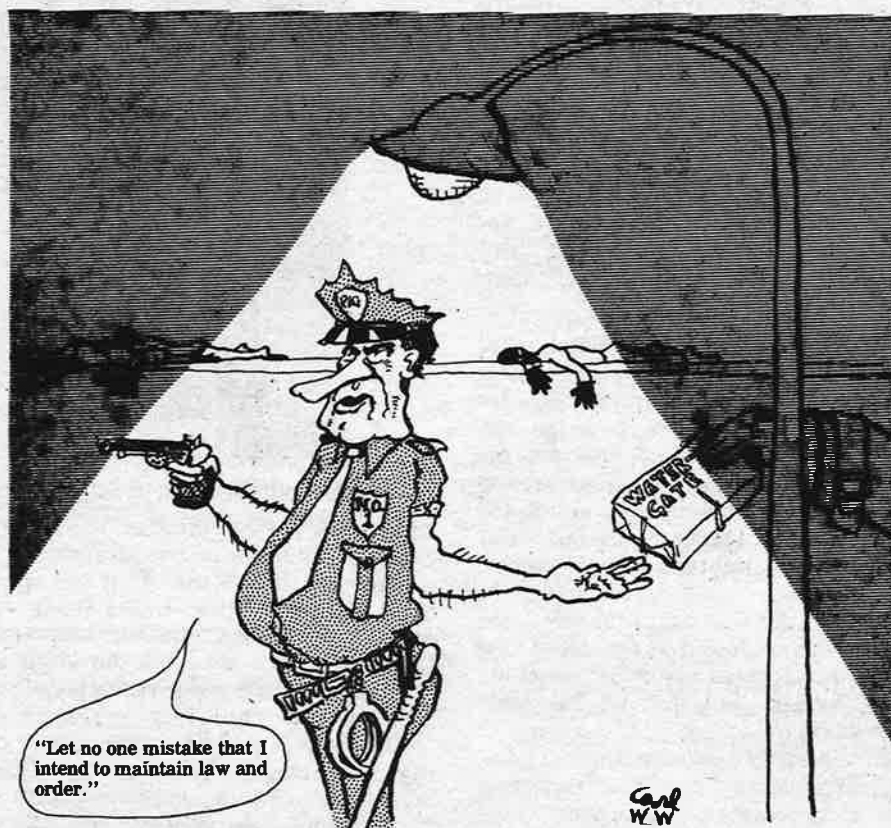
"criminals" off too easy, is the one who should be facing charges of criminal conspiracy.

## A POLITICAL STRUGGLE

If the Watergate affair is the biggest scandal since Teapot Dome in the 1920s, it is, nevertheless, much more than a question of corruption and espionage. It is the kind of case that in another time might have been

quickly covered up and forgotten. But the case was not dropped. Why?

To point to the zealous pursuit of the charges by the Democratic Party does not adequately explain the situation. Nixon was unable to cover up Watergate because a substantial section of the ruling class—the section that is considered to be more liberal or moderate than Nixon's own rightwing clique—saw Watergate as the perfect opportunity to attack him.



At issue in this attack is not really political espionage, but the fundamental question of the strategy to be pursued to steer U.S. imperialism through its present period of crisis. Nixon's mad pursuit of the war in Indochina, the economic crisis at home, the monetary crisis, growing inter-imperialist rivalries—all these issues are involved, undercover, in the present Watergate affair. And the more pressure U.S. imperialism comes under, particularly after it has suffered a defeat in attempting to crush the liberation struggle in Vietnam, the more panicky do Nixon's opponents in the imperialist ruling class become.

The whole capitalist establishment was behind Nixon's strategy for developing U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China. But now that that task has been accomplished, a section of the banker-capitalist rulers feel they can no longer tolerate some of his extreme rightwing policies.

They fear his threats to renew the open U.S. involvement in the war in Indochina and his unrestrained slashing of social programs for the poor at home; they particularly resent his attempted censorship of the press and his concentration of government power in the hands of a small clique, accountable only to him. These policies, they fear, may spell disaster for the system of exploitation as a whole.

## FIERCE RIVALRY

The fierce rivalry that exists between the moneyed interests behind Nixon and those who feel so much on the outside of the regime was graphically described by

(Continued on page 12)

# Legal and illegal corruption in city hall

By B. LAPIDES

For reasons of space, the accompanying survey is highly selective. Corruption, however, is characteristic of every city in the present United States, for it is the inevitable by-product of the normal functionings of governmental bodies in our era of capitalism.

A class society—whether slave-owning, feudal, or capitalist—is one in which members of a ruling class own the means of

production and members of the working class, the people, produce with their labor the society's wealth. Class society, by definition, is a system of inequality and injustice because the power of the ruling class enables it to take the very greatest part of the wealth from the producers. The state or "government" in any such class society is the executive arm of the ruling class as a whole, using its laws, police, courts, and prisons to discourage challenges

by the people to that ruling class's system of exploitation.

But aside from subduing the working class, the state has another function. It provides an orderly structure for settling disputes between competing members of the ruling class. The democratic forms many capitalist states use are in substance variations on the thieves' council, where financial and industrial robber barons, not caring to assert their strength openly in

costly, direct skirmishes, come to terms with one another through their political representatives.

The high-sounding rhetoric used in government debates on "national priorities" are just that *much* distraction, for only two questions, in fact, are ever discussed on any matter. Is it in the collective interest of the ruling class? And, if so, which section of the ruling class will gain what? That's why Marxists like to call statesmen lackeys, an old word for footmen and valets, because they so clearly are, despite their pompous strutting, the servile followers of privileged and ruthless power.

Corruption, therefore, does not exist because a given capitalist wants to change a mayor's priorities—but simply because he wants to outmaneuver a competitor for a contract or because, having the contract, he wants to triple his profit margin and is glad to give a percentage to an agreeable mayor. The most telling point is that there is no boundary whatsoever between the legal and illegal favors the capitalists get from government.

If class society is criminal and its statesmen frauds, the whole concept of corruption is beside the point. The idea is used, however, because it suits the needs of the establishment. When a trusted servant, ignoring the rules set down by the masters, which he has agreed to work by, is discovered publicly to have been bribed into serving one master more excessively than another, he can be called "corrupt" and expelled from the ranks of the "pure."

Criminal prosecutions in these matters are almost always motivated by partisan considerations—for example, Republicans exposing Democrats or vice versa—or else by a politician's excessive greed, a bit risky in today's faltering economy. Capitalists understand graft to be a business expense as necessary as misleading advertising, but they develop scruples when rates are too high to pass along all the cost to the people.

## A MODEST LITTLE ROUNDUP OF RECENT MUNICIPAL SCANDALS

Philadelphia's city council was accused last month of voting a large contract to the accounting firm in which the council president's brother-in-law is a senior partner. A Philadelphia real estate developer, awarded a federal contract worth \$78 million (even though the bid was higher than others and did not meet legal requirements), was discovered in February to be an associate of U.S. Senator Hugh Scott, whose office handled the deal.

In Florida, the mayor of Hialeah was convicted of speculating in real estate with city funds. Last week in Miami, the mayor and two judges were indicted on bribery charges. In St. Louis, a friend of the mayor was paid \$89,000 in city funds for simply appraising some land. Last year, that city's two municipal courts were involved in an extensive traffic ticket-fixing operation.

There are 26 past or present New Jersey public officials now awaiting trial on various charges of graft and extortion. Another 35 have, in the last three years, been convicted. Their numbers include seven mayors, assorted city councilmen, commissioners, judges, prosecutors, a congressman, a speaker of the state assembly, two

secretaries of state, a state treasurer. The mayor of Houston, an ex-governor, and half the members of the Texas legislature have been charged with taking part in a multimillion-dollar stock fraud.

Chicago Mayor Daley's chief lieutenant in City Hall was accused this month of using his post as chairman of the city council's finance committee to amass millions of dollars through intricate real estate deals, special tax breaks, hidden land trusts, and simple payoffs. Chicago's city treasurer was asked to explain why he submitted tax returns ranging up to \$150,000 a year, when his salary was only \$15,000. A year earlier, two Chicago aldermen were indicted for exchanging zoning favors for large sums of money. Three weeks before that, the county clerk was convicted of accepting \$180,000 in bribes from a voting machine manufacturer and, also, of collecting kickbacks on the insurance covering those machines.

A week earlier than that, it was revealed that Mayor Daley had ordered nearly \$3 million in city and county insurance contracts switched to his son's insurance company. It was also disclosed that the presiding judge of the Cook County Chancery Court, a friend of Daley, had assigned an unusually large number of profitable receiverships to a partner in that insurance company. A week before that, Otto Kerner, a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals, was convicted of taking bribes in

the form of race-track stock while he was Governor of Illinois.

A year ago, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of food stamps, meant for Chicago's poor, were found to have been stolen by city officials. Other more recent indictments in Chicago include 71 precinct election judges accused of vote frauds, 40 policemen accused of shakedowns, several in the County Assessor's office accused of bribery, and 20 on federal housing law violations.

In New York City, there have been these developments in the last six months: Overriding local assessors, the city's Tax Commission reduced tax assessments by millions of dollars for powerful realtors. The Tax Commission's president, with two other city officials, was charged with fixing over 1,000 parking tickets. His predecessor was indicted on perjury charges. The Commissioner of Youth Services was convicted on kickback charges. The former Commissioner of Investigation, now State Supreme Court Justice, was accused of intentionally ignoring evidence of corruption. The special Knapp Commission found virtually the entire police force to be corrupt. An incredible \$73 million in confiscated heroin was removed from the police department's own property room—to be sold on the streets. Last week, a district attorney was indicted for his part in a "get-rich-quick" swindle.

—B. L.