

workers world

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

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June 22, 1973

25 cents

Watergate conspirators rigged election Nixon fund hired California Nazis

see Watergate articles, centerfold

Watergate probe backs down, postpones Dean

The Watergate investigators maintained for weeks that the Watergate hearings would not be postponed during Brezhnev's visit, and that one thing had nothing to do with the other.

Then, lo and behold, at the last minute they postponed them, delaying for one week the highly advertised explosive testimony of John Dean against President Nixon himself.

The reason—or rather, the excuse—for this delay was that Nixon would be embarrassed and negotiations with the Soviet leader would suffer as a result.

But Kissinger had explained carefully to the press that all agreements were previously arrived at and would only be formalized at the summit meeting.

Thus, the delay was really a concession to the Watergate plotters, and particularly to the chief plotter, Nixon himself.

Thus, Nixon was given exactly what he wanted—another publicity ploy designed to show him as a great international statesman of U.S. imperialism, too deeply preoccupied with outwitting the Soviets to be disturbed

by vulgar accusations of mere corruption and crookedness.

If these crusading senatorial investigators were local district attorneys going after an alleged gas station holdup man or investigating "crime in the streets," they would be models of relentless vigor in pursuit of justice for "The People." They would never dream of letting any \$50-a-heist criminal off the hook.

But in this case only a \$50-million crooked campaign fund and a semi-coup d'état against the U.S. Constitution is involved. So they feel they should display special courtesy to the chief criminal, who after all, might still bounce back and be the right man to be in good with.

Former attorney general John Mitchell flees after court appearance. In October 1971, Mitchell met with a representative of the American Nazi Party in Los Angeles to discuss ways of swinging the California vote for Nixon.

[See article page 8.]



Cops go on rampage at Attica hearing

BUFFALO, N.Y., June 20—One indicted Attica Brother and two lawyers were arrested yesterday for protesting the beating of Brother Tariq (Carl Jones-E1) as he was being taken from Part 3, State Supreme Court. Rahaam, the indicted Brother arrested, was picked up later in the day and charged with threatening the life of a local deputy sheriff.

The court proceedings were held to hear

pretrial matters relating to the indictments of 60 Brothers accused of crimes committed during the September 1971 Attica rebellion. That strike for basic labor rights and humane treatment was broken in a blood-bath, killing 43 people.

Following the beating and arrests yesterday, defendants, lawyers, and member and friends of the Attica Defense Committee and the Prisoners Solidarity Committee picketed in front of, and all around, the Erie County Jail, where the beaten Brother had been taken, chanting, "Hands off the Attica Brothers, Drop the charges now!" The demonstrators could hear the response of the prisoners inside, expressing their solidarity.

Today, when the packed courtroom applauded the motion by attorney Don Jelinek to suspend the hearings until Judge Carmen Ball is removed from all the cases, the courtroom was forcibly emptied and one legal assistant arrested. Again chanting support for the Attica Brothers' struggle, the supporters picketed in front of the Erie County Court Building, where the hearings are scheduled to continue on Monday.

**The
Nixon-
Brezhnev
meeting:**

**what it
means**

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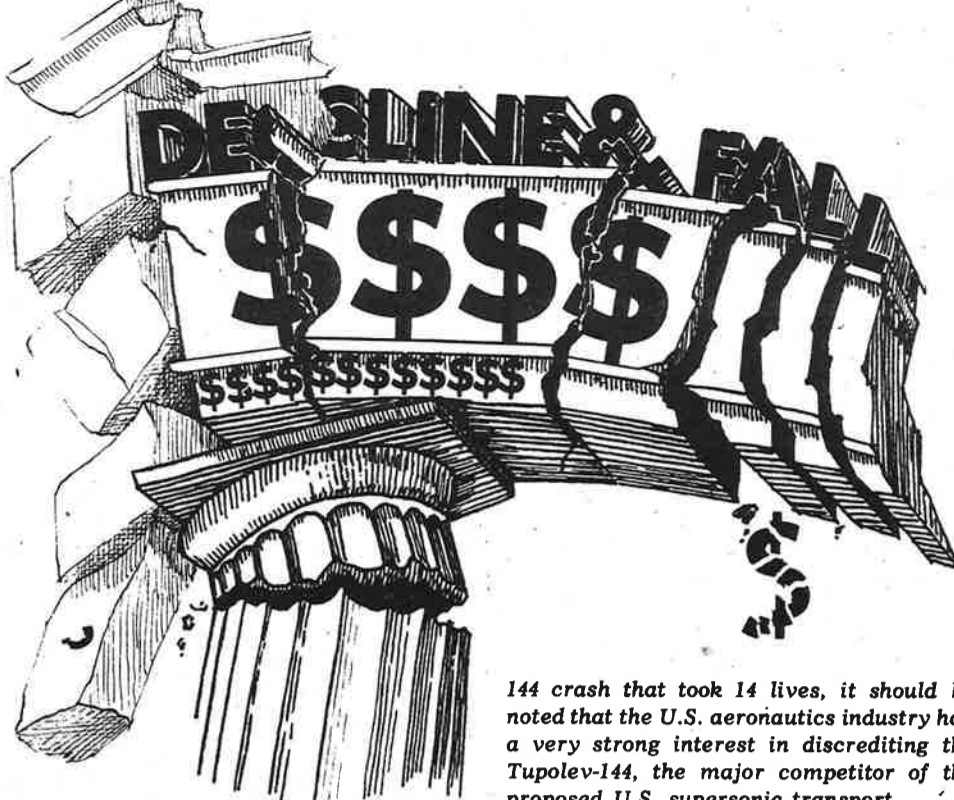
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144 crash that took 14 lives, it should be noted that the U.S. aeronautics industry had a very strong interest in discrediting the Tupolev-144, the major competitor of the proposed U.S. supersonic transport.

Nazi goes free

Reuters (Hamburg, West Germany, June 5): "Ludwig Hahn, a former Gestapo chief, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment here today for his part in the mass killing of Jews and Poles in Warsaw's Pawiak Prison between 1941 and 1944.

"The Judge ruled that Hahn, 65 years old, would not have to go to prison, but he would have to report to the police twice a week.

"Hahn, who told the court he grew up in a home dedicated to Nazism, was chief of the Gestapo and security service in Warsaw between 1941 and 1944."

Nazi crimes go on

New York Post, June 6: "A group seeking freedom for jailed World War II Nazi leader Rudolph Hess claims it sabotaged the Soviet Tupolev-144 supersonic airliner that crashed at the Paris air show Sunday.

"An unsigned statement, received in the offices of the French News Agency, said the group caused the crash because of the Soviet Union's veto of freedom for Hess.

"Hess, sentenced after World War II for war crimes, is the only inmate left in Spandau Prison in Berlin. Britain, France, and the U.S. have said they are willing to release Hess on humanitarian grounds, but the Soviet Union has refused all Western efforts to pardon him.

"The communique, made public yesterday, indicated that the plane was sabotaged while on display. The plane was only lightly guarded during the air show.

"In the French National Assembly, Paul Stehlin asked Transport Minister Yves Guena whether the government intended to find out who was responsible for the disaster."

While European Nazis may have been the technicians responsible for the Tupolev-

New York's glory couple

New York Magazine, June 5: "Egon and Diane Von zu Furstenberg are the newest darlings in what passes for high-powered social life in New York. They are a striking European duet with just the right recipe of royalty, money, charm, and a dollop of decadence.

"The Prince and Princess (the title derives from fifteenth-century Germany, the money from Egon's mother, Clara Agnelli of Fiat fortune) have their moments. Egon's father, Prince Tassilo, visited them from his home in Vienna for Christmas. At 71, Tassilo reminisces about the time when princes were princes and when the Von Furstenberg blood was pure.

" 'This is the first time in nine centuries we have any Jewish blood,' he says, referring to Diane, whose Belgian mother and Russian father are Jewish. 'But Jews are clever and shrewd and the little boy will need that.' He shook his head. 'I came to their wedding but not to the reception. Egon understood. He sent a girl to my room.' "

"In New York the Von Furstenbergs have not one, but two, adjoining apartments at 1050 Park Avenue—one flat for them and the other for their Italian nanny and the children.

"Diane and Egon represent a contemporary version of someone's American dream: young immigrants, hard working, raising a family, entertaining and being entertained, knowing everyone and being known.

" 'It's a big bore to be always going out,' Egon complains, 'but we wouldn't have the chance to meet the top people if we weren't part of that scene. I can call Andre Mayer, Charles Bluhdorn, Henry Ford with a good idea, and see them the next day.'

"It's bloody hard work, of course, but it's what you've got to do if you expect, dare,

hope, to become New York's reigning Glory couple."

The precinct connection

AP (Detroit, May 24): "Twelve city police officers were indicted yesterday by a Wayne county grand jury investigating narcotics activity in Detroit.

"Charges specified in the indictments included conspiracy to possess and sell heroin and cocaine, and obstructing justice by murder, kidnapping, bribery and robbery."

A highly reputable businessman

New York Times, May 21: "Myles J. Ambrose, the top Federal anti-narcotics law enforcement official who, while Customs Commissioner, visited a Texas rancher-banker subsequently indicted in an alleged smuggling conspiracy, plans to leave government service.

"A Justice Department spokesman said that there had been no investigation of the visit, despite a request of an inquiry by a union representing 8,000 immigrants, the National Council of Immigration and Naturalization Service Locals. 'We saw no reason, after seeing what Mr. Ambrose had to say, to conduct one,' said John W. Hushen, the Justice Department's director of public information. 'We took his statement at face value.'

"Mr. Ambrose, while Customs Commissioner, spent two nights last November at the Encantada, the ranch of Richmond C. Harper, which straddles the Mexican-American border, with 3,800 acres in the United States and the remainder in Mexico.

"In 1958, Mr. Harper had been a defendant in a 1958 civil suit involving the mislabeling as 'dog food' food that was intended for humans, and shipped over the border from Mexico to the United States. Mr. Ambrose said that that was merely a 'technical violation.'

"Another 'technical violation,' Mr. Ambrose said, involved a 1971 shipment of trunks that Mrs. Harper had sent through the United States into Mexico. Mrs. Harper had declared the shipment to be old clothes, although it actually consisted of Hong Kong suits. Ultimately, no violation was declared. Nine years ago Mr. Harper was under investigation for smuggling automobiles to avoid duty. No charges were brought. Mr. Harper pleaded not guilty last January after being indicted in an alleged conspiracy to smuggle 10,000 weapons across the border.

"Mr. Harper's contacts extend into Texas Democratic politics, and he was a major contributor to the successful Democratic campaign of Dolph Briscoe.

"Mr. Ambrose said that he knew nothing to indicate that Mr. Harper was anything more than 'a highly reputable businessman.'

"Mr. Ambrose, until his resignation, was widely believed to be President Nixon's selection to head the nation's anti-smuggling drive."

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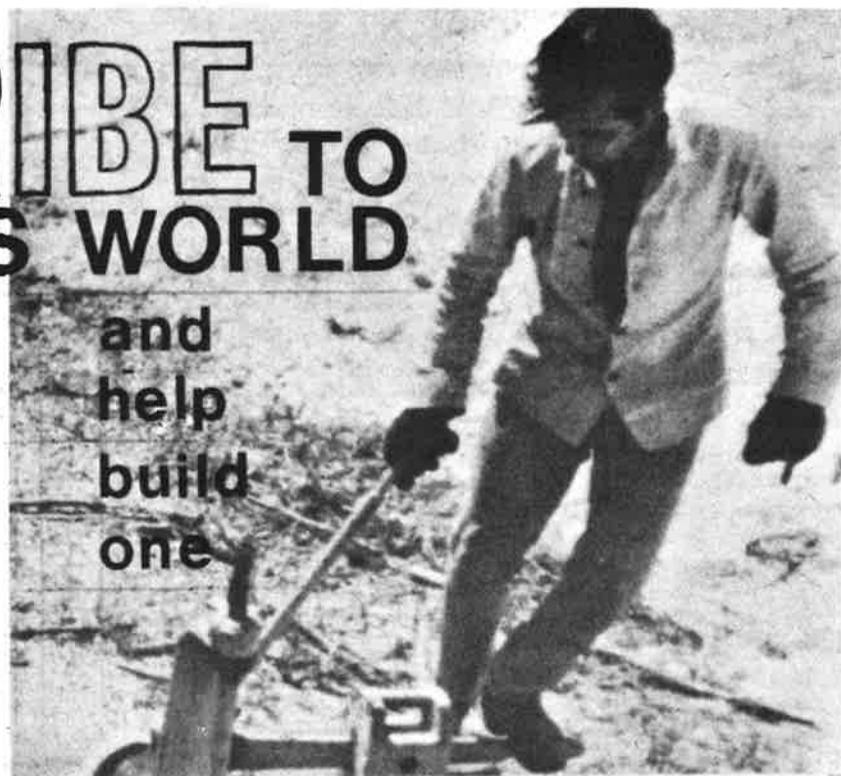
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2 De Mau Mau brothers killed in prison

(Special to Workers World from the Prisoners Solidarity Committee)

CHICAGO. June 14—Two of the Chicago De Mau Mau brothers, Edward Moran, Jr., and Nathaniel Burse, were found dead in their cells. yesterday morning. The dead brothers had been arrested last October along with seven other Black men and charged with murder as part of the so-called De Mau Mau conspiracy. In a racist campaign, they were tried and convicted in the press after the police claimed they had murdered several white people and were plotting the murders of many more.

Nathaniel Burse, one of the dead brothers, said several weeks before his death, "Get it (support work) together, because they're going to kill us in here," referring to the police and guards surrounding them. Edward Hanrahan, then State's Attorney, had the brothers arrested in a racist vote-getting publicity stunt to get himself reelected. Although he was not reelected, the murder charges against the brothers remain.

The day after the brothers were announced dead, the Prisoners Solidarity Committee held a demonstration outside the Lake County Courthouse, where the brothers were to be tried on the first charge. The demonstrators demanded a people's investigation since the state could not investigate when it was a prime suspect. The PSC also demanded that all files be opened on the case. Referring to the racist hysteria being whipped up in the press, the demonstrators raised the slogan, "Racist headlines mean lynch mob justice."

STATE IS PRIME SUSPECT

At a rally after the demonstration, Bill Roundtree of the Prisoners Solidarity

Committee stated that the brothers were in the custody of the state, were under 24-hour guard, and their well-being was the responsibility of the state. Therefore, he added, the state is a prime suspect. He further stated that an investigation carried out by the state could not possibly be an impartial and just one.

Key Martin, a spokesman for Youth Against War & Fascism, brought out the fact that the trial was to take place in the racist and hostile climate of Waukegan, miles from the brothers' peers in Chicago's southside Black community where they are from. He added that the people remember how Fred Hampton was murdered, shot to death defenseless in his bed, as well as the lies and hysteria which were whipped up then. These comments brought an enthusiastic and affirmative response from Black and white people who had gathered during the demonstration.

What has transpired since the brothers were arrested makes it clear they can never receive a fair trial. After they were arrested, they were held for about 48 hours without bail and were not allowed to notify anyone, not even relatives, as to their whereabouts. Within those 48 hours, Hanrahan, Sheriff Elrod, and other police agents held a press conference and publicly charged the brothers with the murders of nine white people from the Chicago suburban area. The racist newspaper headlines and articles that ensued virtually established their guilt before they even came to trial!

FRED HAMPTON MURDER RECALLED

For the last few weeks, hearings have been conducted in Waukegan, in Lake County (where the murders were supposedly committed). These hearings showed that the state had no eye witnesses—

in other words, no case. The only testimony was from the same police who arrested and brutally beat the brothers. Now, the day before the brothers were to testify in their own defense, two of them are dead.

In an investigation into the death of Fred Hampton, it was shown that the same Hanrahan who had these brothers arrested was responsible for Hampton's murder. It was proven, through traces of sleeping medication found in Fred Hampton's body, that he had been sleeping during the early morning attack by police.

Where the press appeals to the racism and fear of white people, how can there be any justice for these brothers—or any of the Black and Third World people who fill this country's prisons? How can there be a fair and impartial trial when the witnesses are the same men who beat the brothers in attempts to get confessions out of them? And, how can the state investigate a case in



Edward Moran, Jr.



Nathaniel Burse

The real issues in the farmworkers' struggle

By JERRY NASH

DETROIT—Two-and-a-half million migrant farmworkers are currently suffering from the lowest wages and the worst working conditions of any group of workers in the U.S. Some are virtual slaves living in migrant camps surrounded by fences and armed guards.

One-third of all farmworkers are under 16 years of age. Farmworkers have a life expectancy of 49 years, an average annual income of \$2,700 for a family of four, an accident rate on the job which is 300 percent higher than average, and an infant mortality rate 125 percent higher than average. An incredible 95 percent of farmworkers' housing has no plumbing. They average 8.6 years of schooling, with a 17 percent illiteracy rate. Every year 75,000 farmworkers suffer from acute pesticide poisoning. Most farmworkers are not covered by protective labor legislation such as minimum wage laws, unemployment compensation, and many state health programs.

The vast majority of farmworkers are Chicanos, Arabs, Filipinos, Blacks, poor whites, and Native Americans. They are hired and paid by racist labor contractors who work for the growers and can discriminate against a worker on any basis that they please. They can even refuse to pay a worker if they think they can get away with it.

The poverty, hunger, and suffering of the farmworkers has been documented by the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, 1968; the 1969 Report of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor; and by

the famous NBC-TV documentary, "Hunger in America."

But the farmworkers aren't taking this treatment lying down! They have battled enormous odds to organize the United Farmworkers Union, AFL-CIO. After a five-year strike and boycott, the UFW won contracts for the California grape workers in 1970. The agreements included the replacement of the hated labor contractors by union-run hiring halls.

The lettuce growers, realizing that they would be the next target of UFW organizing efforts, secretly signed collective bargaining agreements, covering lettuce workers, with the Teamsters union. These



agreements have come to be known as "sweetheart contracts," and the lettuce workers first learned about them in the newspapers.

...Many are led to believe that this is a jurisdictional dispute between the UFW and the Teamsters, but this is false. The growers, realizing they were unable to stop their workers from being organized, brought in the Teamsters to prevent the farmworkers from building a union that truly represents them. The Teamsters first entered farmworker organizing in 1966 at the invitation of large California grape grower, DiGiorgio, after he had been fighting the UFW for a year.

The Teamsters union contracts call for the retention of the labor contractor system and wage rates which are consistently lower than those for workers covered by UFW contracts. Teamsters union dues are double the dues charged by the UFW; yet, E. Mohn, head of the Western Conference of Teamsters, said when asked what role the farmworkers will play in the Teamsters union, "I'm not sure how effective a union can be when it is composed of Mexican-Americans and Mexican nationals with temporary visas. . . . As jobs become more attractive to whites, then we can build a union with membership participation." You can't be more openly racist than that!

And, at a convention of the American Farm Bureau (which represents the growers), Teamsters' President Fitzsimmons proposed an alliance between organized labor and agribusiness to fight Chavez and "his revolutionaries."

With the original grape contracts coming up for renewal, the Teamster bureaucrats are now signing back-door agreements with grape growers, who are eager to take back many of the reforms won by the UFW. Teamster grape contracts provide for the restoration of the labor contractors and the abolition of the UFW

which they themselves are a prime suspect?

Throughout the history of this country, poor, working, Black and Third World people have been railroaded into prisons. Many of these people were found innocent when further investigation was made possible through outside support. Who knows how many more would be found innocent if the people had investigated instead of the state? It is no coincidence that the increasing oppression of Black and Third World people and the racist hysteria that is being whipped up throughout the country come at the time that their struggle for liberation intensifies. Nor is it any coincidence that the brothers who were arrested are among many Black and Third World Vietnam veterans who waged a life-and-death struggle in Vietnam and now must fight for jobs and decent living conditions here at home.

It is clear there can be no justice for Black and Third World people in such an atmosphere, nor can there be a fair trial in the racist community of Waukegan, Illinois.

The PSC demands an investigation conducted by people from the community where these brothers lived. Only such an investigation can stop the racist hysteria in this case, an hysteria that makes justice impossible.

grievance system.

The Teamsters have even gone so far as to hire motorcycle gangs and recognized Nazis to terrorize UFW organizers. John Banks, press officer and strike leader for the UFW, was attacked by the hired goons while being interviewed by a Wall Street Journal reporter in a restaurant. Jose Lopez, representative to the AFL-CIO, was clubbed with a two-by-four with nails in it. The goons are well paid, receiving \$50 to \$70 a day plus \$17.50 for expenses. Even the California Supreme Court has ruled that the Teamster contracts show definite favoritism toward the growers. This has exposed the Teamsters' destructive role against the militant UFW, who are now fighting a battle for survival against the growers and the Nixon administration.

(Fitzsimmons has been cultivated by Nixon as his man in the labor movement, and he even rides around in the Presidential plane. Watergate revelations have shown that the Republican Party in California hired the same Nazis as those used by the Teamsters to try and win the Wallace vote.)

On July 29, 65 percent of the UFW's grape contracts will come up for renewal. Which way these contracts go—to the UFW or to the Teamsters—depends on how effective are the boycott and the strike against non-UFW grapes. The UFW is the only chance the farmworkers have for a decent life.

It is the duty of all progressive people to boycott all nonunion (that is, all non-UFW) lettuce and grapes. There are UFW boycott organizations in cities all across the U.S., and most of them are calling for boycotts of grocery chains, such as A&P, which sell scab produce. People can help the farmworkers by contacting their local UFW boycott organization and by participating in picket lines which UFW sets up at grocery stores being boycotted.

Now it's milk prices! Shoppers plan fight

By SHARON SHELTON

JUNE 12—As the huge and powerful dairy industry flexes its muscles in an effort to bring about a substantial increase in the price of milk, Women United for Action has begun its own campaign to fight against this projected assault on the budgets of millions of shoppers across this country.

The large dairy cooperatives, which monopolize milk production, have already succeeded in getting Congress to consider legislation that would further their domination of the milk market and ultimately result in even more exorbitant prices.

Although originally partially defeated in the Senate as provisions of the Farm Bill, this legislation is currently being discussed in the House. It is expected to eventually pass in both houses and with Nixon's signature become law.

Among its many anticonsumer provisions is one that limits imports by nearly half the meager amount currently allowed by law. This provision is aimed at securing monopoly control of the market for the cooperatives—at the expense of shoppers who most certainly will be paying higher prices.

Another provision is designed to eliminate the last vestiges of competition between the large cooperatives and the small dairy farmers. Traditionally, the small dairy farmers have charged buyers a lower fee for certain services than have the cooperatives. This provision would set the amount that could be charged.

This legislation also affects "standing pools," requiring producers that come up with surpluses to convert what may be much-needed liquid milk into other types of dairy products rather than sell at a lower price on the market.

The industry itself has admitted that another provision under consideration promises to bring higher prices. This proposal would fix the price support level at 80 percent of parity. Basically, this subsidy to farmers to limit milk supplies would translate into an additional 4 cents per gallon of milk to be paid by the consumer.

This legislation actually legalizes anti-trust practices that the dairy industry has long engaged in and is currently being tried for in court.

MILK AND WATERGATE

And to insure the passage of this legislation, large cooperatives such as Associated Milk Producers, Inc., and Dairymen, Inc., have spent millions of dollars in "campaign contributions." Besides allocating large sums to individual congressmen, the cooperatives have tried to influence Nixon—as can be seen in the dairy industry's involvement in some of the sordid Watergate activities.

Contributions from the large cooperatives to the infamous Committee to Re-Elect the President, for example, amounted to \$422,500. What's more, it

was disclosed recently during the hearings that the Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers contributed in two installments a \$50,000 anonymous gift which was not publicly reported as required by the Campaign Fund Disclosure Law.

Even before learning of this legislation, Women United for Action was gearing itself for a campaign to fight high milk prices. A special dairy committee was designated to coordinate the work of the group around this issue and to research the dairy industry.

WOMEN DEMAND "OPEN THE BOOKS!"

Upon hearing of the proposed legislation in Congress, this committee called a press conference exposing the greed of the large producers and announced a petition campaign. The petitions, currently being distributed in shopping areas and in front of supermarkets, demand:

1) The Dairy and Poultry Subcommittee of the House of Representatives defeat the Dairy Section of Farm Bill (House Committee Print No. 1) before this committee.

2) The milk cooperatives open their books to the public.

3) A public hearing be held at which a commission of shoppers, especially those most affected, can examine their books and determine how much money the milk companies owe us.

4) This money, illegally stolen from consumers over many years in direct violation of the antitrust laws, be returned to consumers in the form of rollbacks on milk and all dairy products.

The committee also sent a representative to Washington to testify before the House Subcommittee on Dairy and Poultry during its consideration of the proposed legislation.

Besides exposing the payoffs and bribes that the large cooperatives have used to see that this legislation passes, the Women United representative expressed the anger of millions of shoppers facing high milk prices in the supermarkets.

"I am here today to express the outrage that I feel as an expectant mother trying desperately to manage on the \$96.81 my husband brings home each week as a machinist," she testified.

"I and many others like me are angry at recent attempts by the large milk cooperatives to push legislation like the dairy provisions set forth in House Print No. 1. We feel those provisions represent merely another attempt on the part of the monopolies to line their already bulging bank accounts and to attack the nutrition of our children by hiking the already too high price of milk."

In her concluding testimony, she warned congressmen that if the proposed legislation hit the floor of the House, Women United for Action would bring shoppers to Washington to protest.

The group currently is making plans for such a protest in case the bill does come up for a vote.



Women United for Action, with signs protesting the rising price of milk, picket the Metropolitan Dairy Institute in New York.

Women who do jobs discuss them

By ALICE ROBINSON

Communications worker, ex-farmworker, waitress, office worker, phone operator. They all spoke at a forum held by YAWF Women on Friday, June 9, attended by 65 women, to discuss the different jobs women do.

The discussion centered on the particular problems women face on the job and the struggles they have waged to win better pay and working conditions. As the evening progressed, it became very clear to the audience that although the women's liberation movement has brought many gains for women, such as the recognition of the need for daycare and abortion, it has barely touched the oppressive conditions under which women work.

Although women comprise over 40 percent of the work force (as of 1969-70) and produce at least 40 percent of the goods and services in this country, the gap between our wages and men's has been steadily widening. Moreover, the effects of racism drive all Black workers' wages even further down, causing Black women to earn an average of \$4,565 yearly, while white men average \$9,048.

All women workers—after the day at the factory, field, or office—face the additional job of housework, pointed out communications worker Mary Pinotti. This isn't even considered legitimate work, yet a Chase Manhattan Bank study has shown that if housework were included in the gross national product, it would add \$735 billion dollars.

Many jobs for women are especially degrading—such as waitressing. Marina Verkuil, who as a waitress knows what it's like to work mainly for tips, told of the anxiety waitresses experience knowing their livelihood can be denied on the whim of a customer.

THE WORST JOB OF ALL

Women farmworkers were represented by Kathi Dennis, who as a child had picked tobacco in Virginia. Farmworkers as a group suffer more than any other, since their wages, working conditions, and living quarters are not covered by any regulations.

Women, with their special problems, are hit hardest, and Ms. Dennis recalled that many pregnant women have miscarried in the fields after dragging heavy sacks of cotton, or stooping all day in the hot sun.

But even women office workers are finding that they are oppressed in many degrading ways. With new machines, layoffs face many thousands of office workers, while those remaining are forced to double or triple their workload or face being fired, since few have union protection.

The struggles of office workers and phone operators were described by two guest speakers from the Center for United Labor Action (C.U.L.A.), Barbara Teel and Susan Steinman. Speedups at the phone company are affecting operators and customers alike, said Ms. Steinman, and she described actions of the C.U.L.A. in which operator-customer anger was directed against AT&T for deteriorating service and increasing charges.

All the women related incidents of struggle in the workplace that showed women workers are fighting for their rights. Ms. Pinotti, who led the first slowdown in her office in 13 years, told of another struggle where the workers, led by the women, won a rollback in the price of coffee in the company cafeteria.

Whether an office worker (one-third of all women workers work in offices) alone refuses to get coffee for her boss, or a whole shop combines forces in a strike, the opportunities for struggle are there. Ms. Verkuil had pointed to the goal that all women must have when she mentioned that tipping has been eliminated in socialist Cuba (all workers now receive a decent wage). The stake of women workers in a new social system was carried further in the discussion when a woman just returned from work in Cuba with the Venceremos Brigade told of seeing free communal dining rooms, free 24-hour daycare centers, and women at the head of huge construction projects.

Such tremendous gains for women workers lay the basis for the real emancipation of women from all forms of sexist oppression.

Meany's honeymoon hotel

By JIM KOWALSKI

As the summer sun begins to blister, those workers who have managed to keep some of their year-long earnings intact are preparing to start out on their vacations, braving traffic jams and fighting off swarms of money-grabbing buzzards.

George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, won't have to worry about where to spend his vacation, because he's a part owner of a semiprivate resort plantation in the Dominican Republic.

HOW THEY GOT THE LAND

Among his fellow stockholders in the 1,500-acre Punta Cana complex, the head of the largest labor organization of the U.S. can find other union bureaucrats, the

plumpest of professional mediators, and the top executives of a large shipping company.

In December of 1968, a man named Carlos Rodriguez Valeras applied to the Superior Land Court of Santo Domingo for a deed to the Punta Cana land. He claimed he had lost the original. Farmers and fishermen who were living on the land he was claiming had three days in which to contest the claim. Had they found the minute notice printed in the back pages of the newspaper *El Caribe*, they would have had to travel a 140-mile jungle road to contest the claim. No one appeared.

One year later Valeras sold the land to a new corporation, the Compania de Desarrollo (development) Turistico, Residencial e Industrial, S.A., for \$115,000.

Armed evictions began. Soldiers came from the palace of Joaquin Balaguer, a dictator who had been installed by Lyndon Johnson behind the naked force of 45,000 U.S. marines and army troops in the spring of 1965.

Although, under law, the new imperialist corporation, Coddetreisa for short, paid a nominal compensation to the "squatters," most of the families found the \$50-70 inadequate payment for their homes, their lands, and their livelihoods. Seventy-five people petitioned the court for the right to stay on their land or sell at a reasonable price. The neocolonial government was deaf to their pleas.

Forced off their land, many of the residents had to sell their farm implements

Farah strikers win labor's help

By Mark Doran

One of the most crucial labor struggles now taking place is the 13-month-old strike of Farah clothing workers in the Southwest.

If the strike wins, the door to unionizing the South will be opened. If the strike loses, many firms in New York City and throughout the Northeast will continue to "run away" to the nonunion Southwest.

The conditions which sparked the strike at Farah are truly horrible. The workers, mostly Chicana women, receive an annual wage of \$3,500 a year. Racist treatment by the all-white management is standard. In the 50-year history of the Farah company, not one worker has retired with a pension, all having quit or been fired.

To meet the situation, a nationwide boycott of Farah pants has been called with the support of the AFL-CIO. In recent weeks, picket lines have been set up at stores across the country. In many of these cities, the Center for United Labor Action (C.U.L.A.) has played an active role.

On June 14 in New York, a picket line called by the New York City Central Labor Council was held in front of Korvettes, which sells Farah slacks. There were nearly 800 people on the line with the participation of many unions such as Local 1199 and the Transit Workers Union, in addition to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. A delegation from the C.U.L.A. carried a banner that read "Korvettes, Farah—Partners in racist strikebreaking! Don't

Buy Farah Slacks!"

During the demonstration, a delegation went up to the men's clothing section of Korvettes. Suddenly Farah pants began dropping to the floor, and before the cops could arrive, business in that part of the

store had been stopped.

Then on Saturday, June 16, another picket line was held in front of Korvettes, this one called by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. Again, the C.U.L.A. was invited and participated with



WW photo: Fabian

Workers in New York help Farah strikers with a strong and angry picket line at Korvettes.

slogans denouncing the racism of Farah and the collusion of Korvettes with Farah. The chanting was loud and strong. At one point a worker standing under the awning to get out of the rain was harassed by the cops and told he was under arrest. At once all 300 people on the line went under the awning. Faced with 300 arrests or none, the cops backed down.

The workers at Farah need a victory to rid the South of the notorious open shops and to stop unionized shops from running away. Labor and its friends must look upon the strike as our own struggle.



Benjamin Robles is one of 2,000 Farah workers on strike for union recognition for 13 months.

Vets demand payback from war profiteers

NEW YORK, June 14—Larry Holmes, speaking for the American Servicemen's Union, today announced the union's plans to demand that U.S. corporations, which made billions of dollars in profit off the Vietnam war through U.S. defense contracts provide jobs and monetary compensation for Vietnam veterans, their dependents, and families. The ASU calls this "Operation Payback the Veteran."

"Vietnam-era veterans have come home to grossly inadequate benefits and no jobs," said Holmes. We (veterans) have the highest unemployment rate of any group in the country. That is why we are demanding that those U.S. corporations who reaped billions of dollars in profits off the war, off our blood and sweat and limbs, and the lives of many of our brothers, provide jobs and compensation for ourselves and our

families. War profits should be taxed 100 percent and the money used to aid veterans and other poor people."

Holmes pointed out that the corporations the ASU will be pressing the hardest are Lockheed, Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, General Dynamics, and General Electric. All five of these corporations received in excess of \$10 billion in U.S. defense contracts during the Vietnam-war era.

In addition to "Operation Payback the Veteran," the ASU is demanding of the government adequate medical, educational, and unemployment benefits for veterans, the abolition of all less-than-honorable discharges from the armed forces, no cuts in veterans' disability benefits, and \$2,500 compensation for all Vietnam-era veterans.

From the mouths of pigs

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, spoke last month to the combined session of the Puerto Rican Chapter of the Association of the U.S. Army and Tenth Region of the Navy League of the U.S. Puerto Rico, U.S. imperialism's most open colony, was a fitting place for remarks like the following:

"The United States is involved throughout the world in interests which may, from time to time, be in conflict with others. As President Nixon stated in his foreign policy report of several years ago, 'We are involved in the world because we have commitments; we have commitments because we are involved.'

"It is unrealistic that this nation can withdraw from the world. Our interdependence with the other nations of the world simply will not allow us to embrace any such 'dream world' attitude. Let us ask ourselves, 'How dependent is this economy

on worldwide resources?' A report by the Secretary of the Interior relates that the United States is now almost completely dependent on foreign sources for 22 of the 74 non-energy mineral commodities considered essential for a modern industrial society.

"In 1971, this country imported about 20 percent of its total primary mineral requirements and consumed about 35 percent of the world's mineral product. By the end of the century it is estimated that over half our primary raw materials demand will have to be met abroad."

The next time the U.S. invades Asia or the Middle East or Latin America, do you suppose that Admiral Moorer will tell the GIs they are fighting to secure "primary raw minerals" for U.S. big business? Or will he revert to the standard lie about fighting for "freedom and democracy"?

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and livestock at prices a fraction of their worth. Several broke through the barbed-wire fence to cultivate their traditional fields. For this action, fifteen men were jailed by the fascist Balaguer regime, which holds hundreds of political prisoners.

THE HONEYMOONERS

Besides Meany, the stockholders of Coddestreisa include Lane Kirkland, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO; Alexander Barkan, Director of COPE, the political arm of the AFL-CIO; Edward J. Carlough, President of the Sheet Metal Workers Union; and Keith Terpe, President of the Latin American division of the Seafarers' Union. Since Punta Cana has

opened it has been used mainly by its owners and their friends. That means that the employers of workers represented by the above-mentioned labor executives have been rubbing elbows on the beach with their bargaining table opponents. The owners of the stolen paradise include Joseph Kahn and Howard Pack, Chairman and President of Seatrain Lines, Inc.

"Impartial mediators" have also invested in Punta Cana. Theodore Kheel, lawyer and professional mediator, is a major stockholder. John T. Dunlop, former mediator who is now Nixon's Phase 3 director, also has a piece of the pie.

A few of the former residents have been hired to grow tobacco on the plantation. The labor executives, mediators, and bosses,

united as stockholders, had no trouble in agreeing to pay these farmers a wage of \$60 a month. Waiters in the resort earn \$100-175 a month. Cleaning women are paid less than \$80 a month. Outside workers, who maintain the grounds, the boats, and a small electrical plant, receive a wage of \$60 a month.

Although the resort is said to be operating slightly in the red, over half a million dollars have been invested and two new lodge buildings, to accommodate a total of 80 people, are planned.

Can the labor fatcats who are building this resort for their honeymoon with the bosses truly represent the interests of millions of workers who must sweat under contracts settled at Trader Frank's Shipwreck Bar?

Meany claims he has never been to

Punta Cana, although an oil painting of the resort by the stogie-smoking "tough guy" graces the office of the manager of Coddestreisa. His "Bomb Hanoi" stance on Viet Nam revealed his attitude to all oppressed people, but his involvement in this imperialistic venture even more clearly displays his class aspirations.

That Meany and other union bureaucrats occasionally must take a progressive stand, for example, in supporting the Farah strike of the Chicano workers in the Southwest, shows that a powerful pressure is behind them, a potential tidal wave of labor that will eventually sweep over these corrupt officials along with their corporate pals and retake all the wealth created by labor.

Another 'freeze'— another fraud

If anything proves that Nixon's "Phase 3 1/2" (60-day price "freeze") is a complete fraud, it is the conspicuous absence of any significant protest from the powerful sections of big business. Can you imagine? A price "freeze," with no wage freeze to go along with it, and the capitalist class is virtually silent!

The reason for this capitalist acquiescence is that the cost of living index rose by an astonishing annual rate of 9.2 percent during the first quarter of 1973, while wage increases have been kept under 5.5 percent, going all the way back to July 1971 when the first wage freeze was ordered by Nixon. This means that most workers have been the victims of a rate of inflation twice as high as their wage increases.

And where are these prices frozen at? At their highest levels, of course, which are the June 1 to June 8 levels (a New York Times nationwide poll shows that most people want price rollbacks, not a freeze). Moreover, rents, unprocessed farm products, and interest rates are exempt from the freeze, and they represent substantial portions of a worker's expenses which are more than likely to increase even further.

But even these statistics and features of Phase 3 1/2 cannot alone explain why the big capitalist monopolies are going along with a price freeze—even for just 60 days. The bourgeois economists "explain" the tremendous price increases in the recent period by claiming an "excessive total demand" in relation to "available sup-

plies." For the seven months preceding April of this year, we are told, prices were skyrocketing as a result of this "free market" phenomenon. But in April, "business inventories" for the first time began to exceed "total demand." It was only then that big business and their stooge (for the moment, anyway) Nixon decided on the 60-day price freeze, at a time when prices could not be pushed up much further, even without a freeze.

But the price freeze is in reality a maneuver to deceive the workers and prepare them for Phase 4, another version of Phase 2 and Phase 3 designed to keep wages frozen while prices take another galloping round of increases.

From Phase 1 through Phase 3, workers and oppressed peoples in the U.S. have been taking a beating in their buying power, especially in the last few months. But this could not have been possible without the capitalist-lackey labor bureaucrats' connivance with Nixon and the plunderous U.S. capitalist class. It is such a conspiracy that has made it much easier for them to keep wages down, while prices keep jumping up and up.

The U.S. working class must reject the capitalists' labor lieutenants of Meany, Abel, Fitzsimmons, and Co., if they are to free themselves from the latest phases of U.S. capitalism's wage imprisonment. There is only one phase of capitalism that will help the workers out of the present morass—its "phase-out" by a workers' revolution.

Kissinger sees detente as tactic in cold war

By VINCE COPELAND
The political character of Henry Kissinger, main architect of the U.S.-Soviet detente from the imperialist side, provides a small clue to the character of the detente itself.

Kissinger first won the approval of John F. Kennedy and then of Nelson Rockefeller more than a decade ago with his writings on foreign policy and his contributions to U.S. diplomacy as a Harvard consultant on loan to Washington.

Before he attained national prominence, and at a time when he could still safely reveal such things, Kissinger wrote a weighty dissertation (in 1957) praising the dexterous diplomacy of Clemens von Metternich.

Metternich, in fact, was clearly his personal hero, if he has any heroes at all. And this was extremely important in the eyes of the U.S. ruling class.

Why so?

A TRUE-BLUE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY

Kissinger was no different than a hundred or a thousand other foreign policy "experts" in advocating a policy of detente *per se*. But his advocacy of the politics of the reactionary 19th-century Austrian foreign minister was a sure signal that his motivation and final goal were true-blue counterrevolutionary all the way.

It was also an indication that his blueprint for obtaining and implementing

the detente he advocated was equally reactionary. And in fact he spelled this out pretty clearly in his dissertation.

Entitling his paper "A World Restored—the Politics of Conservatism in a Revolutionary Age," Kissinger showed how Metternich "outwitted" the relatively revolutionary Napoleon and restored the semi-feudal status quo before the French Revolution in Europe.

This thesis was republished in 1964 as a 354-page book. The "world" that was "restored" after Waterloo in 1815 is of course supposed to be analogous with the blood-soaked world of imperialist exploitation that Kissinger is trying to restore by diplomatic pressure on the Soviet Union and People's China.

A "HOW-TO-DO-IT" FOR IMPERIALISM

He shows that the Great French Revolution was effectively contained for a whole generation—until 1848—and to some degree for decades after that. And again the idea is that adroit imperialist diplomacy can hold back the revolutionary forces today, if not by a "Holy Alliance," then by trade and "aid."

The roles of both Metternich and Napoleon were much less fundamental than Kissinger appears to believe. Napoleon, for instance, could not have practiced his "independent" Bonapartism for a moment if he had ever once seriously defied the French bankers, who had been brought to power by the revolution. And Metternich was only the most subtle and skillful representative of the feudal landlords of Central Europe, who feared not the bankers, but the antifeudal revolution unleashed by Napoleon's peasant armies. Neither Napoleon's "rigidity" nor Metternich's "subtlety" could have seriously affected the situation if the forces of bourgeois revolution had been substantially riper in Central Europe and Russia at the time—an important detail which Kissinger omits entirely.

Arguing by analogy, Kissinger advocates a new "containment" of the Soviet Union, People's China, etc. But his "containment" differs from that of the cold war period by putting a much greater accent on diplomacy and moderate concessions that would cost imperialism little or nothing.

For a period of military parity, if not actual Soviet superiority, this was an attractive thesis, even to the generals.

HIS "GENIUS" VINDICATED

Originally written before the Sino-Soviet split, Kissinger's book may have at first seemed overoptimistic for most of the leaders of the imperialist ruling class to agree to. But republished in the light of that growing split, Kissinger's "genius" became more apparent to them.

Being a diplomat—and one with a quite generous opinion of his own abilities—Kissinger imagines that if all his policies are followed, the Soviet Union, People's China, etc., will be defeated without war. (Like Brezhnev, he does not regard Vietnam as a real war—only a "limited" one. And his implied line is that the U.S. should be prepared to fight such "limited" wars to a finish and the leading socialist countries will not find it to their interest to intervene.)

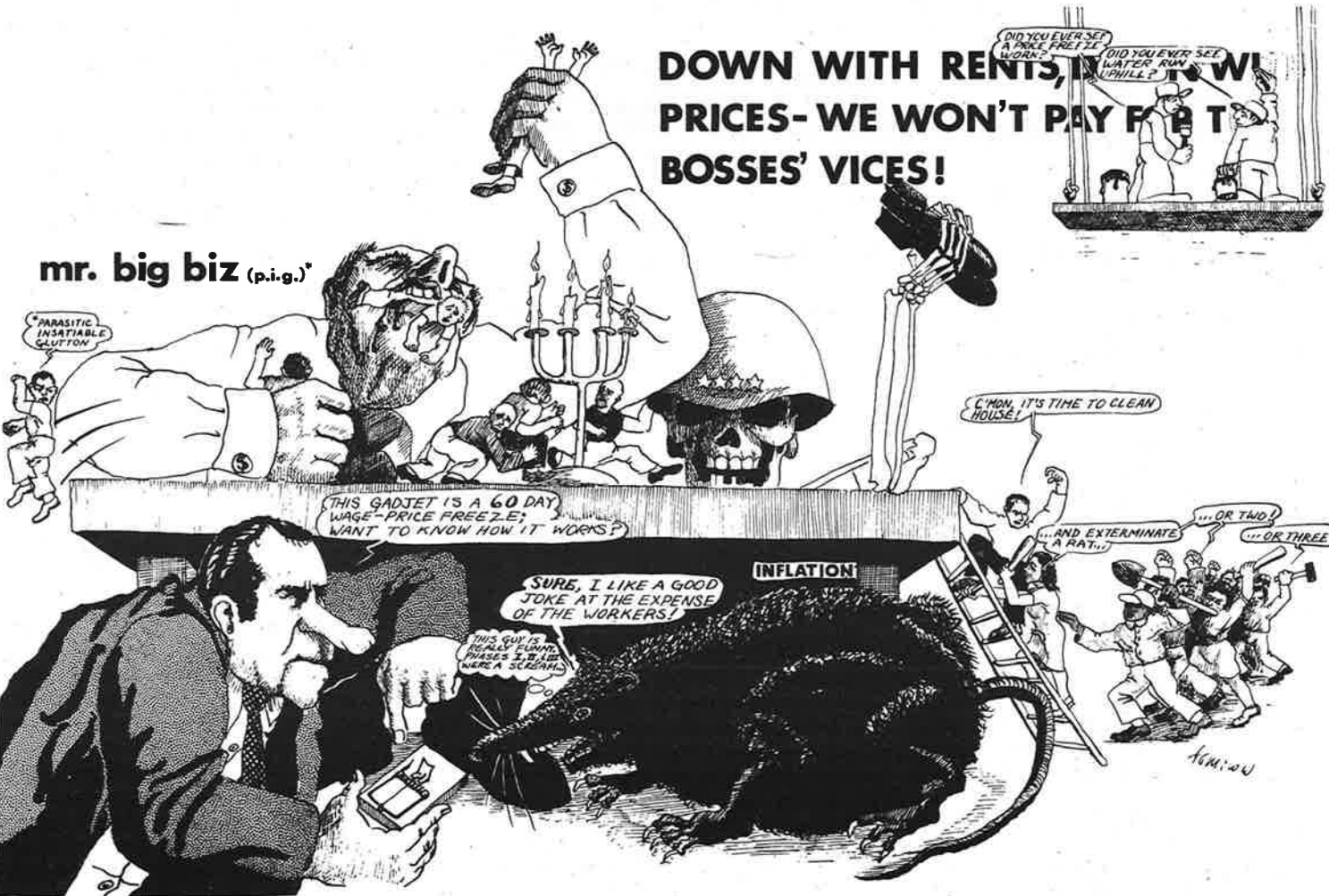
At the end of his introduction to the Metternich book he cautions the generals and any others who may contemplate an unthinking military response to the world revolutionary situation as follows:

"What minister who declared war in August, 1914 would not have recoiled with horror had he known the shape of the world in 1918, not to speak of the present?"

War, therefore, may bring on the very thing imperialist policy seeks most to prevent: revolution.

Even the most war-mad militarists will go along with that thesis—if they can get

(Continued on page 8)



letter

Iranian explains U.S. role

The killing of the U.S. "advisor," Lt. Col. Lewis Hawkins, in Iran cannot by any means be attributed to his large name plate posted on the gate to the house, as was implied in some papers.

An anti-imperialist sentiment has grown since 1953, when the CIA executed a coup and brought the Shah back to power.

The so-called "terrorists" are mostly university graduates who are forced to evolutionaryize their means of struggle by arming themselves so the state of their

discontent may be heard.

Those who have seen "State of Siege" will have to sympathize with the "terrorists" who are simply suspicious of 11,000 Americans who constantly shed tears of anguish over the betterment of our life. The real function and specific duties of the majority of these advisors, technicians, businessmen, and AIDs, like that of Mr. Santore in "State of Siege," are not usually disclosed.

It is ironic to know that the Iranians' peaceful grievances are hardly told by the

U.S. media. It seems obvious that the struggle has to accompany some severe violent action to receive wide attention. Our (Iranian students in the U.S.) numerous demonstrations opposing Shah's routine execution of our people are deliberately ignored by the media. Nothing is said about the closing of Tehran universities or the recent killing of the students on several campuses throughout Iran. Instead priority in the news items is given to "Who is Her New Imperial Majesty's lucky French hair dresser?" However, Lt. Col. Hawkins' killing was big enough to make it on the first pages of many major U.S. papers.

It is apparent that the sound of bullets is louder to hear than the sound of any demonstration.

An Iranian student

The Nixon-Brezhnev meeting: what it means

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

The detente between the Soviet Union and the United States turned another page this week with the meeting of Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President Nixon. The bourgeois press has been full of speculation and analysis about what this means from their point of view.

What revolutionary communists must ask themselves is: what does the detente mean for the struggle of the working class against capitalist exploitation, and how will it affect the many liberation struggles going on all over the world against U.S. imperialism?

WHAT IS TECHNICAL—AND WHAT IS POLITICAL?

There are two very different aspects to the Nixon-Brezhnev meetings. First, there are the written agreements—on scientific, cultural, and trade relations—which are prepared well in advance of the meeting by experts on both sides, and which are signed not by the heads of state (or of the party, as in Brezhnev's case), but by the persons in authority in the particular fields covered.

These agreements, inasmuch as they cover the normalization of relations between the two states involved, have been considered a necessary part of diplomacy and international relations ever since the birth of the Soviet state.

If they help the development of the Soviet economy, and break down the virtual blockade imposed by imperialism ever since World War II, they are progressive and should of course be supported. (During the fifties, anyone sending as much as a nail to the USSR was in danger of being investigated!)

However, these agreements really have little to do with the nature of a "summit" meeting, and can be arrived at through much more normal contacts.

It is the private discussions between Nixon and Brezhnev that become important in a meeting of this type. When Roosevelt and Churchill met Stalin at Yalta, when Khrushchev met Eisenhower at Camp David, what the world wanted to know was what took place in their private conversations, not in their public communiques.

THE BOLSHEVIKS RENOUNCED SECRET DIPLOMACY

One of the first acts of the new Soviet state in 1917 was to openly renounce secret diplomacy. Lenin, on November 8, 1917, said that the new Soviet government "abolishes secret diplomacy and, for its part, expresses its firm determination to conduct all negotiations quite openly before the whole world." The Bolsheviks believed that nothing could strengthen the masses and their support of the revolution more than to know exactly what their bourgeois opponents were saying . . . and what the Bolsheviks themselves were doing.

Open diplomacy was a weapon in the class war to expose the enemy. But this is no longer the case.

The detente is seen throughout the world as a secret agreement on international, not merely national, questions. And U.S. imperialism badly needs such an understanding. It has suffered several important defeats abroad, particularly its failure to crush the Indochinese revolution, and its loss of Cuba as a colony. The dollar continues to be battered in the international currency markets, reflecting the very real as well as psychological decline of U.S. hegemony in the world. So despised have representatives of this predatory power become that it is a joking matter that U.S. diplomats are no longer safe anywhere in the world—except in Moscow and Peking!

Nixon needs a breathing spell, and his efforts to effect a detente with China and the Soviet Union have coincided with his greatest crises.

Not the least of these is the Watergate scandal, which threatened to break over Nixon's head the very week that Brezhnev would be in the U.S. Nixon has scored an important point in having Dean's testimony, which reputedly implicates him directly in the cover-up, postponed while his prestige is built up as a great "peace-maker."

Nixon doesn't only want trade with the Soviet Union—although deals like the Pepsi franchise and the Occidental Petroleum

Since the Soviet leaders know that any secret talks with Nixon are bound to be viewed by the Chinese with suspicion—given the tense relationship between the two countries—why don't they calm the fears of their potentially greatest ally by saying openly, "We have no secrets from our Chinese comrades! We'll hold no closed talks with Nixon."

The bourgeois analysts hint at this or that deal between the U.S. and USSR at the expense of her socialist allies and the liberation struggles. Of course, the capitalists are always eager to show that socialist international solidarity doesn't exist and to discredit the socialist countries. But secret diplomacy lends itself to this kind of interpretation by its very nature. In the long run, "summit" meetings have always involved secret "deals" of one kind or other.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES NEED CLASS ALLIES

The leaders of the Russian Revolution—like genuinely revolutionary leaders in many countries today—sought allies not among the bourgeois leaders in the capitalist West, but among the oppressed and exploited masses of workers. What dealings they had with the representatives of the boss class were distasteful to them, and they made it clear in the way they conducted themselves.

Does Brezhnev show any confidence in



Nixon wants much more than trade and cultural agreements.

contract have made his billionaire friends very happy. From a broader political view, he needs to defuse the rising hatred against U.S. imperialism for its unparalleled violence in Indochina, for its instigation of the Middle East wars against Arab liberation, and for its long history of invasions, coups, and counter-revolutionary plots.

It is also clear that Nixon, Kissinger, and the other imperialist strategists would like to play off the Soviet Union and China against each other in order to be free to pursue their same old goals.

the workers and oppressed of this country when he has a private luncheon with 40 of the biggest U.S. monopolists? Or when he toasts Nixon, just at a time when millions of Americans are calling Nixon the biggest crook of them all?

It may be true that, among moderate and conservative elements in the U.S., the detente may dampen some of the virulent anti-Soviet attitudes that have been bred over decades. But this can be turned on and off according to government policy, as was shown in the five years between 1945 and 1950.

The question is, does seeing Nixon with Brezhnev make the more progressive people in this country feel closer to the Soviet Union? Does it make Black people trust the Soviet leaders (as so many did in the thirties)? Or does it just make them transfer some of their hatred and distrust of Nixon to the country they had thought was opposed to this gang of racist, imperialist crooks?

All of Nixon's closest cronies were lined up this week for a gala banquet honoring Brezhnev. One of the only two "labor representatives" there was Frank Fitzsimmons of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The Teamsters bureaucrats have been trying to crush the United Farmworkers Union, in collaboration with the big growers. Are the Chicano lettuce and grape pickers going to think kindly of Brezhnev, or will they look on him as just another bigger bureaucrat, arm in arm with the bosses who

make their lives miserable?

HOW PEACEFUL IS "PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE"?

This week's meeting is seen by the Soviet leadership and parties like the CP-USA as a tremendous breakthrough for "peaceful coexistence." But what does this formulation really mean? When Nixon says that war is "unthinkable," in this modern age of nuclear weapons, he obviously isn't talking of Cambodia. Nor is he talking of the Middle East, where the U.S. is pouring in arms for Israel and the pro-Western Arab regimes.

War is only "unthinkable" to the Pentagon where Soviet strength makes it impossible for them to win. This isn't as much an achievement of "peaceful coexistence" as it is an achievement of the dynamic socialist economic system and the hard work of the Soviet people, which have brought the Soviet Union from a backward, overwhelmingly rural land 50 years ago to a formidable industrial and military power today.

Even as Nixon was welcoming Brezhnev to the White House, Nixon's appointee as the new Secretary of Defense, James R. Schlesinger, was telling the Senate Armed Services Committee that he expected the U.S. military budget to keep increasing steadily; that the bombing of Cambodia was "within the Constitutional authority of the President and necessary to establish a ceasefire throughout all Indochina"; and that the U.S. reserved the possibility that it might be necessary to resume bombing in Vietnam under certain circumstances.

This hardly sounds as though the "peaceful coexistence" being talked about in the White House is going to be implemented in the Pentagon!

Are the Soviet leaders taken in by Nixon? It hardly seems likely that a country which has gone through so much at the hands of capitalist militarists could put much stock in the word of one of the most discredited politicians in U.S. history. But if they are not fooled, then why should they participate in a charade that will fool millions of people?

DECLINING IMPERIALISM GENERATES CRISIS

It is a narrow view of imperialism, and a lack of confidence in the revolutionary potential of the masses of people, that ultimately motivates the Soviet leaders to seek a detente at this time. They are also guided by their interests as a privileged caste, which they perceive to be Soviet "national" interests in their dispute with the People's Republic of China.

The period ahead will not be a peaceful one—for imperialism cannot afford it. This is not a rational system, prepared to plan out its orderly demise. It is capitalism—and as Lenin pointed out so many years ago, it has no solution for the contradiction between its organic need to export capital and widen its horizon of profit-making, and the worldwide insurgence of oppressed people who are tearing themselves away from the imperialist grip.

In jockeying with imperialism for this or that advantage at this time, the Soviet (and Chinese) leaders are abandoning what should be their larger strategy—the unity of the camp of the workers and oppressed against outmoded, vicious, and unstable monopoly capitalism.

The fight for a socialist world moves forward—but not really in the spirit of "cooperation" between opposing social systems. That is a deception that only hurts the masses. It moves ahead as it always has—through the class struggle of worker against boss, the dispossessed against the men of property, the struggles of national liberation vs. the imperialist giants and their multinational corporations.

U.S. wants agreement on status quo

In his June 14 news briefing just before Secretary Brezhnev's visit to the U.S., Henry Kissinger noted that the detente with the Soviet Union had certain political aims to which greater trade was only a secondary consideration.

He said among other things:

"One of the principal goals of the President since he came into office has been to create a structure for peace based on the recognition by all countries that they have a stake in the preservation of the international order. . . .

"Not only do (great nuclear countries) have an obligation to avoid conflict, but they have an obligation to exercise restraint in their relation to third countries. . . .

"The Soviet Union and the United States (have) attempted to lay down a code of conduct for each other in relation to each other and in relation to third countries." (All emphasis ours—ed.)

The "third countries" are, of course, especially those which may fight for liberation from U.S. imperialism.



The Gainesville 8, members of the Vietnam Vets Against the War, have been framed up on charges that they conspired to disrupt the Republican National Convention. It is people such as these, who have protested against the war, who were the targets of Nixon's fascist national security plan. photo: VVAW-GCDC-LNS

Nixon's excuse for setting up fascist cabal: 'national security'

By NAOMI COHEN

As the evidence of White House involvement in the Watergate coverup accumulates, President Nixon has been forced to issue one statement after another to try to explain away the mounting evidence. Finally, he has used the trump card resorted to by many U.S. administrations in times of crisis—the shield of national security.

On May 22, Nixon released a statement which attempted to justify his admitted obstruction of the Watergate investigation on the grounds that national security matters were at stake. This line of reasoning, he hoped, would force an end to the questions about the activities of his administration. "National security," that sacred catchword, was supposed to awe the people into the belief that disclosure of "top secret" operations would somehow throw the whole nation into a dangerous crisis.

Nixon's statement of May 22, however, raised more questions than it answered. What were these secret operations involving national security? And how would their disclosure harm "the nation?"

SECRET POLICE ORGANIZATION

One of the security matters Nixon alluded to was an intelligence plan approved by him in 1970. The implications of this plan to expand secret police activities in the U.S. were so explosive that former White House counsel, John Dean, chose to steal these documents to use as a weapon against the Nixon administration when Dean felt that he was going to be made the scapegoat for the Watergate coverup.

On May 22, Nixon simply described this plan as an attempt to "improve coordination among the intelligence community and to

prepare evaluations and estimates on domestic intelligence." He went on to deny "any knowledge of any illegal activities by this committee."

Two weeks later, however, the New York Times printed parts of this intelligence plan. The documents showed not only that Nixon had approved "clearly illegal" actions, but also that the plan had all the earmarks of an attempt to set up a fascist-type secret police organization to spy on the people.

The plan for "domestic intelligence gathering" was proposed in July of 1970, after the massive protest demonstrations against Nixon's invasion of Cambodia and the murders of students at Jackson and Kent State Colleges. The plan would have set up a committee consisting of the heads of the FBI, CIA, National Security Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, and military counter-intelligence to oversee intensified spying on individuals and groups in the U.S. "who pose a major threat to the internal security."

This super-spy agency would have also carried out what were, according to the documents, "clearly illegal" acts, such as opening mail and burglarizing the homes of "suspects." The committee was to have operated under direct orders from the President.

According to The New York Times of June 8, Tom Charles Huston (who wrote the above-mentioned documents) informed H. R. Haldeman, "We don't want the President linked to this thing with his signature on paper (because) all hell would break loose if this thing leaks out."

(The plan was supposedly rescinded five days after Nixon approved it because of

good at is only temporarily being duplicated by Kissinger. The world proletarian revolution is riper and far more urgent, insistent, and irrepressible than was the bourgeois-democratic revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe.

Furthermore, the objective breakdown and inner contradictions of the capitalist-imperialist system are now far greater than those of the feudal empires Metternich so deftly united against the revolution.

Nevertheless, though Kissinger is destined to fail in his strategy at containing the revolution, it is important to keep in

the opposition of FBI Director Hoover. Whether this plan has been replaced by an even more diabolical scheme, or whether its objectives have been carried out anyway is impossible to know right now.)

WHO WAS NIXON PROTECTING?

When parts of the secret intelligence plan were revealed, it became evident that Nixon's plot not only did not protect the vast majority of the people, but in fact posed a dangerous threat to their rights. It was devised to spy on groups or individuals who protested the vicious policies of the government in Indochina and against poor people here at home. Its special targets were groups, like the Black Panther Party, which grew out of the needs of the oppressed and working people to organize against the growing repression and exploitation of the capitalist system as a whole.

While millions of people were protesting against the war in Vietnam, Nixon and his cohorts were plotting to take the very right of protest away from them by saying they were a threat to national security. Hiding behind the cloak of "national security," Nixon was really protecting the tiny minority of wealthy bankers, corporate heads, and generals in whose interests the war in Indochina was (and still is) being fought.

STRIKEBREAKERS, WAR MAKERS

The appeal for support on the grounds of national security has always been used to try to rally the people behind the reactionary policies of the capitalist government. In 1970 it was mostly students who were in the streets protesting, but the same terms were used to justify the murder of hundreds of Black people when they rose up in cities across the country in the 1960s to protest grinding poverty and racism.

In the past, "national security" has been used to break workers' strikes. And the same false argument will be used against workers once more when they begin to protest, in an organized way, against the inflation, speedup, and unemployment that have hit them so hard in the last few years.

"National security" has also been used to justify every U.S. war of aggression, like the one in Indochina. While war profiteers reaped fortunes from government military contracts, tens of thousands of GIs were sent to their slaughter in Vietnam—all in the name of national security.

THEIR NATION AND OURS

Clearly, the "nation" Nixon so often invokes does not mean the working people, the poor, the Black, Chicano, or Native American peoples who live in the U.S. The nation he refers to is the nation of billionaires who own all the means of production and reap the profits from the workers' labor. This land belongs to them!

When Nixon speaks about national security or what "our country" needs, he does not mean us—the working and oppressed people. He means them—the super-rich whom he serves.

The only patriotism we can have is patriotism to our class.

mind what his real goals are. While he talks with Le Duc Tho in Paris about a ceasefire for Vietnam, or when he goes to Peking to speak with Chou En-lai, or when he is in Moscow seeing Brezhnev, his aim is to defeat the revolutionary struggle and the socialist countries. His aim is to plot counter-revolution, not to seal any lasting detente. His tactics may sometimes be different from those of the war-mad Pentagon generals, but the system he seeks to defend and perpetuate is the same system of exploitation and world conquest that they are so desperately trying to save.



WATER



American Nazis celebrate Hitler's birthday. Att. \$5,000 to help reelect Nixon in 1972.

Nixon fund to win Wall

By ANDY STAPP

The June 7 Washington Post revealed that the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP) gave the American Nazi Party \$5,000 last fall. The Post got the story from the Senate Watergate Committee, who heard it in closed session from Hugh Sloan, treasurer of CREEP. In late October 1971, then Attorney General John Mitchell, Jeb Stuart Magruder (a high-ranking CREEP official), and a group of unidentified aides met with Glen Parker, a member of the American Nazi Party.

Parker told the Washington Post, "Mitchell started the conversation. He said he heard there was a way to remove Wallace

Getting out of j

When the prisoners in New York City's Tombs rose up in rebellion nearly two years ago, it was brought out that nearly every one of them was there without ever having been convicted of anything and some had served as much as two years awaiting trial because they had no money for bail.

But when former Attorney General John N. Mitchell was arraigned on May 21 for taking a \$200,000 bribe from Robert L. Vesco for the Republican National Committee, he didn't have to pay any bail at all!

This multimillionaire veteran of the highest law office in the United States, one of the principal architects of Nixon's "law and order" program (as well as Watergate!), was released "on his own recognizance."



SHOW NIXON THE GATE

—Kissinger and detente

(Continued from page 6)

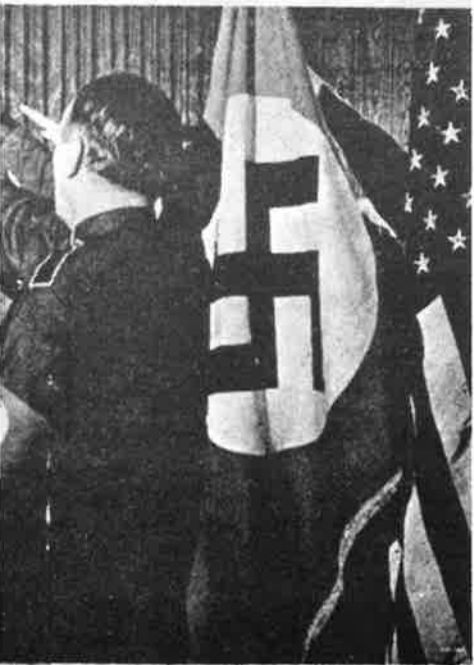
what imperialism wants without war, if they can get "A World Restored."

THEY CAN'T GET IT, BUT—

Of course, 1973 is not 1815. And the balance-of-power act that Metternich was so



WATERGATE



day. Attorney General John Mitchell gave them

Wallace used Nazis to get vote

from the ballot in California. He said they had run a poll between Muskie, Nixon, and Wallace that showed that without Wallace, four-fifths of the Wallace vote would go to Nixon. He emphasized that they thought they were in trouble, and that Nixon especially wanted to win California."

Mitchell's scheme was to knock Wallace out of the California election by maneuvering Wallace voters registered with the American Independent Party into re-registering as Republicans. Then they could vote in the primaries against Republican candidates who had not taken a stand against "bussing." If enough of the Wallaceites left the AIP, Wallace's party

would lose its place on the ballot in November and the racist vote would go to Nixon.

"Around mid-November," the Post article continues, "Parker and Robert Walters, an advertising man who played a key role in the attempt to re-register Wallace voters from the American Independent Party to the Republican Party, turned to the American Nazis for help."

"Parker, a member of the Nazi Party, and Walters met with Joseph Tommasi in mid-November 1971 and offered him \$5,000 if he would use some of his storm troopers as registrars. Tommasi, 22, who runs the southern California branch of the Nazi Party out of a swastika-decorated frame house in El Monte, a suburb of Los Angeles, confirmed the offer when called by the Washington Post. He said that a group of about 20 of his men, dressed neatly in civilian clothes, fanned out in the area, carrying registration lists denoting AIP members' homes."

"The \$5,000 paid to Tommasi came from Hugh Sloan, Jr., treasurer of the Committee to Re-elect the President."

The American Nazi Party, of course, represents the most vicious filth on the U.S. political scene. The American Nazi Party calls for the gassing of Jewish people to solve the so-called "Jewish Problem" the same way Hitler did in Europe.

Both Nixon and John Mitchell have been familiar faces at Israel Bond dinners. Nixon himself has praised Israel to the skies while he has armed it with the most modern weapons against its Arab neighbors and the oppressed Palestinian people. He never publicly mentions Israel's service to U.S. oil imperialism in the Middle East, but claims he supports the Tel Aviv regime because of his "love for the Jewish people."

Now that Nixon has been caught giving thousands of dollars to the American Nazi Party, the most deadly enemies of the Jewish people, it seems a good time to review both Nixon's support for Israel and the support of Zionists like Golda Meir for Nixon.

of jail is easy...

Assistant U.S. Attorney John R. Wing asked Federal Judge John M. Cannella to release Mitchell and his buddy, former Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans, on \$1,000 bonds.

The judge denied the motion and released them on no bond whatever.

Thus, if you have millions, you never have to go to the Tombs, because you have the bail to pay. But on top of that, you don't have to pay the bail, either, because you have the millions!

Furthermore, if you were the head of the whole legal system that punishes "crime in the streets" and shoots down rebelling Black and Latin prisoners, you continue to be honored and sought after by the reporters for your opinions on Watergate, international politics, etc., etc.

On top of that, you get assigned a judge for your ultimate trial who can hardly be disposed against you or your class. In this case, the judge will be Lee P. Gagliardi, a lawyer from Larchmont, N.Y., named by Nixon on the recommendation of Senator James Buckley, Conservative-Republican of New York State.

Robert L. Vesco, the lesser-known man who gave the \$200,000 in the first place, is thought to be sunning himself in Costa Rica. His problem is a two-hundred-million-dollar discrepancy in the accounts of his mutual funds company, Investors Overseas Limited.

What was in Bremer's apartment?

JUNE 21—In Howard Hunt's testimony before a recent closed-door session of the Senate Watergate Committee, he revealed that he was ordered to Milwaukee an hour after the shooting of George Wallace to break into the apartment of Arthur Bremer, the would-be assassin.

Hunt's lawyer, who confirmed the story in June 21 with the Washington Post, couldn't remember why the White House (the orders had come from Presidential Counsel Charles Colson) was so interested in what might be in Bremer's apartment. We can only guess at this point.

However, this remarkable confession adds another link to the chain of circumstantial evidence connecting the Nixon campaign with an attempt to eliminate Wallace. It is known that the Republican Party authorized the expenditure of \$400,000 in 1970 to try and defeat Wallace in the Alabama primary for governor, in order to scuttle his presidential aspirations.

In the last primaries, the Committee to Re-Elect the President even hired members of the Nazi party to try and win over the Wallace vote in California (see article this page).

Immediately after the Wallace shooting, Workers World had this to say about its political significance (May 25, 1972):

"There is an apparent contradiction in



Youth Against War & Fascism participates in June 16 march from Watergate to the Justice Department, protesting continued U.S. aggression in Indochina. WW photo: Ed

Another militarist goes to the White House

Look who's replacing Erlichman!

As one "team" of Nixon-appointed White House officials has been retired, perhaps to face jail sentences, because of the Watergate scandals, another group has been brought in to take its place. With Nixon in a supposedly "penitent" mood, it might be thought that these new men would be the above-board, fair-minded types of individuals that the civics classes tell us make good politicians.

But the pattern that is emerging with Nixon's new White House appointments tends to be heavier on the cold-blooded, hawkish side. In particular, he has replaced H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, his two closest advisors, with men whose connections have all been with the military—and the Pentagon, it should be remembered, is the biggest Murder Incorporated in the world.

First, he signed on General Alexander Haig, who, as Workers World pointed out in

the last issue, is a four-star general who brings his military bias right into the White House staff. Only after much pressure did Haig announce he will "resign" his Army position. Haig will serve as Nixon's left-hand man.

Then he picked his right-hand man—Melvin R. Laird, the new Counselor to the President for Domestic Affairs. Laird has been with Nixon before, of course, as Secretary of Defense, and his face is instantly associated with the atrocities perpetrated against the Indochinese people.

But now he's going to be presiding over domestic affairs! Why does Nixon need a man with Laird's deep military connections for such a role?

HIS JOB: CUT WAGES

One clue may be provided by U.S. News & World Report, which thinks Laird's major interest will be the government's economic policy, and stresses that he "is known to be personally in favor of tighter controls on wages and prices." Workers can read this as meaning that Laird is for pursuing even a tougher policy against the standard of living, which has been falling steadily for the last couple of years.

If U.S. bosses are planning a greater assault against the workers, is it surprising that they would want a man well entrenched with the military to push for this goal?

Laird will have far greater powers than his predecessor, John D. Ehrlichman. He has both Cabinet status and a seat on the National Security Council. What is even more important, he is backed by the biggest oligarchs in the U.S. ruling class.

GROOMED BY ROCKEFELLER

According to Newsweek, he was pressed to accept this White House position by no less than Ronald Reagan, Nelson Rockefeller, Hugh Scott, and Gerald Ford. Rockefeller has already groomed the man who masterminds U.S. foreign policy—Henry Kissinger. Now a Rockefeller man will also be in the White House directing domestic policy.

Laird, as Secretary of Defense (which is a euphemism for Minister of War), must have had big plans to defeat the liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people and restore profits and "business as usual" to Southeast Asia. But the unrelenting struggle of the Indochinese people threw a monkey wrench into those plans.

Laird is now helping to arm the U.S. ruling class for a period of greater class struggle at home. Whatever the plans he is presently drawing up, the workers and oppressed in this country can't afford to let him carry them out.

Open letter to the Jewish people

This letter first appeared in the Bulletin of the Organization of Arab Students in the U.S. and Canada, May 1973.

Brothers and Sisters, fellow victims of imperialism and racism. You are probably the people who suffered the most from the blows of those decadent forces. More so than the Vietnamese people, the Algerian people,

the black Americans—your fellow victims. During the late 19th century your fathers and grandfathers, faced with pogroms and persecution in Eastern Europe under the tsarist yoke, migrated in large numbers towards the advanced industrial Western countries where they lived in the Ghettos of New York, Vienna, and Berlin, side by side with other workers, trying to sell their labor for a living.

In 1929 capitalism faced its great depression. This depression was felt

especially hard in Germany, the have-not among capitalist nations in terms of colonies at the time. German capitalism was on the verge of collapse because of the growing workers' movement. At the time when the great Barons of German industry were about ready to collapse, they pulled their last card out of their sleeve—Fascism (that is, the form capitalism takes when it's under pressure).

Adolf Hitler, their man, was skillfully able to play the divide-to-rule game by pitting Jewish workers against German workers, using the tools of racism—similar to the way the poor white in the U.S. sees the poor black as his enemy through institutional racism. The Jewish people paid dearly with six million dead, innocent scapegoats of an irrational beast that strikes ferociously when cornered (witness Vietnam).

Brothers and Sisters, why did the Zionist leader Rudolf Kastner cooperate with Eichmann in 1944 to allow a thousand of the wealthiest Jews to escape to Switzerland

in exchange for coaxing 800,000 reluctant Hungarian Jews to the trains to Auschwitz?

Brothers and Sisters, why did America refuse to give the Germans trucks in exchange for six million Jewish lives? Why did the allies not bomb the railroads to Dachau and Auschwitz? (It was proven that they bombed a chemical plant two miles from the death camp in broad daylight). Why didn't the Palmach (the Israeli shock battalion) do a daring raid behind German lines and blow up a death chamber, for instance, during W.W.II?

Why was so little done to save the Jews in that greatest moment of agony by both the Zionists and the allies? Who are the true friends of the Jewish people?

Brothers and Sisters, today in your name and with U.S. help the Zionist establishment in Israel is committing atrocities against our people. In Gaza 400,000 of our people are in a large concentration camp, our villages are napalmed, collective punishment and torture are carried out in abundance. Today the Israelis have established a Jewish ghetto in the Middle East that can only survive with the imperialists' help—that same system that killed six million of your people. Today, Israel stands with the reactionary regimes in the Middle East—against any progressive people's movement in the area. It has become the bulwark of the decadent imperialist system that is today concentrating its thrust against our people to keep his oil taps running.

Is this the answer to the Jewish question? Isn't it ironic that you, the victims, are today siding with your persecutors (through a state that speaks in your name)?

Brothers and Sisters, our enemy is one, the answer is to unite—Jew and Arab should fight side by side in the Middle East against the Husseins, the Nixons, and the Meirs. Join us, join the wretched of the earth in their just struggle for a better world to live in.

LACKAWANNA, N.Y., June 8—Over 50 people, half of them Arabs, attended tonight's meeting called by the Middle East Committee of Youth Against War & Fascism, on the anniversary of the June 1967 war, on "The Case for Palestine." After the talks, given by members of the Committee, many of the people present from the Arab community in Lackawanna, just outside of Buffalo, participated in spirited discussion and helped raise over \$50 to send to further the struggle in Palestine.

WW photo.



Gays hit Landers' slanders

CHICAGO—Ann Landers' "advice" column is published nationwide, and it reflects the kind of narrow-minded bigotry and self-righteous arrogance that are typical of bourgeois "professionals." Her column shows little understanding of the real problems of real people. Instead, it perpetuates very reactionary ideas, such as the idea that many people are "evil" (she never goes into the social conditions behind individual actions).

Landers has made it clear on numerous occasions what she thinks of homosexuality. According to her, gay people are "unnatural and sick." She thus seeks to resuscitate an old idea which is being increasingly undermined as more and more unprejudiced information becomes available on the subject. In reality, the ability of so many gay people to lead constructive and productive lives in spite of all the persecution heaped on them would tend to suggest that, rather than being sick, they must be very strong.

And the effect of an attitude like Landers' is that it justifies the oppression which is the standard fare of people who are openly gay. It also perpetuates the division between gay and straight, which is largely artificial.

When gay people are made to seem bizarre or abnormal, the possibility of unity between gays and straights for struggle around their common problems and against the class enemy becomes more remote.

With all these ideas in mind, the Chicago Gay Caucus of Youth Against War & Fascism organized a demonstration on May 26 to show unified opposition by gays and straights to Ann Landers' antihomosexual columns. The demonstration was endorsed by 20 organizations and was the first gay protest to march through the Loop—the downtown shopping area of Chicago. "Ann Landers—we won't take your slanders!" chanted the demonstrators as they reached the John Hancock Building where Ann Landers lives.

The billionaire class uses sexual exploitation and sexist ideas routinely, both to increase its profits and to keep the masses of people divided and confused. Gay people are beginning to challenge these reactionary practices and attitudes and in so doing are helping to undermine the rule of the sexist billionaire class.

STONEWALL MEANS FIGHT BACK!
SMASH GAY OPPRESSION!

demands are met only through difficult struggles.

The most important difference between the Cuban and U.S. factories is the attitude of the workers. The Cuban workers know that they are producing appliances to meet the needs of their people, and they work hard because they know that their work is a necessary and noble part of developing Cuba's socialist society. We workers in the U.S. also work hard, but we do so because we're forced to, because the company wants to squeeze as much profit out of us as it can.

Let's struggle to bring the gains of the socialist revolution to our class in the United States!

—Nixon el político

(De pág. 16)

al superpatriotismo de esa sección de gentes en EEUU que pueden ser dragadas detrás del sistema militar.

Ese fué el significado de su discurso el Día de las Fuerzas Armadas. Ese fue el significado de su gran fiesta para los prisioneros de guerra (POWs). Ese fue el significado de su algo ebria apelación a patriotismo.

Bajo estos cimientos, el cantar Dios Salve America (en dúo con su compositor Irving Berlin) tuvo mucha mas nota siniestra que ordinariamente hubiera tenido. Su superpatriotismo y su izamiento de bandera a nombre diz que de la "seguridad nacional" no fue

para mejorar su anotación en las encuestas Gallup y Harris.

Fueron un aviso a los liberales (y a todo el mundo) que si tratan de interferir (acusarlo) él buscará el apoyo de los militares.

Claro está ningún individuo puede planear y efectuar un golpe militar de la noche a la mañana. Ningún individuo ni tan siquiera el Presidente puede dirigir un golpe si toda la clase capitalista se opone. Pero en este caso de ninguna forma toda la clase capitalista se opone.

La verdad es que Watergate mismo—eso es los eventos que llevaron a la presente crisis—ya poseen ciertos elementos de un atentado de un golpe militar.

Habiendo ido tan lejos como fueron en Watergate, ¿hesitará la claqué de Nixon de ir aún mas lejos especialmente si una determinada sección de la clase capitalista continúan apoyándoles?

PHILIPPINES

Green Berets shore up Marcos' martial law

By MIKE SORIANO

The Nixon administration isn't the only government wracked with crises at this time. The U.S.-puppet President of the Philippines, Ferdinand Marcos, is having problems also.

The depth of the crisis was spotlighted by the May 14 resignation of Ruperto Baliao, Philippine Acting Consul General to Los Angeles. Mr. Baliao had been a diplomat of the Philippines for 25 years and was about to receive a promotion and transfer. The reason for his resignation and defection was his opposition to martial law in the Philippines.

After nine months of martial law, there are 10,000 political prisoners in concentration camps that dot the islands.

Marcos has tried to jail as much of his political opposition as possible—not the real criminals who are now at large in the Philippines, but trade union leaders, student activists, liberals, etc.

The economy "is in the doldrums," reports the Wall Street Journal. Unemployment has risen to 12 percent nationally; in the Greater Manila area it is 16 percent. Marcos has declared the whole of the Philippines a "land reform area" and has issued the cry of "land to the tiller" (provided, of course, the land does not belong to the government, one of the foreign corporations, or one of the 800 ruling families).

Marcos's "New Society" holds nothing new for the masses of Filipino people, ex-

—Cubans work for themselves

(Continued from page 16)

and free resort vacations, are awarded and determined by workers' assemblies. The plant administration is made up of representatives from the trade union, the party, and the party youth, all of whose members are elected by the workers. This control by the workers contrasts sharply with the situation at Hotpoint and at all capitalist factories, where workers'

Campora election sets off popular upsurge

By P. MEISNER

JUNE 17—There can be no doubt about the progressive character of some of the first measures taken by the newly elected government of Argentina. The Campora government, which took office on May 25, immediately passed a general amnesty bill that freed some 500 political prisoners incarcerated since 1966 by the brutal military junta of Argentina.

Campora has called for the nationalization of key industries and large banks (seven banks were just nationalized last week) now in the hands of imperialist powers, namely, the U.S. Campora also gave immediate diplomatic recognition to the government of Cuba and East Germany and intends to give recognition to the governments of North Korea, China, North Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, and the exiled Cambodian government of Norodom Sihanouk.

The Campora government also moved to reverse Argentina's rampant rate of inflation (near 80 percent in 1972) by freezing many prices and even ordering as much as a 30 percent reduction in meat prices. All these measures can only be interpreted as a definite setback to U.S. imperialist domination over Latin America and its lackeys in the Argentinian bourgeoisie and ultra-right military.

But despite the popularity of the Campora government, as indicated by the 49 percent vote received by the Peronist candidate (28 percent higher than the second-place candidate), there is wide disagreement inside and outside the Peronist movement concerning the correct road to economic emancipation of Argentina's oppressed classes. The moderate, conservative-nationalist wing of the Peronist movement is represented by Peron himself, Campora, the labor bureaucracy, ex-President Frondizi, and the General Economic Confederation (a government-employer association). It is this wing that has negotiated all along with the military "gorillas," but mass pressure defeated many of their planned compromises.

The left wing of the Peronist movement includes many local union leaders and rank and file, the Peronist Youth, and Peronist guerrilla groups, such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Montoneros. While giving complete, unconditional support to Campora's election, this faction is more anti-imperialist, anticapitalist, and prosocialist than the faction led by Peron and Campora.

ERP GIVES CRITICAL SUPPORT

The most significant force outside of,

and to the left of the Peronist movement is the PRT (Revolutionary Workers Party) and its military arm, the ERP (Revolutionary Army of the People). The PRT takes a position of critical support toward the Campora regime, that is, support whenever the government takes anti-imperialist and progressive measures. The PRT and ERP are nevertheless highly critical of the Campora leadership. In a recent statement given to the press, the ERP stated:

"The government Dr. Campora will take over represents the popular will. We respect this will and our organization will not attack the new government unless it attacks the people of the guerrillas. But our organization will continue armed struggle against the monopolies and the counter-revolutionary armed forces."

The ERP has carried out guerrilla actions in the last year, including several kidnappings of high officers in the Argentine military and executives of imperialist corporations operating in Argentina. Some of those kidnapped were executed in retaliation for the infamous and cold-blooded massacre by the military "gorillas" of 16 political prisoners in the Trelew Naval base last August.

The most dramatic action taken by the ERP recently was to force the Ford subsidiary in Argentina to give over \$1 million for expanding hospital care and the distribution of medical supplies to the workers and oppressed of Argentina.

While many analogies have been made between the Campora and Allende governments, the Campora government faces a much more politicized, active, and right-wing military than Allende does in Chile at the present time. It should also be pointed out again that the military in Argentina has had direct control of the government since 1966, thereby making military intervention against the Campora government even more likely in Argentina than in Chile. On the other hand, Campora may moderate his policies enough to keep the "gorillas" from carrying out another coup.

But regardless of how much Allende may be to the left of Campora, the critical question is whether the mass organizations will be ready for the inevitable class showdown against the native bourgeoisie, imperialism, and the military. And whether Campora and Allende join in or not, the oppressed classes in both Argentina and Chile must be armed politically and militarily (the ERP in Argentina, like the MIR in Chile, calls for the formation of popular militias) if they are to survive a counterrevolutionary onslaught.

Philippines, with two to three billion dollars invested there and more on the way. This investment is protected by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), who are virtually on the payroll of Washington. Their job is to prevent the liberation movement from winning back the land for the people.

With the U.S. defeat in Vietnam, the use of the Philippines as a base of operations and as a stepping stone to the rest of Asia is of vital importance to the imperialists. They want Marcos to do anything necessary to preserve U.S. control. Over a half-million people have been made refugees by the regime's military operations against the liberation forces. Napalming, strafings, and bombings are regular occurrences. The New York Times has reported that "Special Forces teams of the U.S. Army have been quietly conducting 'civic action' exercises...throughout the country" along with the AFP. And now a new U.S. ambassador to the Philippines has been found—William Sullivan—who became well known for his role as "ambassador" to Laos where he, along with the Central Intelligence Agency, organized Meo tribespeople as U.S. mercenary troops against the liberation forces

ERP guerrillas see continued struggle

Following are excerpts from a recent interview with a representative of the ERP (Revolutionary Army of the People) of Argentina published in Chile Hoy, an independent leftwing magazine in Chile.

Chile Hoy: How do you characterize FREJULI (the Peronist coalition) and the Campora government?

ERP: We are not unaware that in the heart of Peronism there are important progressive and revolutionary popular sectors that make it explosive, but this shouldn't fool us, because what predominates in Peronism, and even more in FREJULI, is its bourgeois character. For in its leadership, the parliamentary government of Campora will represent all the interests of the capitalist class.

CH: How can the massive popular vote for FREJULI be explained?

ERP: For us it reflects, at the same time, the repudiation of the military dictatorship and the persistence of the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie. It is necessary to remember that the masses were only able to choose from among bourgeois variants in the electoral arrangement that the dictatorship structured. Among the bourgeois candidates, the majority of the working class opted for the FREJULI, which had based its campaign on a furious and productive confrontation with the military government and on pro-guerrilla arguments.

CH: We imagine that the Campora government will not be the ideal government en-

visaged by the military. Can we disregard the possibility of a coup d'etat?

ERP: It is certain that this parliamentary government will not enjoy the complete confidence of the military, which has accepted the Campora government as the lesser evil and as a transition to try to detain the advance of the revolutionary forces, principally that of the guerrilla organizations. The military coup will remain latent, with coup intentions growing in direct proportion to the broadening of mass mobilizations.

CH: Could the continuation of guerrilla action at this time serve as a pretext to the sectors of the extreme right in the armed forces for not overthrowing the government of Campora?

ERP: As far as we are concerned, the elections were, if you wish, an event of almost secondary importance. The very attitude of the masses—even while supporting the FREJULI—demonstrated, up until shortly before the elections, a total indifference to the electoral circus. If perhaps the most backward sectors of the working class and certain sectors of the petty bourgeoisie hoped that through the elections power would be transferred to the people, the majority, and above all the vanguard, realizes that the road to popular and labor power in Argentina is prolonged revolutionary warfare. And revolutionary warfare is not going to be brought to a halt because of this electoral event, to the contrary, it will be intensified, since we see at this time the military is in retreat, in confusion.



Washington demonstration against martial law in the Philippines.

WW photo: Mike

of Laos. He also directed the U.S. bombing of Laos, which was under the operational command of the CIA, right from the U.S. embassy.

The liberation forces refuse to be stopped. Guerrilla actions are a daily occurrence. Almost 20 U.S. "advisors" have been killed. In Mindanao, the southern part of the Philippines, the liberation forces control most of the area, including a Goodrich rubber plantation, which the guerrillas have expropriated.

Now the struggle against Marcos's martial law has been extended to the U.S., where Filipino nationals are organizing protest activities. On June 9, just three days before Philippines Independence Day (the day in 1898 when the Republic of the Philippines was declared, following the defeat of 350 years of Spanish colonialist rule), a protest march and rally took place in Washington, D.C. Two hundred people from the National Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines and their supporters, including a delegation from Youth Against War & Fascism, demonstrated for several hours demanding an end to martial law, im-

mediate restoration of all civil liberties, release of all political prisoners, and an end to all U.S. military, economic, and technical aid to the Marcos dictatorship.

Some Filipinos wore masks to avoid being identified by Marcos's secret police, while others openly defied the regime.

At a rally, speakers exposed the extension of martial law to Filipinos in the U.S. The Marcos regime is demanding a 2 percent tax on the gross yearly income of all Filipino nationals working in the U.S. It has also assembled the beginnings of a wanted list of Filipinos in the U.S. who have been active in exposing and opposing martial law. The regime will seek their extradition to face the concentration camps of the Philippines.

A "New Society" can be built in the Philippines—but it will take the Philippine independence liberation forces to do it. This society will be organized, not in the interests of the greedy U.S. corporations, but in the interests of the masses of workers and peasants of the Philippines. The islands will yet become a "stepping stone" to a world free of capitalist exploitation and oppression.

Armed Deacons defend Southern woodworkers

By CAL BONNER

"We've stuck together better now than at any time since the late sixties," Brother Henry Amos, Black union steward and co-founder of the Deacons for Defense and Justice, told *Workers World*. The degree of unity the brother mentioned is needed to meet the recurring threats of the fascist Ku Klux Klan and other ultra-right wing groups which for so long have attempted to obliterate the democratic rights of Black and poor white people in the northern Louisiana parishes.

The Deacons for Defense and Justice are an all-Black self-defense group formed in the U.S. Deep South and chartered by the state of Louisiana (its place of origin) in the spring of 1965. The civil rights movement, with its demand for equal access to the then-segregated institutions existing in the Deep South, was then at its peak, and police harassment and attacks by fascists upon movement people were an ever-present reality. Throughout the South, groups such as the Ku Klux Klan and their sheriff and deputy-sheriff cronies were murdering Black people and white progressives.

Police-fascist collusion left no other alternative for Black people but to engage in disciplined, armed self-defense. The overwhelming majority of rural people keep arms. Deacon chapters swiftly grew in Bogalusa and Jonesboro, Louisiana, and spread throughout the Deep South. By the end of the summer of 1964 there were, according to Deacons' President Charles Sims, some 50 to 60 self-defense units in five Deep South states.

The Brothers, many of them Korean War veterans, were and are prepared to give their all to the cause of dignity and safety for the oppressed Black community. The organizing turned the tide in many areas against racist terror. Quite a few white racist and fascist scum met their long-delayed deaths at the hands of a strong and militant Black community.

One particular case I remember occurred in Bogalusa, Louisiana, where a young fascist attempted to attack a Black sister participating in a demonstration in that southeast Louisiana city of 30,000. A 16-year-old Deacon saw the danger and summarily dispatched the attacker. He was later acquitted of charges of murder due to the mobilization of the Black community.

In Jonesboro, in the summer of 1964, Louisiana state troopers (42 percent are members of one fascist organization or another) led a demonstration of robed and hooded fascist scum through the Black community of Jonesboro, Louisiana. This was, of course, protested in the most appropriate manner and ultimately resulted in one WASP nightrider having his side blown off by Brother Elmo Jacobs, a Deacon and a worker at the local paper mill.

Since that time, the Klan scum have had a very "low profile" in areas policed and covered by the Deacons.

Now the Deacons are helping in Black-white union organizing in the Deep South. One of the most persistent and united struggles is taking place now in northern Louisiana. And again, Blacks are leading the way, this time in the organizing of plywood and sawmill plants which had until recently never been unionized.

"The defeat of the Klan was a victory for all us working people, black and white," said Brother Amos, now a union shop steward (Affiliated United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners AFL-CIO) at the Louisiana Plywood plant in Dodson, Louisiana. The union was brought in after a tremendous strike at this plant owned by William Amy, a "lieutenant of industry" who owns a chain of such plants throughout the pine woods regions of Louisiana and California. Unity between the Black and white workers won tremendous gains in the organizing effort, and is a crucial factor in the soon-to-come unionization of the Dodson



photo: Southern Patriot

sawmill, which, exploits over 100 workers.

But this unity and the organizing efforts of Black and white labor militants throughout the Deep South may be short lived unless supported. Already, there are signs that some die-hard, nonlocal members of the anti-labor and racist Ku Klux Klan are attempting to whip up white racism. In Jonesboro recently, 50 to 100 hooded and unhooded scum marched down the main street to protest the recent election victory of progressive working-class Blacks to the Jackson Parish School Board and the local Police Jury.

A few pointy-headed fools were also reported at a crossburning ritual in an open field in Tannehill, Louisiana, between Dodson and Winfield. But these anti-labor goons for the system have failed to intimidate the labor militants. When asked of his impression of the recent incidents, Brother Amos answered "We're not worried about these guys. They'd be unfortunate to be caught within firing range of any of us, since the law does allow for self-defense against hooded figures."

The struggle to extend the rights of workers and oppressed people continues in the small towns and villages as well as the megalopolis of the world. Since the sawmill workers must depend on the meager earnings of their family and relatives, funds are urgently needed. Please send what you can to: Brother Henry Amos, Deacons for Defense and Justice, Drawer B, Jonesboro, Louisiana 71251.

N.O. police shot Black student

NEW ORLEANS—On African Liberation Day, May 26, an unarmed Black student was shot in the chest. At approximately 4:00 p.m., the student at Southern University in New Orleans was shot point blank in the chest by a racist would-be killer belonging to the infamous New Orleans Felony Action Squad. The incident occurred after the pig, dressed as a hippie, provoked an argument with the brother. The victim, who had been on the African Liberation Day march here, survived the murder attempt.

The Felony Action Squad had shot another Black youth some two weeks before. The SUNO campus was the scene of a successful student-worker boycott last fall, which, in conjunction with similar actions on the Baton Rouge campus (SUBR) and at Grambling College paralyzed the oppressive, racist-run Louisiana State school system.

At SUBR 2 students were killed November 16 when police invaded the campus. The incident was captured on film and led to a community-organized investigation which exposed the cold-blooded murders.

The hidden history of the Civil War

By VICTOR BESSON

"Who would be free, must himself (herself) strike the blow!" Byron

Today's Black-wielded hammerblows against the anvil of oppression are forging a link in the long chain of freedom struggles whose origins sprang from the earliest efforts to enslave and whose last link, when finally clanged out, will sound the death knell of U.S. imperialism.

One of the links forged in a dramatic period of U.S. history, the Civil War, will afford a brief example of intense struggle on a mass scale that raised the universal struggle for freedom to a higher level.

The Black people in the pre-Civil War South fought from inside the belly of the beast and forced the Southern ruling class to use 100,000 home guard troops to defend itself from sabotage, assassination, arson, guerrilla warfare, and other forms of struggle waged by Black slaves. Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy, lost his official residence in Richmond, Virginia, to a fire set by his Black domestic workers.

Many Black people saw a chance to escape from slavery in the changing situation, and they did, about 500,000 strong. Men, women, children, grandmothers, cousins, all fled in search of freedom, despite certain torture and perhaps death if they were caught.

Many other Blacks throughout the South formed guerrilla bands which struck at the enemy and then retreated. One Southern newspaper, *The Examiner*, referring to two counties in North Carolina, put it this way, "...there are said to be from five to six hundred Negroes, who are not in the regular military organization of the Yankees, but who, outlawed and disowned by their masters, lead the lives of bandits, roving the countryside with fire and committing all sorts of horrible crimes upon the inhabitants..." (But enslaving human beings—that was no crime!)

Today every Northern town with a sizable Black population has its Lincoln school inside the ghetto. This is meant as a reminder from the petty officials to the Black people that thanks must be given to "The Great Emancipator." But in the words of the historian Benjamin Quarles, "...the Proclamation was merely an accessory

after the fact, for Lincoln did not initiate the movement to free the Blacks; rather, he caught up with it."

BLACK REGIMENTS TURNED THE TIDE

It was not until the summer of 1862 that Blacks were permitted (after much agitation) to don army uniforms and fight in major battles. They were paid \$7 a month while white soldiers were paid \$13. It took a long time for Northern leaders (who saw the war as a struggle for the supremacy of industrial capitalism) to accept what Karl Marx (who was fighting for international working class revolution) pointed out, "A single Negro regiment would have a remarkable effect on Southern nerves."

One Northern general, Rufus Saxton, paid this tribute to the 200,000 armed Black troops: "In every action the Negro troops have behaved with the utmost bravery. Never in a single instance have I learned that they have flinched."

Colonel Thomas Higginson, the white commander of a Black regiment, had this to say: "No officer in the regiment now doubts that the key to the successful prosecution of this war lies in the unlimited employment of Black troops. It would have been madness to attempt with the bravest white troops what I have successfully accomplished with Black ones."

The Union Navy also had a high proportion of Black sailors—25 percent.

The shadow of fear generated by the Black external and internal war against the Confederacy still haunts the ruling class today. They know that Black people have the least stake in the preservation of capitalism.

Karl Marx, who shaped our weapons of class consciousness and class struggle, also left us with the reminder, "Labor with white skin cannot emancipate itself where labor with a Black skin is branded."

The end of chattel slavery for Black people did not usher in freedom. It was replaced by capitalist wage slavery, compounded by racist and national oppression.

But the Black people are forging another link in the long chain of struggle in the only way that can bring real freedom—by themselves striking the blow.

They must be good for sumpin'—scabbing, maybe?

By a Chicago Steelworker

The foreman where I work (U.S. Steel, Chicago South Works) all refer to the steel mill as "their" mill, taking credit for all the work and blaming the delays and breakdowns on the workers. But where would they be without us workers, and who really keeps the steel rolling?

Last week, three crane machinists and five riggers replaced two bridge wheels on an overhead 100-ton crane. The riggers moved the old wheels from the crane and the new wheels (which had been repaired by shop workers) up to the crane, while the crane machinists disassembled and reassembled the wheels to and from the crane. After the wheels were bolted in place and to the drive shaft, two oilers greased up the crane and the crane operator began running the crane.

It is very impressive to watch a crew of riggers in action, since one wrong move in the process of moving a heavy wheel 100 feet up and down, and placing it in the proper position, could result in a serious injury. The whole crew of workers knew what moves were to be made, the position of hoist, cables, and pulleys and pitched together in a

real teamwork effort to complete the job.

The foreman had nothing to do with the work and wouldn't even climb up on the crane. He stayed down on the ground yelling up useless instructions and trying to speed us up. But we worked at our own speed, since we were the ones actually doing the work. Afterwards, the foreman gave himself a pat on the back for a "job" well done. But it isn't him, or his boss buddies, but the workers who keep the mill going.

The crane operators and machinists had been telling the foremen for three weeks that the wheels needed to be replaced. And in those three weeks, three bridge motors burned out, causing us to replace them three times unnecessarily. For three weeks, the crane men had to run the faulty crane and the maintenance workers had to make trips up to the crane to tighten loosened bolts and make repairs caused by the bad wheels.

Workers do all the work necessary to keep the mill going: without us, the mill would shut down. Yet the foremen and bosses take all the credit, treat us like serfs, and draw their salaries from our labor, like parasites.

Who needs them?

They died rather than aid anti-Soviet hysteria



By BOB McCUBBIN

"I consider your crime worse than murder. . . . I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding fifty thousand and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country."

These are the words of Judge Irving R. Kaufman who presided at the espionage trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell in the spring of 1951. He uttered them in court on April 5 of that year and then proceeded to pass sentence on the Rosenbergs: death by electrocution. As a "co-conspirator," Morton Sobell received a 30-year sentence.

Testimony to the railroading tactics of the judge and the flimsy character of the prosecution's case is the fact that mass circulation of the trial record proved to be a powerful weapon in the years following the trial in persuading large numbers of people of the innocence of the Rosenbergs and Sobell. For the two-year period between the sentencing of the Rosenbergs and their execution, strenuous legal efforts were made by defense attorneys to have the convictions reversed. During this period the Rosenberg case became known throughout the world. It has been estimated that the White House received upwards of 3 million messages urging clemency for them.

On the day of their scheduled execution, June 19, 1953, thousands of Parisians participated in several all-day rallies to "save the Rosenbergs." Demonstrators clashed with police outside the locked gates of the American Embassy. One youth was shot and four hundred were arrested. In London, thousands more demonstrated in opposition to the impending execution.

THE RIGHTWING HYSTERIA

In New York City, 5,000 people rallied near Union Square, but the gathering outside the White House in Washington revealed more about the national political climate at the time. Four hundred pro-Rosenberg pickets held a vigil in front of the White House. Across the street, however, was an anti-Rosenberg mob estimated by the police at 7,000. At the scheduled moment of execution, 8 p.m., a cheer went up that, according to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "sounded like New Year's Eve."

What was the "crime" of the Rosenbergs? Why was their fate more strongly protested abroad than at home?

They were charged with conspiracy to commit espionage in time of war. They, with the help of others, some unnamed and some of whom had either previously pled guilty or turned state's evidence (with the exception of Morton Sobell, who, also protesting his innocence, was tried with the Rosenbergs), had allegedly obtained the secret of the atom bomb and sent it to the Soviet Union. The case was linked to the somewhat earlier spy cases of Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold, both self-confessed agents for the Soviet Union.

The political climate at the time of the trial consisted of a rising tide of anti-communist hysteria, generated in large part by the rhetoric of leading bourgeois politicians (including Richard Nixon) and scare stories in the bourgeois press. It had been building since the end of the war and the ruling class strategy appeared to be to decimate, by various methods, all progressive forces within the country. They were deadly serious about it, having recently suffered several catastrophic defeats abroad. On the mainland of Asia, one-fourth of humanity had just rid itself of the scourge of Chiang Kai-shek and his

semi-feudal, semi-capitalist coterie. The countries of eastern Europe were instituting planned production and had abolished private ownership of the means of production. The Soviet Union had successfully detonated an atomic bomb in the summer of 1949, catching the U.S. ruling class totally off guard.

This last event particularly infuriated the U.S. imperialists, whose plans for rolling back the tide of advancing humanity included the kind of nuclear terror they had introduced at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. With their nuclear monopoly shattered, members of the U.S. ruling circles began lashing out in rather irrational ways.

"ATOM SPY" HOAX

The "atom spy" theory which was

splashed across the pages of every bourgeois newspaper in the U.S. was an irrational attempt to explain how the Soviet Union had been able to build an atom bomb. It was irrational because the "secret" of the A-bomb could not be revealed in a penciled sketch, secreted in the false bottom of a briefcase. It could not even be conveyed by a stack of technical documents stamped "Top Secret." The "secret" consisted in the kind of energy resources, technological knowhow, and material facilities that are only available to the most highly industrialized nations. Even at the time, many scientists protested the "atom spy" theory, pointing out that any large industrial nation able to divert a sizable part of its material and intellectual resources, could produce the bomb.

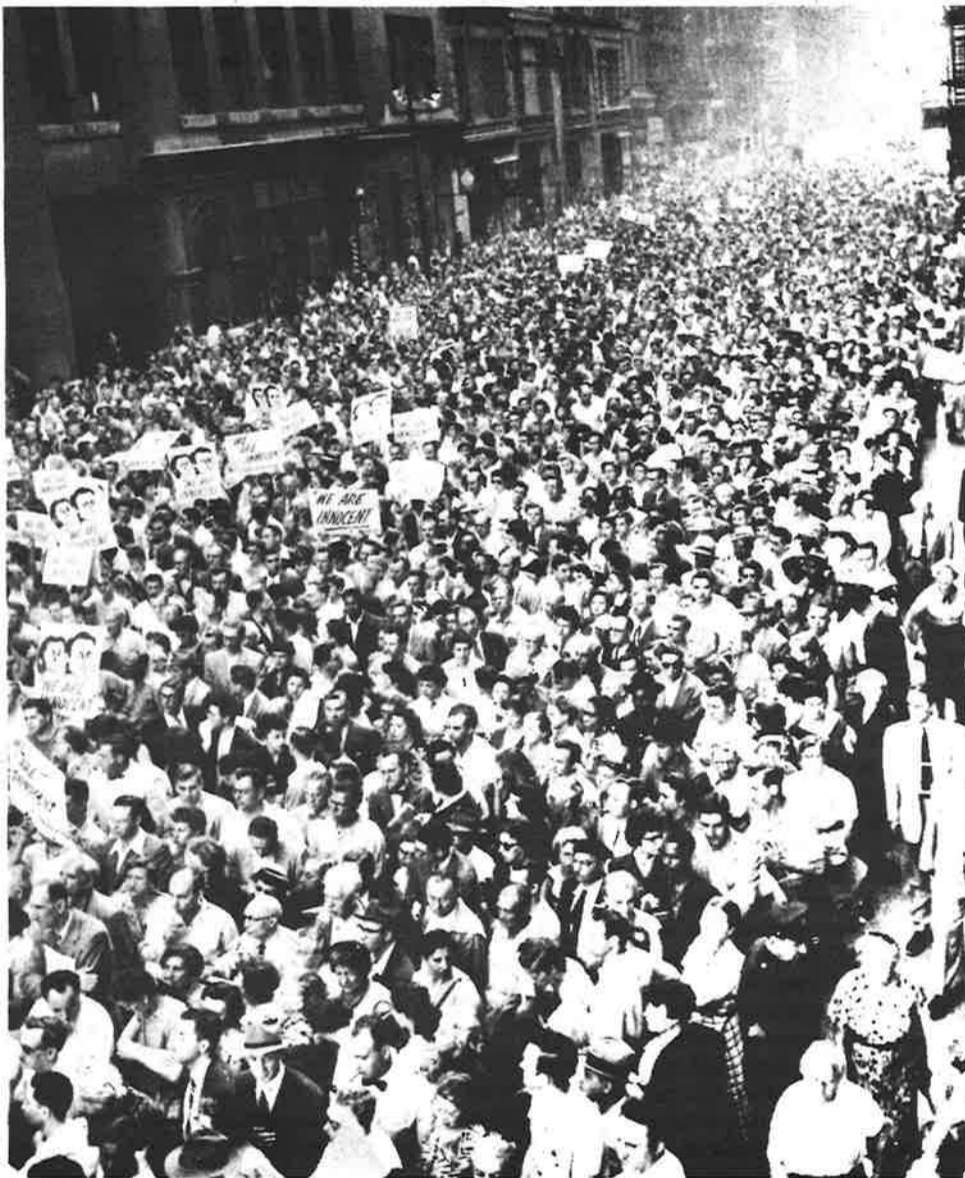
The bomb sketch which the Rosenbergs allegedly obtained from David Greenglass and sent on to the Soviet Union would have had no practical value, even had it been accurate. Scientists who finally got to view it in 1966 termed it a "caricature" and called Greenglass's description "confused and imprecise." One scientist, Henry Linschitz, who had helped assemble the Alamogordo and Nagasaki bombs, said that the description "displays some naive misunderstandings. . . such as the bizarre notion that the explosives required shielding. . ." After commenting on further basic errors in Greenglass's description, Linschitz concluded, "It is not possible in any technologically useful way to condense the results of a \$2 billion development effort into a diagram, drawn by a high school graduate machinist on a single sheet of paper."

But the fact that the Rosenbergs did not possess secret plans for the atomic bomb is only the most glaring repudiation of the frameup against them. In fact, there was no evidence that they had anything to do with war-time or peace-time espionage of any sort. A reading of Walter and Miriam Schneir's book, *Invitation to an Inquest*, makes this fact absolutely clear. The government conspiracy against the Rosenbergs and Sobell developed in part by chance (the Rosenberg's brother-in-law, David Greenglass, had, in fact, stolen things from the Los Alamos laboratory where he worked) and in part in a deliberate attempt to terrorize and break the progressive movement in the U.S. (the Rosenbergs and Sobell were members of the U.S. Communist Party).

On June 1, 1953, Julius and Ethel were visited at Sing Sing by James V. Bennett, Federal Director of the Prison Bureau. Bennett announced that he had been sent by Herbert Brownell, the Attorney General of the U.S., and had been instructed to offer the Rosenbergs a deal. If they would "cooperate with the government" they need not die.

The Rosenbergs' answer says much about them and much about their murderers: "We solemnly declare, now and forever more, that we will not be coerced, even under pain of death, to bear false witness and to yield up to tyranny. . . . Our respect for truth, conscience and human dignity is not for sale. . . . If we are executed it will be the murder of innocent people and the shame will be upon the Government of the United States."

Long live the memory of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg!



Vigil for the Rosenbergs: thousands of sympathizers filled the streets of New York on the evening of the execution, June 19, 1953.

Anti-war sailor defeats 'wartime sabotage' charge

By PFC. PETE PERKINS (Ret.)

The trial of PAT CHENOWETH has ended with the anti-war U.S. sailor winning a full acquittal on charges of "willful destruction of government property" and "sabotage in time of war."

After ten months of incarceration, brother Pat walked out of the courtroom and greeted friends, supporters, and members of the press. Summing up his feelings, he said, "Today I feel we have won a great victory against the most dehumanizing machine in the world. At a time in history when the U.S. military is the major genocidal force around the globe, it is particularly gratifying not only to be free, but to have beaten the Navy in its attempt to frame me."

The arrest of Pat Chenoweth on charges subsequently proven to be false was part of a far-reaching government plot to silence dissent and crush rebellions within the Navy. Pat had been stationed aboard the

USS Ranger in July 1972 and was singled out by the brass as a likely scapegoat for damage done to the main engine room of the ship. After sailors learned of the brass's plans to send them to Vietnam to savagely bomb the coastline, many instances of sabotage occurred aboard the ship. In one such instance, the ship's reduction gears were torn apart by a paint scraper and two 12-inch bolts. The spirit of rebellion had also plagued the brass on several other ships, including the Constellation, the Forrestal, and the Kitty Hawk.

Chenoweth's tremendous victory against the Navy brass culminates the efforts of the Patrick Chenoweth Defense Committee against the notorious injustice of officer courts.

The defense committee publicized the case so effectively that in January they were able to hold a benefit with a large turnout, raising \$2,000.

This show of support, at a time when the

Navy was planning to stage the trial in the Manila, Philippines, U.S. Navy base, pressured the Navy to abandon its plans for a secret trial.

With the trial in San Francisco, the courtroom was packed with supporters. In a most unusual move, the Navy brass allowed a majority of enlisted men on the court-martial board and a secret ballot on the verdict.

The only two witnesses against Chenoweth were sailors who testified they did not believe his "confessions," but thought he was joking. His bunk-mate said there were many sailors at the time who said, "I done it!"

In a telegram to Chenoweth congratulating him on his acquittal, the American Servicemen's Union recalled that, as in the case of Billy Dean Smith, "the brass will stoop to any lengths to frame up militant anti-imperialist GIs. Once again, too, it becomes obvious that their phoney frameups will crumble when confronted vigorously by the power of the people."

"We of the ASU offer our continued support to your struggle for honorable separation with full back pay and freedom from harassment on the outside by such illegal means as less than honorable discharges."

political prisoners

Venceremos

The improbable and implausible testimony of state witness Ron Beaty continues in the trial of ANDREA and DOUG BURT, members of the Venceremos Organization in California. Two other members of Venceremos, JEAN HOBSON and BOB SEABOCK, face the same charges: murder, assault with a deadly weapon, and helping a prisoner escape.

Beaty escaped October 6 when a prison car taking him to a court appearance was ambushed. A guard was killed in the escape. Beaty was recaptured December 11 while in a car with Jean Hobson.

The Venceremos Organization has energetically and effectively supported prisoners' rights and politically attacked the prisons as a concentration camp-like system for poor and oppressed people, especially nonwhites.

Since his recapture, Beaty has been used by the state to make charges against Venceremos. By his own testimony, he now expects favorable consideration from the parole board when he is eligible for release in seven years.

Beaty was facing 20 years in prison before his escape, with little hope for parole, since he had earlier attempted escape.

Beaty's testimony has been getting additions and corrections ever since he started telling the tale. The court appearance he was supposed to be going to had been cancelled, and the guards in the car were unarmed and had no radio. Beaty claims he told the warden and asked to make phone calls to call off his witnesses, the "ambushers." For some strange reason, the message didn't get through, even though the warden would be the first to know the court appearance was cancelled.

Beaty left behind in the prison car letters from Andrea Burt and Jean Hobson, providing a "lead" to Venceremos. "I forgot them," said Beaty.

When Beaty was recaptured, there were "found" in the car documents supposed to be Jean Hobson's notes from a Venceremos central committee meeting, discussing Beaty's escape. The documents turned up by surprise at the trial, and defense attorney Charles Garry argued that they have no connection with the defendants and that it is illegal to use them since their existence was not revealed to the defense beforehand. No reason has been given for the unlikely event that Jean Hobson would be carrying around notes from an alleged meeting that hap-

pened some time earlier.

But the FBI is determined to lock up and disrupt the Venceremos Organization. Even before Beaty was recaptured, the FBI was rounding up Venceremos members on "suspicion."

Beaty has denied telling a Chicano prison leader, Joe Morgan, that he had ingratiated himself with a radical organization and that he would use them as a bargaining agent if his escape fell through. But the course of events shows just that. Beaty is the tool of an FBI frameup.

Iranian Students Association

On March 22, 1973, in the early hours of the morning, four members and supporters of the Iranian Students Association of Northern California (ISANC) were dragged out of bed and arrested by FBI agents in Berkeley and in Oakland, California.

They were charged with "assaulting" an Iranian Consulate official at the World Affairs Council (WAC) headquarters in San Francisco last March 8. One of two other Iranians, also indicted by the same secret federal grand jury, turned himself in voluntarily. The sixth person, a graduate student at the University of Illinois, had not been in California in the past nine months!

On March 8, the Iranian Consulate and the WAC in San Francisco held a conference on the Shah's "White Revolution." Iranian students from several campuses around the Bay Area attended the conference to counter the official propaganda by presenting the facts on the situation in Iran.

The Shah of Iran was installed by CIA agents in 1954 after a coup against the progressive, popularly elected Premier, Mossadegh. While the Iranian people suffer under feudal-like conditions and the U.S. oil monopolies pump billions of dollars of oil out of the land, the U.S. government is financing and supplying the arms for Iran to be a garrison state for the U.S. in the Mideast. The Shah has conducted the most brutal repression against opposition from the Iranian people, and the ISA itself is illegal in Iran.

The warrant for the Iranian student in Illinois, who was obviously thousands of miles away from the scene of the alleged incident, sheds light on the frameup nature of the charges against the six.

All six Iranians charged are members or active supporters of the Iranian Students Association. Their names had most probably been chosen by the FBI out of 16 names reportedly given to the FBI by an

Iranian consular official. (San Francisco Chronicle, March 10).

The close cooperation between the FBI and the Iranian Consulate in this case and the hazy nature of the charges point to only one thing—the Shah is enjoying full U.S. support in his repression of all opposition to his regime.

The ISANC is presently organizing a major defense campaign in support of the six. The campaign will aim at exposing the political nature of these arrests.



BUFFALO, June 15—Brother Rahaam addresses Buffalo meeting jointly sponsored by the Native American Social Services, Prisoners Solidarity Committee, and Attica Defense Committee. Speakers also included Native Americans who had been at Wounded Knee. Audience of 150 included Native American, Black, white, and Puerto Rican people. Statements from Native American indicted Attica Brothers were also read.

Carlos Feliciano

NEW YORK, June 6—Carlos Feliciano, Puerto Rican liberation fighter and symbol of that nation's hatred of Yankee colonialism, appeared in court today for what was to be the start of his second frameup trial on phony bombing charges. At the same time, militant demonstrations in his behalf were held in Hartford, Houston, Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Denver. Here in New York, angry demonstrators numbering over 100 picketed outside the courthouse for three hours.

The demonstration, called for by the Carlos Feliciano Defense Committee of which Youth Against War & Fascism is a part, was given solid support from the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Frente Unido, Centro Chicano, United Defense for Political Prisoners, the Prisoners Solidarity Committee, and many progressive Puerto Rican youth.

Inside the courthouse, the supporters

defiantly pushed past the guards who were supposed to search every person for purposes of intimidation. Carlos was not called until two hours after he was scheduled to appear. William Kunstler, his attorney, complained about the doors of the room being locked and the judge, sensing the mood of anger in the room, apologized and said that it was a misunderstanding.

Kunstler began by giving a history of Carlos's case but was interrupted by the judge who reminded him that he was in charge of the prosecution in the attempted assassination of former President Truman in the 1950s by Puerto Rican nationalists. (Was it an accident that he was assigned to Carlos's case or is it part and parcel of the conspiracy to get a conviction at any cost?) A defense motion was made for an evidentiary hearing to show that extensive illegal electronic surveillance, wire tapping, and bugging were used against Carlos. This hearing was granted for July 2 at which time the defense will move to have all this "evidence" dropped.

At noon the people left the court chanting and joined the demonstration still in progress right outside. Under banners reading "Stop the racist frameup—Free Carlos now!" and "Libertad para Carlos Feliciano!" the demonstrators marched to Foley Square where a rally was held. The Carlos Feliciano Defense Committee is calling for a demonstration on July 2, the next time Carlos will appear in court. For more information on how you can help, contact the Defense Committee at 212-OR4-6377, Mon.-Fri. from 6 to 10 p.m.

James Carrington

By TOM GARDNER

NORFOLK, Va.—Monday, May 28, was Memorial Day to some, but to many progressive Virginians it was James Carrington Solidarity Day. James Carrington is a 27-year-old Southside Virginia Black man who has spent three years of a 75-year sentence in the Virginia Penitentiary for a frameup rape charge.

The idea of a solidarity day for James Carrington came out of discussions between Mrs. Carrington (James's mother), members of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee, and others working on the Committee to Free James Carrington. At the April Virginia Conference on the Prison Struggle and Political Repression, in a workshop on "The Racist Use of the Rape Charge and Death Sentence," tentative plans were made for a Memorial Day rally in James

Rally in Detroit to abolish 'mind control'

DETROIT, June 13—A prisoner just released from Michigan's new "behavior modification" jail, the Intensive Program Center (MIPC), spoke here today at a public rally sponsored by the Detroit Prisoners Solidarity Committee. Several relatives and friends of current inmates also spoke, giving support to the MIPC prisoners, who have rebelled twice since their incarceration and most recently staged a hunger strike.

Anita Cowan of the PSC opened the rally by telling how the PSC and relatives of

prisoners had mobilized immediately following the first rebellion, calling for a public investigation of the MIPC. When the second rebellion happened, about 40 relatives and PSC members plus a doctor made the 450-mile trip to the MIPC. They demonstrated outside for six hours, winning visitation rights for all the relatives and the doctor and forcing prison officials to alleviate the conditions of total deprivation they had subjected the prisoners to.

The ex-MIPC prisoner, Larry Cage, called for the immediate abolition of the facility, describing how he had been kidnapped there, and the dehumanizing "token economy" system used as part of the behavior modification program. He told of how the MIPC prisoners, almost all of them Black, turned the "transactional analysis" sessions at the MIPC into sessions aimed at getting their brother prisoners transferred out of the facility. The so-called specialists at the MIPC, he explained, were really only guards transferred from nearby Marquette prison who had taken a six-week course.

Mrs. Evelyn Brown, mother of one of the MIPC prisoners, told how fruitless were her efforts to find out what happened to her

son after a racist guard attack on the prisoners. She also spoke of her fears that psychosurgery and forced drug therapy would be used on the prisoners there.

These fears were substantiated by Dr. Paul Lowinger, a progressive psychiatrist who confirmed that behavior modification and psychosurgery are turned into tools of absolute oppression in the prisons.

Several other relatives read letters from the prisoners at the MIPC describing how they had been denied food, medical care, clothing, and bedding as part of the MIPC "program," and otherwise were tortured by the racist guards. Abdullah Musa, a Muslim brother, then denounced the "Watergate" ruling class for its oppression of heroic prisoners across the country.

Letters of solidarity with the MIPC struggle from the Michigan and Ohio Prisoners Labor Unions were read as well.

The PSC and the relatives are continuing the fight against the MIPC and all behavior modification prisons with a petition drive and the possibility of a legal suit to challenge this sophisticated new form of oppression.

Witchhunters set back in Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 20—The strength of the prison movement here was shown this week as the House Internal Security Committee was forced to postpone plans for a witchhunt in Ohio, and the warden of Ohio's new "model" prison at Lucasville was forced to "ease up" on reprisals against striking prisoners.

In the face of plans for a demonstration supporting the right of prisoners to organize, on June 12, two days before they were scheduled to begin, the hearings were

Carrington's hometown of Keysville in Charlotte County, Virginia.

On that day, people came from Charlottesville, Richmond, Norfolk, Victoria, and elsewhere to join with residents of Charlotte County in protesting the imprisonment of James Carrington for a crime he did not commit. (A petition circulated on Carrington's behalf points out that: "Twelve elderly white men, hardly a jury of his peers, responded to emotional pleas from a racist lawyer in a courtroom seething with rage for a Black man's life and sentenced a young foundry worker to what constituted life imprisonment. He had no previous arrest record. Medical examiners and even FBI agents testified at the trial that there was no evidence that any sexual act had occurred.")

The rally took place at the Mt. Ellis Baptist Church in Keysville and was presided over by Reverend Taylor, minister of the church. It was one of the largest meetings of its kind in the recent history of Charlotte County and included many who have been in the forefront of the fight for civil rights and Black liberation in that area.

Participation from around the state was organized by the Prisoners Solidarity Committee. But the significant local turnout was due largely to the relentless efforts of Mrs. Carrington—through leafleting, church announcements, and phone calls—to involve the people in Charlotte County in the fight for her son's freedom and the freedom of all people.

The speakers included Mrs. Carrington, Thomas Wansley of the Richmond Prisoners Solidarity Committee, Nathaniel Lee Hawthorne of the Virginia Students Civil Rights Committee and NAACP, Veronica Golos of the Norfolk PSC, and Rev. Leon White of the N.C.-Va. Commission on Racial Justice of the United Church of Christ.

The speakers stressed that James's innocence was of no concern to the courts that imprisoned him, because in their eyes his only crime was being Black. As Reverend White put it, "That white jury and judge wasn't just out to get James; they were attacking all Black people through him." Reverend White also praised the Mt. Ellis Church for realizing that this is everyone's fight and "opening up its doors to this effort to help a brother in need."

Nathaniel Hawthorne gave a history of how the rape charge has been used against Black people, pointing out that no white man has ever died or received a life sentence for the rape of a Black woman, while in Virginia alone over 400 Black men have died or received life sentences for supposedly raping white women.

Thomas Wansley, who has served ten years and is now out on bail awaiting appeal on a framed-up rape case from Lynchburg, Virginia, joined the choir for a hymn before telling those gathered that he felt "moved to see so many people at the rally all coming together in this struggle."

"indefinitely postponed."

The demonstration took place June 14 in support of the Lucasville prisoners. Hoping to have ducked the protest, the HISC announced June 20 that the hearings would begin June 25. But under the leadership of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee, a demonstration has been called June 25 at 9:30 a.m. outside the Federal Courthouse.

The House Internal Security Committee (HISC) (formerly known as the House Un-American Activities Committee) had scheduled the hearings to investigate "subversion" in the prisons. But as if to show what it really means by "investigation," it issued a statement attacking Workers World and the Prisoners Solidarity Committee by name, even before its arrival in Ohio.

The Cleveland and Columbus Prisoners Solidarity Committees called a statewide meeting of prisoner support organizations. Representing over a dozen groups, the meeting called for a demonstration against the hearings, for a massive presence in the hearing room, and for legal actions.

As stated in the press release: "The real

Veronica Golos of the Norfolk PSC pointed out that the rape charge has always been used in the South whenever mass movements of Black and white people against the system gained momentum.

She continued, "Now, at a time in the South when there are countless strikes, most often led by Black people with whites often following their lead, we see such frameups as that of James Carrington and those of the Wilmington 10, Ben Chavis, and Jim Grant in North Carolina. The sole purpose of these charges is to intimidate the Black community, create racist hysteria among the whites, and thereby divide poor and working people. We want to inspire the people of Virginia and the South to fight for James Carrington, and to fight as if it were their own life, because, certainly as the sun rises, if we don't give him our aid today, tomorrow it will be our lives."

Free James Carrington! Build the James Carrington Defense Committee!

Prisoners' letterbox

Drawer N, Trenton State Prison, Trenton, N.J.

They walk our community beating people committing degraded acts settin' up men, women and chile killing them at random in the name of Law and Order they killed 10-year-old Clifford Glover a black man-chile for nothin' in the heart of the slum & Black people was mad & the pig hide for awhile until the heat vaporize & the demonstrators went home then they came roaming to kill more Black suspects murder more Black children & the pigs came killing & no one killed a pig.

By a Black prisoner

Caledonia State Prison, Tillary, N.C.—Caledonia is a slave quarters. The Political Prisoners Solidarity Committee has formed a Prisoners Labor Union to cope with our conditions. Our union will deal with any problems involving the prisoners at Caledonia and in the State Prison Farm system as well. We want pay for all North Carolina State Prisoners, we want accident

purpose of these hearings is to rollback the gains made by the prisoners through their struggles, and to put an end to prisoners' organizations, such as the Ohio Prisoners Labor Union. Furthermore, anyone familiar with prison life in this country knows that the daily conditions of racism, brutality, harassment, lack of medical care, slave wages, and the many inhumane conditions are the real causes of prison rebellions."

Statewide publicity was given to the plans for a massive protest. Then on June 12, two days before they were to begin, the HISC announced the hearings were "indefinitely postponed." HISC spokesman John Lewis tries to deny that the "threat of demonstrations" was responsible for the cancellation, but another prong on his forked tongue caused him to add, "We may hold hearings in Washington as a means of defusing protests."

HISC had attempted to fly in the face of protest earlier this year when it held an inquisition in Albany, N.Y., only to limp back home after being appropriately met by a PSC demonstration in the hearing room

assurance to insure a prisoner against serious injury.

We want medical insurance and life insurance. We want an end to the brutal murdering of Black prisoners such as burning them alive in their cells, as happened in Central Prison in 1972. We want an end to overt acts of racism.

We would greatly appreciate any aid given to us. We have a Defense Fund set up at the Prisoners Solidarity Committee, P.O. Box 7032, Norfolk, Va. 23509.

Love and Power to the Vanguard


+ + +

Leavenworth, Kansas, U.S. Penitentiary—John Gibbs was beaten and assaulted by officials on the night of May 28. He is in the hole, and has been told by Associate Warden Malley that he would lose more good time for being chairman of the Gay Prisoners Coalition.

Malley also told him that he got what he deserved through the beatings by officers Daniels, Grover, and one unknown. He is being denied all his books, personal property, shower rights, and the right to contact an attorney.

His secretary, Ernest Valenzuela, an American Indian, is also being assaulted in the hole.

Yours in struggle,
Two gay prisoners



Attica, New York, State Prison—I, and many of the population here at Attikkka Concentration Camp, wish to have this incident publicized.

In A-Block Yard, some brothers were playing a game of touch football. In the next instant, all of this was shattered by a shot from a M-16 rifle fired by the officer in A-Block tower. This shot was fired without any authorization from either the warden or deputy warden for no reason whatever. Now, this was supposed to have been for brothers playing football in the yard, "Recreation Period."

When, on May 31, we held a basketball clinic here, it was announced on WBLK radio that we were in the beginning stages of instituting a Recreational Sports Association, But they are really doing

everything in their power to suppress our sports activities.

Furthermore, small comforts such as wearing slippers, wearing sweatshirts outside of pants, or wearing pajama tops, now warrant a keeplock and/or loss of night recreation for 15 days, whereas it used to be for 5.

Nothing has changed here at Attikkka Concentration Camp. The same things that led to the Attikkka Rebellion are again reaching the same level of tension between progressive forces of the prisoners and the antagonistic forces of the racist pigs.

In this case, the incident was so blatant, that the warden said he planned to investigate it, but after the hacks threatened to go on strike if there were any investigation, he dropped it, claiming that the incident is "questionable."

Richmond, Va., State Penitentiary—Director of Welfare and Institutions James Howard on June 2 declared the Richmond Penitentiary to be in a state of emergency. A massive shake-down has been ordered, allegedly to look for knives, drugs, etc. Howard said that state troopers would be brought in, so that prisoners would not be "deprived of due process." Big joke!

I am presently charged with the alleged homicide of a prison guard along with comrade Malcolm Jefferson. Malcolm was convicted on these fabricated charges and sentenced to die in the electric chair. The Supreme Court decision does not apply to this law.

I am supposed to be retried June 6. My first trial ended in a hung jury. During the proceeding of my second trial on December 6, I was questioning prospective jurors when I had an exchange of words with the presiding judge, James B. Wilkinson. I was told in part that I couldn't question any of the jurors and that I had to ask questions only through the lawyer that was representing me.

I'm sure Wilkinson didn't expect me to go through my trial like a humble slave. I was sent to a mental hospital for observation. The Virginia media presented an article as if I were some type of desperado. The purpose of the article was to discredit my action.

When any person sits in court and refuses to be railroaded, then the establishment thinks he is mentally ill.

I will continue to protest my innocence. Whether I win this case or not, I feel the mass of people will have to realize who their real enemies are. In this fashion, we will become politically conscious.

Seize the Time, Revolution in Our Lifetimes!
James Washington

the prisoners were heard until guards hastily rushed to close all the windows.

The march stopped in front of the notorious Ohio State Penitentiary at Columbus, where a rally was held. The main speaker was Jesse Rogers, a PSC member and leader of the Ohio State Prison strike in 1972, who just last year was released after five-and-a-half years. He exposed the real causes of rebellions and said as long as such conditions remain there will always be rebellions.

On June 16, the Lucasville warden said he "was easing restrictions on some 700 prisoners being punished for striking recently in support of their new union."

The temporary cancellation of the HISC hearings shows the fear of the government of the growing support for prisoners' rights. The movements of prisoners and the oppressed peoples on the outside will grow stronger, until the day when the prisoners will be set free and the HISC and the racist prison officials will find themselves behind bars.

FREE THE LUCASVILLE 700!
TEAR DOWN THE WALLS!

Nixon el político: un hombre muy peligroso

Los militares de EEUU han apadrinado y llevado a cabo tantos golpes militares derechistas fuera de este país que no sería extraño si han contemplado la idea de hacerlo aquí en casa.

De hecho no solamente han contemplado la idea, sino que constatemente han estado planeando tal golpe, por lo menos antes del asesinato en 1963 de John F. Kennedy el cual huele a fascismo.

Hasta el presente los militares domesticamente han estado débiles y las fuerzas de la estabilidad capitalista muy fuertes para permitir un encuentro final, menos aún un golpe militar. Pero Watergate ha levantado el "issue" de nuevo otra vez bajo condiciones de una crisis mucho más fundamental del sistema.

Richard Nixon la pieza central de Watergate, no es necesariamente el candidato para dirigir un golpe contra lo que sobra del sistema capitalista parlamentario de EEUU. Pero debe ser obvio por su "record", sino por su personalidad, que él lo quisiera de esa forma.

Mientras algunos liberales hablan de "impeachment" (pero no muy convincentes) cuales son las posibilidades para Nixon de anticiparse a ellos y convertirse en la versión estadounidense de uno de sus clientes dictadores en Grecia, Brazil, Saigón, Cambodia, etc., etc.,?

UN ESTAFADOR,
SI PEROMUCHO MAS

A primera vista su corrupción y su perversidad pueden dar la impresión que él no es mas peligroso para la persona trabajadora promedio que el raquetero amistoso o el apostador corriente. Hasta su racismo vicioso se

oculta bajo trivialidades suburbanas y no conjuran inmediatamente visiones de linchamientos, látigos y armas.

Y sus cuentos sobre virtud, lealtad y seguridad nacional, su Dios bendiga a todos, al igual que su llorosa interpretación de Dios Salve America

(God Bless America), todo tiende a crear la impresión que él es otro de los muchos políticos capitalistas. El parece ser otro de esos engendros omnipotentes que han infestado la arena política de EEUU por décadas, sino por generaciones.

Pero la verdad es que solo no es un puerco pero un hombre peligroso.

UN MEDIOCRE, SI,
PERO NO LO SUBESTIME

Sus talentos para la demagogia de masas pueden ser mediocres. Su habilidad personal para manipular y dirigir las fuerzas reaccionarias pueden ser menos que carismáticas.

Pero ese no es el punto.

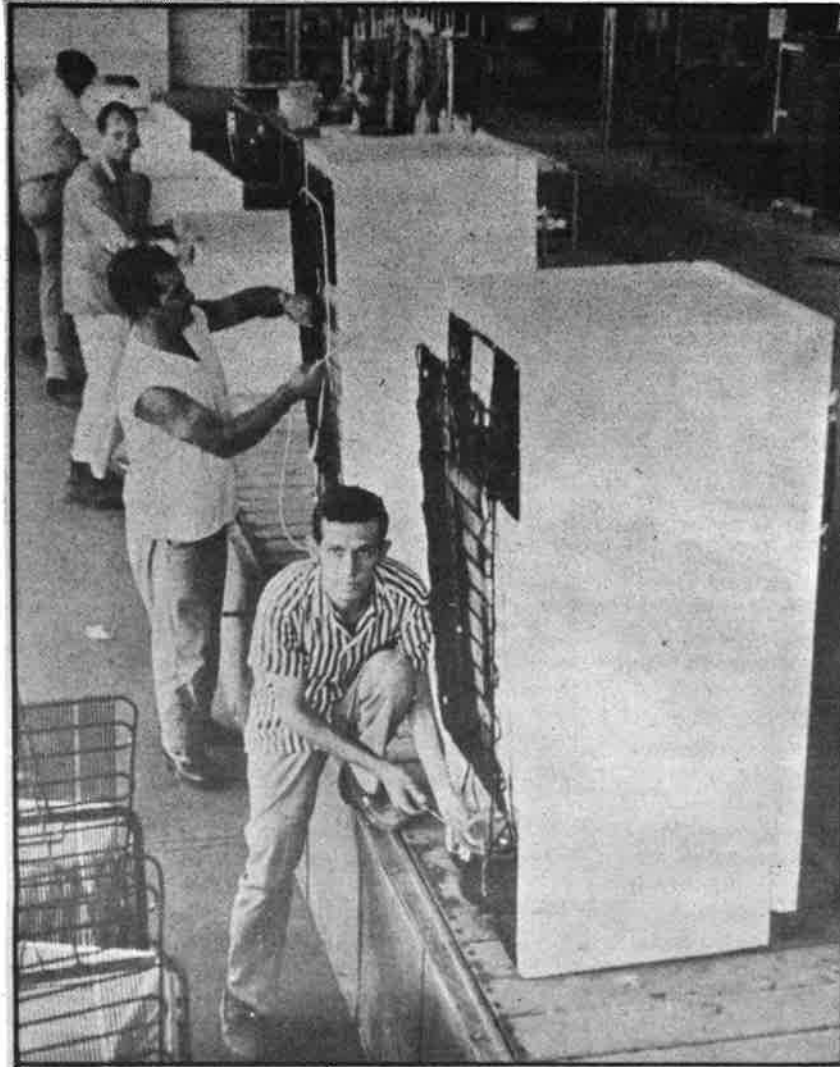
Nixon está hondamente comprometido a un grupo de los mas reaccionarios y de pensamiento militarista capitalistas de este país. Y él ha estado asociado con ellos por mucho, mucho tiempo. Durante ese tiempo el tiene que haber adquirido un gran número de conexiones escondida, igual que abiertas con los militares.

Los liberales capitalistas nunca en tiempos modernos han podido abofetear duro a los militares, tampoco han podido refrenar los presidentes cuando estos se han unido con los militares contra los procedimientos "constitucionales".

PUEDEN ELLOS HACER ESO
EN LA PRESENTE CRISIS?

Es cierto que ahora la Cámara y el Senado parecen estar haciendo exactamente eso—o tratando de hacerlo—por encima de la cuestión del bombardeo a Cambodia. Pero aún así en general no están determinados a parar o refrenar el poder de los militares como antes nunca lo hicieron. Y a menos que así lo hagan no van a tener el poder para refrenar a Nixon.

Nixon está luchando contra ellos, no en base constitucional (como él alega) pero apelando al patriotismo y (Vea pág. 10)



Working conditions are clean, safe, and pleasant in this Cuban appliance factory.

photo: Cuba Internacional

Hotpoint worker visits appliance factory, sees

Cubans work for themselves, not the bosses

By JEFFREY SARLES

Before I went to Cuba this spring with the Venceremos Brigade, I had worked at General Electric's big Hotpoint plant in Chicago, producing, along with 4,000 other workers, washers, dryers, refrigerators, and ranges. In Cuba, we had the opportunity to visit a large factory near Santa Clara which also produces appliances, primarily refrigerators. In this article I'd like to contrast the situation of workers in these two plants.

At Hotpoint working conditions are miserable. The pressroom, where I worked, is filthy, the air literally saturated with grease. The ventilation problems are compounded by the fact that layers of conveyor belts begin just above the workers' heads, leaving very little room to breathe. The overcrowdedness is added to by the piles of scrap and stock which are left lying all over the narrow aisles, constituting a severe safety hazard.

The Cuban factory is kept very clean. Ventilation is excellent, and the high ceilings and wide aisles allow the air to

circulate freely.

At Hotpoint the sharp clang of the presses often results in partial loss of hearing on the part of older workers. If you try to reduce this risk by wearing earplugs, you may fail to hear the cry for help of a fellow worker in trouble. The presses at the Cuban plant are acoustically muffled so that the dangerous noises are eliminated.

SPEED-UP VS. SAFETY

The production lines at Hotpoint move at a dangerously rapid rate, so that workers missing a thumb or several fingers are not an uncommon sight. The piece-rate system—your pay depends on how much you produce—encourages workers to take reckless chances. At the Cuban plant the lines move at a safe, steady pace. The safety of the workers is given top priority, since safety standards and inspections are in the hands of the workers themselves, through their union committees. The result is that the accident rate is an extremely low 0.2 percent.

If a Cuban worker does have an accident, there is a large staff of doctors and nurses ready to treat him or her. This medical staff is available to treat all the workers' health problems, not only those related to work. Like all medical care in socialist Cuba, these services are free. In the Hotpoint plant, there was no doctor or nurse on duty during my shift. Workers who got hurt had to be driven over a mile away to a nurse at another plant.

VACATIONS AND SICK PAY

At Hotpoint workers get no paid sick days till they've been there five years. In Cuba all workers get paid when they are out sick. I got one week's vacation at Hotpoint. The Cuban workers all get one month's vacation. In addition, women workers get three months off with pay when they are pregnant, and when they return, daycare for their children is provided free at the plant.

Advancement to skilled jobs at Hotpoint was limited in most cases to white workers who played along with the foremen. At the

Santa Clara plant, all workers wishing to improve their skills may take free technical courses offered right in the plant, and they are evaluated regularly by test. This means that all workers who wish to advance to more skilled jobs can do so, whatever their background.

Besides technical classes, courses from primary to university level are available free to the Cuban workers. Social and recreational services are also available at the factory, including a baseball field and other athletic facilities, films, barber and beauty shops, and lounges. At Hotpoint we were told not to loiter after punching out, and the security cops made sure we didn't.

The Cuban workers make all the important decisions which affect their working lives. They decide upon production quotas at general assemblies and evaluate the plan every month. This year they have raised the production quota to 40,000 refrigerators from last year's 30,000. They are in charge of plant safety. Prizes, such as appliances

(Continued on page 10)



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