

workers world

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ON LATIN AMERICA

Long live the spirit
of July 26!

Chile urgently needs
a workers' militia

Vol. 15, No. 13

July 13, 1973

25 cents

Nixon facing crises at home and abroad...

Latin America | Showdown near in revolt | on Cambodia

See page 3

Striking Puerto Rican workers defy bayonets of National Guard



Striking workers in Puerto Rico defy National Guard.

photo: Claridad

of the workers actions have taken place in New York City, Camden, N.J., Hartford, Conn., and Chicago.

On July 9, at a demonstration of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) in front of the office of the "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" (a name the U.S. prefers to "colony"), Digna Sanchez announced that leaders of the trade union movement in Puerto Rico will be holding a massive demonstration in San Juan on July 11 to protest the use of the National Guard to destroy the Puerto Rican workers movement. The march will start at La Para da 20, Santurce and end at the gates of "La Fortaleza," the Governor's Palace, where a vigil will be held until midnight. The militant PSP demonstration ended with the demonstrators singing a revolutionary

version of "La Borinquena," the Puerto Rican national anthem. The singers raised clenched, defiant fists in solidarity with the workers of Puerto Rico.

The leaders of the labor movement in Puerto Rico have expressed their determination to call a general strike if the government does not deactivate the National Guard. It would not be too hard to accomplish a general strike, since the support of the workers is overwhelming.

In some areas, the residents have gone out into the street and smashed the fire hydrants in support of the firemen. Many cases of "sabotage" have been reported. At least two bombings have occurred against American companies; one was of a Firestone store in Carolina, and the other a

(Continued on page 9)

Obreros contra bayonetas

Por JULIO GHIGLIOTTY

SAN JUAN, 11 de julio—Mas de 10,000 obreros participaron en la marcha desde Santurce a La Fortaleza esta noche. Miembros de la union de trabajadores electricos, que se habia reportado que termino la huelga, tambien participaron. Hay mucha division acerca del acuerdo hecho por su presidente, Juan G. Marrero, con el gobierno para terminar la huelga. Una sesion especial fue organizada para atender a desposeer al presidente Marrero. (Vea pag. 16)

By JULIO GHIGLIOTTY

SAN JUAN, July 11—Over 10,000 workers took part tonight in a massive march to La Fortaleza, the Governor's palace. Members of the electrical workers' union, whose president, Juan G. Marrero, made an agreement with the government to end the strike, took part in the action. The ranks of the electrical workers are split on the settlement of the strike. Many refuse to return to work and are holding a special meeting to oust President Marrero.

JULY 10—Displaying a militancy which completely destroys the U.S.-fostered myth of their "docility," Puerto Rican workers have joined in solidarity to support the demands of striking firemen and electrical workers. The workers have been out since July 5 demanding better equipment and working conditions, shorter hours, and (in the case of the firemen) an expansion of manpower.

In a move typical of ruling class liberals, Governor Rafael Hernandez Colon has activated the National Guard. This strikebreaking force, together with the police, is meant to break the necks of the workers as well as the strike. Since Friday, July 6, violent clashes between the workers and the Guard have taken place in Santurce and Monacillos. Demonstrations in support

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July 13, 1973
Vol 15, No. 13

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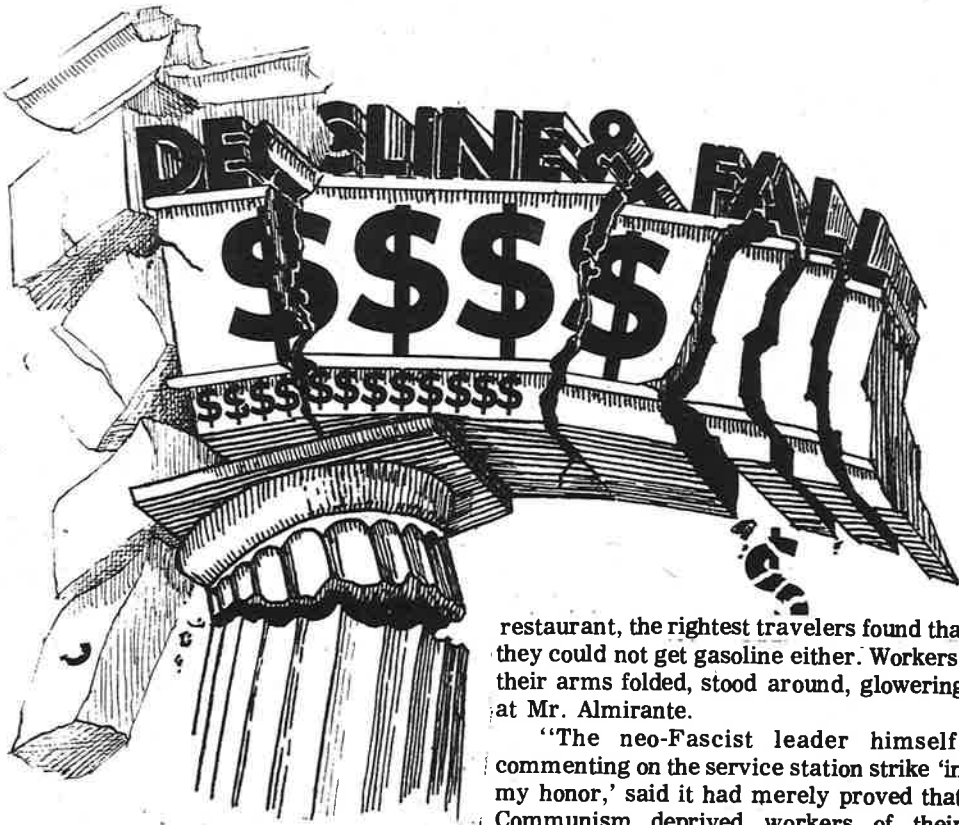
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Workers put Nazi pig on diet

The New York Times, June 22:
"Caselecchio, Italy—This service station complex in the Apennine foothills south of Bologna has been receiving continual bomb threats since the leader of Italy's neo-fascist movement, Giorgio Almirante, was denied a meal and a few gallons of gasoline here early this week. The service station workers' snub to Mr. Almirante has grown into a nationwide controversy, and the authorities are studying whether any law has been violated.
"The incident pointedly illustrates the growing polarization in Italian politics and a new, bitter mood in one of the nation's most jovial regions.
"Mr. Almirante, a 58-year-old member of Parliament who once was an official under Mussolini, was traveling from northern Italy with a few friends and a couple of bodyguards in two cars when they decided to have lunch here.
"A waiter who recognized Mr. Almirante—who is often seen on television—alerted the other service station hands, and all agreed to go on strike to protest the unwelcome guests.
"This place is in the midst of Italy's 'Red belt.' Bologna, six miles to the north, is the largest city in Western Europe that is governed by Communists. Some of the workers here commute daily from Marzabotto, a mountain town where Nazi troops massacred almost a third of the 6,000 residents in reprisal for Partisan action in September, 1944. Anti-fascist feeling still runs high throughout the area.
"The workers informed Mr. Almirante and his friends that they would have to finish their lunch elsewhere. On leaving the

restaurant, the rightest travelers found that they could not get gasoline either. Workers, their arms folded, stood around, glowering at Mr. Almirante.
"The neo-Fascist leader himself, commenting on the service station strike 'in my honor,' said it had merely proved that Communism deprived workers of their sense of humor.
"Mr. Almirante keeps a large bust of Mussolini in the front hallway of his home."

'I'm 100 percent for him!'

Delaware State News, March 2:
"Eastland Says Affirmation of Gray to Head FBI 'Easy' "
"(AP)—Chairman James O. Eastland of the Senate Judiciary Committee says nothing in the panel's hearings had caused him any concern about L. Patrick Gray's nomination to be FBI director.
" 'I'm 100 percent for him,' Eastland said Thursday. 'He's a big man, an honest man, and a man who is not politically oriented.'
"Eastland said he has no doubt that Gray, who has been acting director of the FBI since J. Edgar Hoover's death last May, will be confirmed easily by the Senate.
"Gray underwent about ten hours of questioning Wednesday and Thursday before the hearings were recessed until next Tuesday. Whether he will return for further testimony was not announced.
"Outside witnesses, most of whom indicate they oppose Gray's nomination, may be heard.
"Near the conclusion of Thursday's session, two of the committee's liberal Democrats commended the 56-year-old Gray, a former Navy submarine commander, for his testimony.
" 'I have no reason to doubt your integrity,' said Sen. John V. Tunney, D-Calif. 'You have handled yourself as someone speaking the truth.'
"And Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., told Gray: 'I'm convinced you've given us a straight story as you see it.'
"Gray said that, if nothing else, he had learned from the hearings that in the future.

'Gray has got to be a whole lot more careful about his speechmaking.'
"This was in reference to concern expressed by some Democrats that speeches he made around the country last year, after becoming acting FBI chief, supported Nixon's reelection bid, thus violating the nonpartisan nature of the FBI. Gray said they were only in connection with department business.
"Most of the questioning at the hearings centered around the FBI's investigation of the break-in and bugging of the Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate complex last June.
"But at one point Thursday he said, 'Don't think a lot of people in the FBI are not frustrated that we couldn't find out all we hoped to.' "
Seventeen days after the Watergate burglars were caught, Nixon's chief domestic affairs advisor, John Ehrlichman, ordered L. Patrick Gray to get rid of incriminating documents found in the White House safe of Howard Hunt, who had been arrested following the break-in. Gray destroyed the Hunt papers in a "burn bag." At the end of April 1973, Gray's role in the coverup was exposed and he resigned as acting director of the FBI. He has not been arrested yet.

The last supper

Los Angeles, June 13 (AP):
"The Food and Drug Administration disclosed today that three shipments of lettuce contaminated with a pesticide in the nerve gas family apparently reached East Coast consumers before the Federal agency could destroy the lettuce.
"John R. Weatherwax, acting F.D.A. director here, said the lettuce was tainted with residues of Monitor 4, but he stressed that there currently exists 'no problem' with contaminated lettuce.
"He said the agency had no power to seize vegetables until it had determined that they were unacceptable. He said that by the time the agency had made its tests on the three shipments, there was 'none available for seizure.'
"The Food and Drug Administration considers an acceptable residue of Monitor 4 to be one part per million. Mr. Weatherwax said residues on the contaminated shipments were as follows: Rochester, 6.5 parts per million; Buffalo, 4.7 parts; Chelsea, 3.6 parts; and on the Imperial Valley lot, 2.5 parts.
"In large doses, the chemical causes dizziness, coma, and eventually death. In the smaller doses, Monitor 4 produces flu-like symptoms, a spokesman said."

The precinct connection

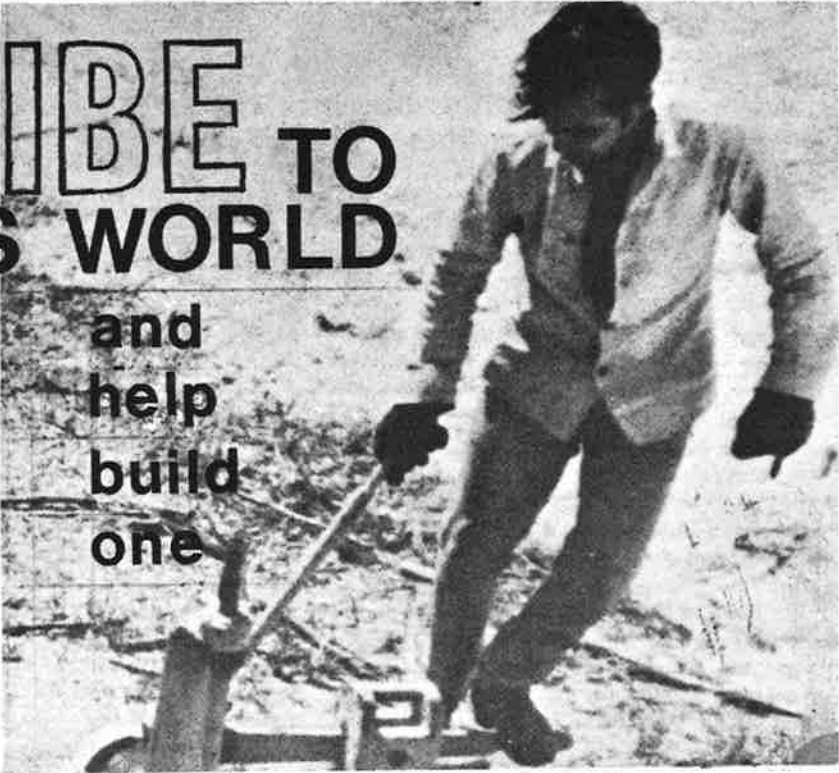
The New York Times, July 3—"A correction officer assigned to guarding prisoners in the detention pens of the Criminal Court and State Supreme Court in Brooklyn was arrested yesterday as the leader of a ring that allegedly operated a \$1-million-a-year business in cocaine."

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Imminent Cambodian liberation panics U. S. rulers

By NAOMI COHEN

Three years ago, when President Nixon ordered the invasion of Cambodia, the attack was supposedly aimed at striking against Vietnamese National Liberation Front bases there. Not only did Nixon fail to destroy the Vietnamese liberation movement, but the illegal invasion has enormously accelerated the growth of the Cambodian liberation movement. So much so, that today the press reports from Phnom Penh are all warning of the imminent doom of the U.S.-installed Lon Nol regime.

Each day brings fresh news of a government outpost falling to the liberation forces, despite massive U.S. air attacks, and of the tightening ring of the liberation army around Phnom Penh. It is estimated that 85 percent of the country has already been freed from U.S. domination.

The fall of the puppet government seems so inevitable now that the capitalist press, for the first time since the 1970 invasion, has been forced to admit that the fighting there is being done by the Cambodian people themselves led by guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge (Cambodian Communists). The New York Times, which for years held to the phony story that the North Vietnamese were doing the fighting in Cambodia, now writes that the Khmer Rouge has grown from 3,000 in 1970 to 50,000 today, and is, in fact, doing most of the fighting against Lon Nol's army.

"Most diplomats here believe," wrote the Times of July 10, "that without the bombing, it would be a matter of weeks—perhaps days—before the Cambodian Government would fall to the rebels." Pessimism among some bourgeois commentators runs so deep that the same newspaper wrote editorially the next day that no amount of bombing—not five weeks "or even five more years"—could stabilize the corrupt Lon Nol regime.

CONGRESS CAPITULATES

According to an agreement made between President Nixon and Congress at

the beginning of July, the bombing of Cambodia is to be ended by August 15. After that date, Nixon has said he would ask congressional approval for any further military action there. This agreement was reached after both houses of Congress voted separately to cut off funds for the bombing. Thus, the so-called congressional doves gave Nixon six more weeks to try to pound the Cambodian countryside into rubble. And that is just what he has done.

Since the agreement, the bombing has been enormously escalated. It is now reported that the recent air assaults over Cambodia are even more intense than the murderous bombing of North Vietnam last December.

Like the liberation forces in Vietnam, however, the people of Cambodia have shown that they cannot be bombed into submission. In spite of the massive bombing and the unprincipled capitulation of the supposed opponents of the war in Congress, the liberation army continues to tighten the circle around the U.S. puppet regime.

The Nixon administration is now faced with a crisis of major proportions—and the options open to it are not numerous.

WILL THE BOMBING END?

To begin with, Nixon and his closest allies in the military are madly bent on preventing the Cambodian people from determining their own future. Self-determination would certainly signal the end of the U.S. puppet regime there.

The Nixon administration is therefore hoping against hope that the bombing will enable the U.S. to gain some bargaining strength in Cambodia. In this way they are desperately hoping to regain through negotiations what they have decisively lost on the battlefield. The big business-run media is now rife with speculation that Nixon is relying on the People's Republic of China to assist him in this endeavor. Unfortunately, no leading representative of China has tried to dispel these rumors. Nevertheless, at this time, the U.S. press



reports are still purely in the realm of speculation and are calculated to sow confusion and mistrust among the Cambodian liberation force and its allies.

At the present time, all the battlefield reports indicate that the Cambodian liberation forces cannot be stopped by military means from achieving total victory. And workers and oppressed people all over the world are eagerly looking forward to their triumph.

In the face of outright defeat, U.S. officials are now hinting that if negotiations fail Nixon may ask Congress to extend the period for the bombing after August 15. If Congress, under the pressure of the deep antiwar feelings of the American people,

refuses to extend the deadline, the possibility still remains that Nixon will defy the Congress (as he has done with impunity so often in the past) and continue the war. Such a decision, however, would signal a decisive turn towards open military rule in the United States.

Over the last ten years, the war in Vietnam has shaken U.S. imperialism to its foundations. Poverty, inflation, and disaffection at home, coupled with an international monetary crisis and shrinking world markets, are all, directly or indirectly, the result of the inability of the U.S. to crush the revolutionary struggle in Vietnam. Now the war for liberation in Cambodia is adding another crack to the crumbling imperialist structure.

Huge Ford Mahwah plant closed by angry workers

By an Auto Worker

The Black Vice President of Black-and-white Ford UAW Local 906, Dave Gardner, was fired last month for the crime of defending his fellow workers against inhuman working conditions.

The 4,500 workers at the Mahwah, New Jersey, plant are enraged about the discharge, but so far the union leaders, both Local and International, have been taking a do-nothing or at best equivocal attitude about it all.

Here's how it started:

On Monday, June 11, the temperature was the highest ever recorded in the state of New Jersey. As the night shift workers were coming in, some paused in small groups at the gate, speculating about what would happen during the next few hours. Everyone seemed to know that Ford would again force the workers to walk out, as it always has done in past summers under similar conditions.

The body shop, where temperatures were measured at over 115 degrees that night, was the first department to walk out. Men were stripped to the waist, baring their chests to constant showers of sparks from the welding guns and preferring the temporary burns to the terrible sweat. They could hardly breathe and some of the brothers were getting dizzy and beginning to fall out. So naturally they had to wrap it up and walk out.

One line after another went down after the body shop, and production lurched to a complete halt.

The day shift on Tuesday went out after eight hours, in spite of efforts by the company to force them to work an additional half hour of "emergency" overtime.

It had been a few degrees less hot for the day shift. But by Tuesday night the temperatures inside the plant had climbed back to at least the levels of the night before.

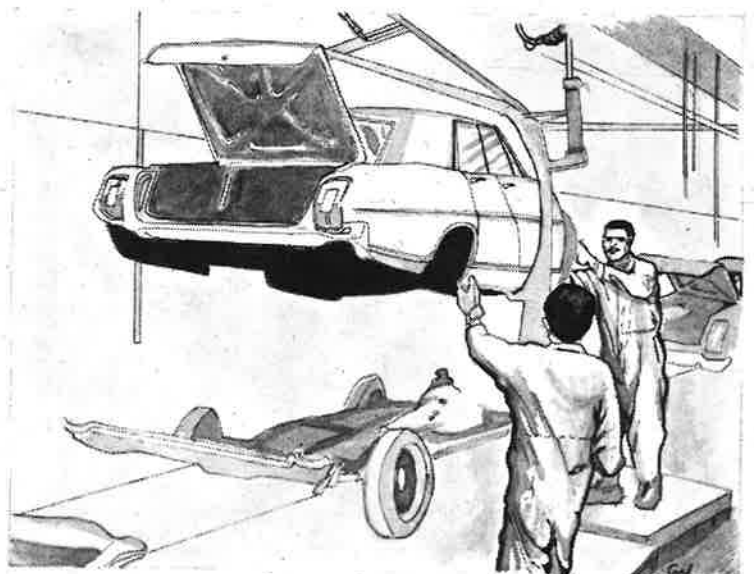
Again all production was halted by a walkout, and in about half the time it had taken the previous night.

On Wednesday the heat spell broke, but Dave Gardner was suspended indefinitely for the role that management "witnesses" allege he played in the three walkouts. At the same time, two other workers were also suspended.

Immediately feeling the force of this blow to their union and their individual security, workers began to come together looking for some course of action.

On Thursday, Joe Reilly, President of the Local, issued a leaflet on behalf of the Local leadership stating that there was nothing to worry about and that a meeting would be held that night of the Local leaders and committeemen, and the members would be notified as to what was going on.

No word, however, came back to the workers as to what position the union officials were taking in this crisis.



The next day Brother Gardner's suspension went to a firing. Another brother, Larry Goldbetter, was also fired, and a third, Ed Vega, got a month off. When the news got to the night shift workers on Friday, several hundred refused to go in, effectively shutting down the plant.

So what did President Joe Reilly do? He and some other officers put out a leaflet bearing the slogan, "Our Union Is at Stake" (which it is, of course, but not in the way Reilly contended!).

These officers said the threat to the existence of the union came not from the Ford Motor Company, which had just fired the Vice President of the Local, but from union members themselves who wished to support their leader and were also facing disciplinary action!

At a general membership meeting called for the following Saturday, the rank and file, and especially the Black workers present, expressed their outrage at the role

the top leaders had played.

The Local President accused all those who supported Brother Gardner and wanted a sympathy walkout of being directed by "communists and other nonunion organizations whose main interest is to destroy our Local." (Brother Gardner will be put on the Local's payroll for the time being, while "responsible" union negotiators try to get him reinstated in the plant.)

The general consensus in the plant is that the best job of destroying the Local is being done by President Joe Reilly and those forces in the International who are in effect supporting the company's actions in this case.

Nobody believes the last word has been spoken. And even Joe Reilly and Martin Gerber (International Regional Director for New Jersey) may yet be compelled to get off their backsides and really fight for Gardner's reinstatement.

Charge gov't pressure killed POW

By Former Air Force Sgt. JULIO GHIGLIOTTI

On May 29, 1973, Col. Theodore W. Guy of the U.S. Air Force filed charges of "collaborating with the enemy"—a capital crime—against eight enlisted ex-POWs. Since then, two POWs are alleged to have committed suicide. One of them was a member of the so-called Peace Committee of enlisted men charged by Colonel Guy.

Now the Pentagon has announced that the charges have been dropped. What happened between May 29 and July 3 to force the Pentagon to drop the charges? What actually happened between the officers and the enlisted prisoners in the POW camps?

Baron von Clausewitz, author of the Pentagon's bible, *The Principles of War*, said that "soldiers should fear their own officers more than the enemy." According to the good Baron, the soldier who, out of the fear and terror instilled in him by the officers, follows orders unquestioningly is the best soldier for an imperialist army. This is one of the primary reasons for the system of rank and privileges which exists in the U.S. military.

But in the POW camps of North Vietnam—a socialist country which has abolished class and rank—the POWs were all treated equally. There were no soft berths for the high-ranking officers; on the contrary, the Vietnamese knew that these career officers were conscious imperialist agents, while most enlisted men are workers coerced or deceived into fighting for the bosses' way of life.

The officers, all of whom were pilots or airmen, were captured through the heroic efforts of the Vietnamese people in shooting down aircraft flying faster than the speed of sound at heights of 30,000 feet or more while dropping napalm or fragmentation bombs on the population centers of the DRV. But the eight enlisted POWs were captured while fighting in the jungles and rice paddies where they learned of the complete solidarity of the Vietnamese people to liberate their land.

Marine Sergeant Kavanaugh was captured during a battle when the officer in charge ordered a retreat but failed to inform him and his friend, Sergeant Helle. The liberation forces waited until their wounds healed before taking them to a prison camp. Eventually they ended up in the camp called the Plantation Gardens located in Hanoi.

Without the fear and privileges that enforce the officer-ranks relationship, what happens to a capitalist army? According to one of the eight accused men, any chain of command among the prisoners at the camp was nonexistent until near the end when "Colonel Guy and the other officers started making a show of order." In other words, the enlisted men began to act on their own initiative, instead of being robots—which is what military discipline is all about. The eight had anti-Nixon posters on their walls. "Guy gave the word to everyone in camp not to associate with us," said one of the men. "He was afraid guys might start listening to us."

It was in this camp that Sergeant Kavanaugh and seven others became convinced that their enemy was not the Vietnamese; it was the officer caste and the ruling class they represented who were gorging themselves on the profits made at the expense of the sweat, blood, and lives of GI "grunts" out on the rice paddies and the Vietnamese people dying under the rain of napalm and bombs.

In the POW camp, the iron grip over the enlisted men was lost. They no longer believed the claptrap that the officers gave out. They saw the true nature of the war and did not agree with it.

CHARGES CALCULATED TO BRING BACK FEAR OF OFFICER CASTE

During the course of the Vietnam War, the fear of the officers was all but lost

among the rank and file. In the last years of the war, officers were being killed by their own men at the rate of over 200 a year. Platoons were refusing to go out on "search-and-destroy" missions. The anti-war movement was picking up momentum among the GIs.

The charges brought against the eight enlisted ex-POWs were a calculated move to re-instill that fear for the officers among the rank and file. These reprisals against the rebellion of the ranks were allowed to hang over their heads for two months.

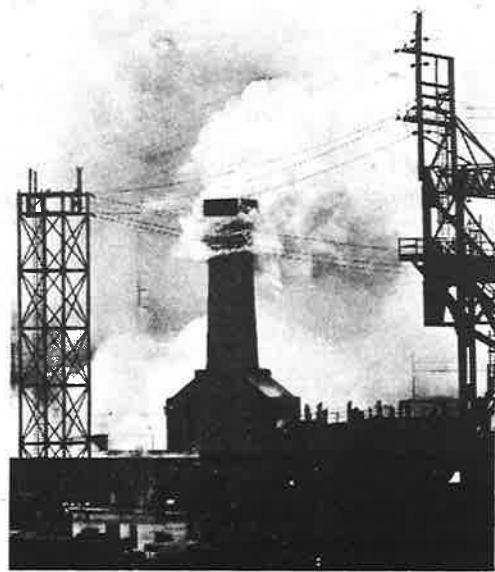
During those two months, two POWs died under strange circumstances. One was Capt. Edward A. Brudno who died June 4 of "an overdose of drugs" and was found with a plastic bag over his head. The other was Marine Sgt. Abel L. Kavanaugh who allegedly shot himself on June 27.

Sandra Kavanaugh, his widow, had this to say: "I blame Colonel Guy and the

Pentagon for his death. The North Vietnamese kept him alive for five years and then his own country killed him."

The Pentagon dropped the charges six days after the death of Sergeant Kavanaugh. Maybe they felt that it would be advantageous for them to have the public learn the truth about what actually happened in the POW camps. Maybe they felt that the death of Sergeant Kavanaugh had accomplished what they wanted—the intimidation of the ex-POWs to play the game the way the military wants it.

But they're wrong. The opposition to the hated U.S. military machine from within has just begun. Within days of Kavanaugh's death Robert Chenoweth, another enlisted man who had been charged by Colonel Guy, was finally discharged from the Army. His first act was to state at a press conference that he supports unconditional amnesty for all military and civilian resisters to the war.



Militants elected at Youngstown steel

By TED DOSTAL (Retired steelworker)

On June 26, three of the national steelworker leaders of RAFT (Rank and File Team) were elected to lead United Steelworkers Local No. 1462 in Youngstown, Ohio. This is at the basic steel plant of Brier Hill Works of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

Ed Mann was elected president (thereby automatically becoming chairman of the general grievance committee); John Barbero was elected vice president and chairman of the open hearth shop committee; and Bill Litch was elected financial

secretary.

These three were in the forefront of RAFT nationally for several years and were founders of it. RAFT had been campaigning and demonstrating for greater union democracy on a local and national level. One of its major demands was the ratification of all contracts by the union membership. Other planks of RAFT were: the maintaining of the right to strike and opposition to the productivity committees which agreed to the speedup practices of the companies. RAFT also took a strong position against Abel's no-strike agreement and stated that this contract was a "road to

company unionism."

The election campaign at the Brier Hill local was conducted mainly on the issue of speedup. Those in opposition to the RAFT slate stated that the most important thing for the steelworkers was to keep the plant operating. Brothers Mann, Barbero, and Litch countered by categorically stating that they were opposed to speedup, which automatically causes unsafe conditions and makes greater profits for the corporations. The RAFT slate had to contend with some underhanded redbaiting, but that tactic was ineffective as the election results proved.

This particular local has a tradition of great militancy. During the Little Steel Strike of 1937, it was one of the most militant; during World War II it conducted struggles against speedups; after World War II it led the workers on strikes against further incroachments on working conditions by the company. And because this plant is an old and partly obsolete one, job security is constantly being threatened. This makes for much uncertainty and, in this case, has developed a fighting spirit in the membership.

It is no wonder, therefore, that this local again is one of the few that has replaced a conservative leadership by one more dynamic and independent of the international union's leadership. This example will be seen and heard by other steelworkers and will be followed by them as the bosses try to drive them harder in order to make greater profits in the years ahead.

a new pamphlet— BLAST FURNACE BROTHERS



By VINCENT COPELAND

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Buffalo

Puerto Rican community fights police harassment

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 2—In the aftermath of a police riot in the Puerto Rican community on this city's Lower West Side, Puerto Rican leaders are acting to stop any further police attacks.

The police riot began on the night of June 23 after a drunk cop made obscene overtures to a 13-year-old Puerto Rican girl. A justifiably angry neighborhood, made even angrier when one of the white cops shot his gun into the air, shattered all the windows in the pigs' car with rocks as it fled. The Puerto Rican community then blocked off several streets passing through their neighborhood, trashing any cars which tried to speed through.

In the early morning hours, several dozen cops of the TPU (Tactical Patrol Unit), in full riot gear, marched onto

Virginia Street (the community's central avenue) yelling racist insults and daring onlookers to attack them. The pigs then viciously attacked several sisters and brothers, two of whom are still in the hospital a week later. (One brother will lose partial vision in his right eye because of the attack.) The invading cops arrested five people on such charges as "obstructing government administration," "harassment," and "resisting arrest."

On June 25, 150 members of the attacked community demonstrated at the Erie County Jail and confronted the mayor at his city hall office. The acting mayor, running for election, was forced to order the release of the captured brothers. He was also forced to set up an investigating commission made up of members of the affected Puerto Rican

community and two city officials.

At one of the first meetings, seven demands were made of the city government: (1) to establish a citizens' police review board; (2) that a police line-up be called to determine who the policemen involved were; (3) drop all charges of those arrested on Saturday, June 23; (4) stop the useless search for the pair(s) of handcuffs (one person after being caught and handcuffed was able to escape from the cop car); (5) that no John Doe warrants be used against the community; (6) the city is to deal with all police brutality charges and report to the committee on the progress; and (7) that a state or federal investigation (independent and without any political ties) of the June 23 incident be initiated.

Recognizing that the police riot was not an isolated incident, but the culmination of a long history of police harassment, and that high unemployment, poor housing, and lack of recreational facilities are also major problems, the people are also demanding that the cops get off the back of the Puerto Rican community.

The trillion dollar rat hole

By VINCE COPELAND

Since 1958 the U.S. government has spent over a trillion dollars on war budgets, including the \$84 billion budgeted for fiscal 1974 that began July 1, 1973. (This does not include the hundreds of billions for war-connected space flights, veterans' benefits, interest to the bankers on money borrowed for previous wars, etc.)

A trillion dollars is a thousand billion, or a million million. It's quite a bit of money. And it's all gone, with not much to show for it except mutilated people and a lot of graves.

Of course, there are bigger treasuries in the big banks and anybody with a ton of gold is now worth nearly \$4 million instead of only a million. And that's progress for some.

But otherwise, it's just a trillion dollars dropped down into a giant rat hole.

But just suppose that trillion had been spent for life instead of death, for people instead of profits!

What could a thousand billion dollars have bought us?

HOUSING FOR ALL

First, it could have eliminated every slum in every city and town in the United States. It could have supplied a new \$15,000 home or apartment for each of half of all the families in the United States. (Even today, good duplexes can be built for \$30,000, and with mass production this could be almost luxurious.)

This would come to \$450 billion, figuring on about 30 million families.

With a very small chunk of the trillion—say, twenty billion—we could build a thousand new colleges at \$20 million apiece.

Along with that, we could give a million additional new scholarships each year at \$2,000 apiece, and with four million students getting the money at any one time, that would come to \$80 billion in ten years. This would make it possible for just about

every high school graduate in the country to go to college.

We could build ten thousand youth centers throughout the country at a cost of a million apiece, where young people could play games, dance, and get away from their parents. This would come to another ten billion.

And we could schedule every band in the

country to play in them for a couple of billion more.

ALL THE ECOLOGY YOU WANT!

Another twenty billion could depollute the Great Lakes and ten billion more would freshen up every river and stream on the continent. The birds would fly again and the fish would leap up at your line.

A billion trees could be planted along highways and byways in cities, towns, and countryside. New patches of woods could be planted in many places, with new homes for chipmunks, raccoons, rabbits, and deer.

Centuries of erosion could be slowed down or halted that way. The very climate could be improved. And at a cost of \$20 a tree (which is very high for the woodland outside of the cities), this would be a mere \$20 billion.

We could have two new \$30 million hospitals for each of the ten biggest cities (that comes to only six-tenths of a billion), and with a couple of billion more, a \$20 million hospital for each of one hundred smaller cities. We could throw in a thousand clinics in small towns throughout the country at \$2 million each, for another two billion.

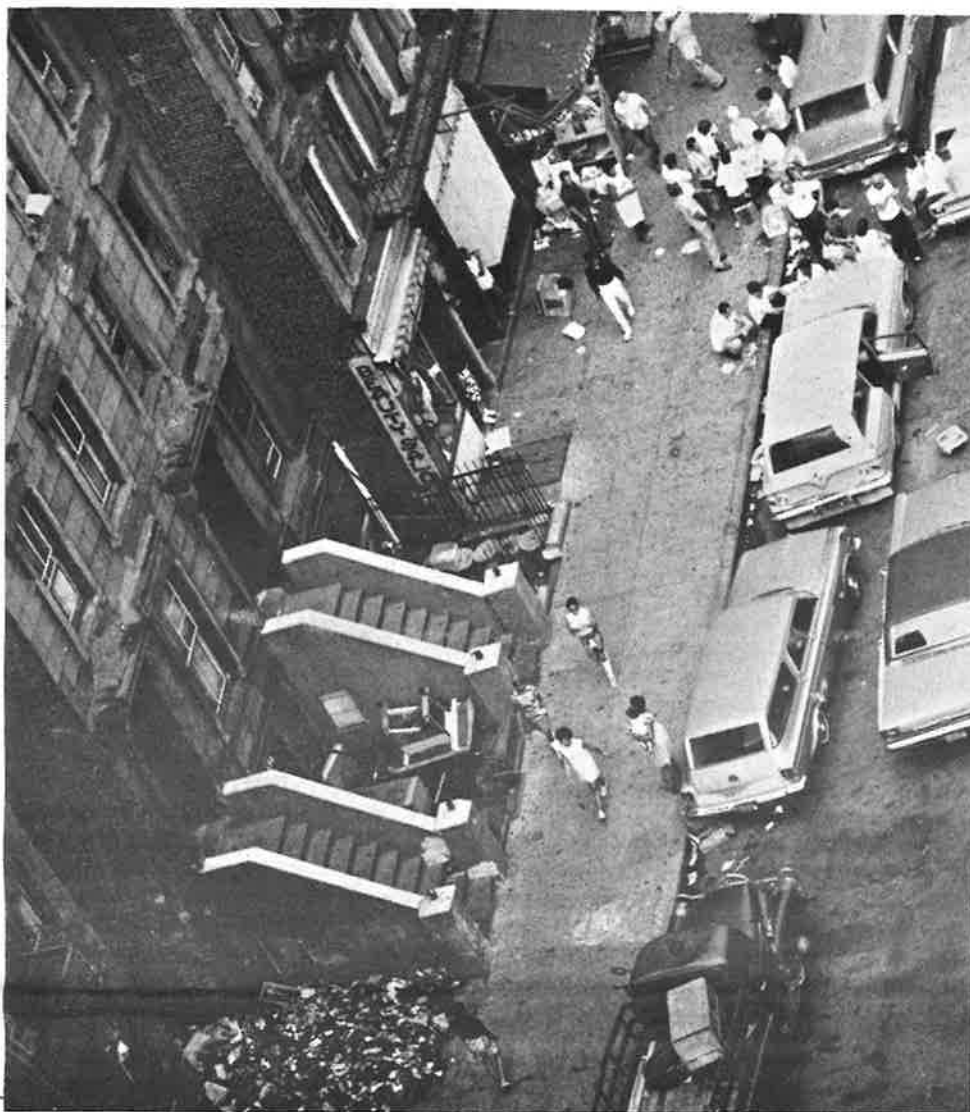
THE WORLD, AND THEN SOME!

Putting up twenty billion for cancer research, ten more billion for five or six other major diseases, we could still spend ten billion to make a dozen oases in the Sahara Desert, another ten billion to change the weather in New England and Minnesota, and possibly a few billion to revive the buffalo herds in the West and grow more grass so as to double the cattle herds and lower the price of beef.

Looking further afield, we could supply fifty million farm families of India with gasoline-driven hand tractors at about a thousand dollars apiece. And this would probably help to triple or quadruple farm production there. Cost, fifty billion.

All this adds up to only about seven hundred billion and change. That's less than three-quarters of the total. But it's hard to spend a trillion dollars, much as people need the things it will buy.

It takes the militarists of a big business machine gone mad to toss it all down a rat hole—the rat hole of imperialist war.



ww photo

Gov't figures show

Gap widens between rich and poor

By JIM KOWALSKI

How big is your paycheck?

The government recently put out a study on wage levels based on information from the census. Entitled "Exploring the Distribution of Income," the report tells (in highly technical and unemotional language, of course) how the rich are getting richer—at the expense of the poor. And these statistics only cover wage earners; they don't include the really wealthy whose income is from investments.

We have always been told that "with progress under the free enterprise system" everyone's lot would become better. Instead, government economist Peter Henle has found "a slow but persistent trend toward greater inequality in a period, 1958-70, of steadily rising incomes." This Bureau of Labor Statistics pamphlet explains that the industry with the greatest spread in wages between the lowest-paid workers and the managerial personnel is agriculture. "The trend toward inequality is most evident where manual and lesser skilled

white-collar workers are involved."

Another myth we are told is that higher prices are caused by labor's pay increase demands. Although the Department of Labor's report doesn't mention the record growth of profits, it does reveal that the highest raises went to groups not engaged in production.

"Among the nonfarm occupations, the three highest from the standpoint of earnings level (professional, managerial, and sales) are also the three highest in percentage increases in earnings for the 1958-70 period."

While male factory operatives' pay increased 69.8 percent in that period, managers and officials received average raises of 98.7 percent.

Karl Marx analyzed the way in which labor is treated as a commodity in the capitalist system. Like all commodities, its value is determined by how much labor goes into its production. Marx found that it is actually laboring power that is sold to the capitalist, the value of which is determined

by the expenses necessary to produce and maintain the worker.

By performing work on an object, workers increase its value. But most of that value is kept by the bosses. Bitter struggles must constantly be fought by the workers to secure a wage from the boss that meets the basic costs of life.

A socialist economy functions completely differently. No profits are funneled off to benefit a small section of the population which claims to own vast amounts of property. Instead, the people own the factories. The whole society benefits from the wealth produced. All are expected to produce as best they can. The ultimate goal of communism is: "From each according to ability, to each according to need."

It takes little effort to see in Henle's statistics the advantage in having a union: "The strong trend toward inequality among blue-collar occupations may have resulted from ... a pattern of compensation increases within these occupations which,

Working Women —Our Stories and Struggles

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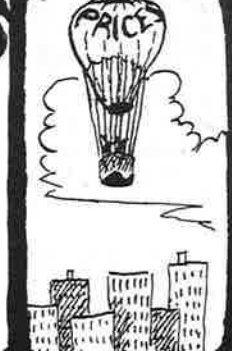
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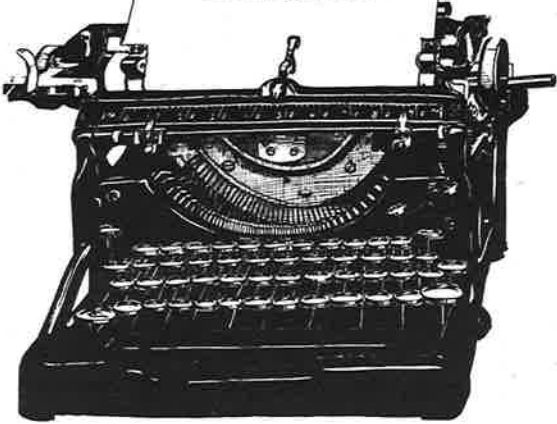
possibly reflecting union wage pressures, obtained greater increases for already higher paid workers."

In each shop, each office, each workplace, only by uniting and forming a fighting union organization can the workers secure a wage for all that even begins to meet the ever-rising expenses of living.

THE WORKING CLASS ADVENTURES OF

carl and lenny





Kennedy's Southern strategy

On July 4, Senator Edward Kennedy started his 1976 bid for the White House by making a shameless attempt to forge a political bloc with arch racist George Wallace. Unlike his predecessor George McGovern, who waited until the last minute to woo Wallace, Kennedy got an early jump on his Democratic Party rivals.

Kennedy journeyed to Decatur, Alabama, to be the honored outside guest at a pro-war, racist "Spirit of America" rally organized to heap honors on the chief advocate of the lynch-mob in the U.S.

Had Kennedy merely attended the rally as an observer or given a noncommittal speech, that alone would have signified a major leap towards Wallace. But the prestigious multimillionaire and principal power in the big-business-run Democratic Party did a great deal more. Undoubtedly after long consultation with his ruling class family and his national political advisers, Kennedy sounded the note of total capitulation to virulent southern racism by declaring his own.

"I have not come here to lecture you on that racial injustice which has proved so deeply embedded in the cities of the north as well as the counties of the south," said Kennedy.

Translating these hypocritical words from the language of bourgeois deception they read: "We, the liberal northern ruling class, have instituted our own iron-fisted system of racism in our cities, backed by police terror against the oppressed people. We can no longer make phony speeches against racism; we are talking law and order, too, and have canceled our policy of tokenism. So do not worry, we won't attempt to embarrass you with lectures. The issue is dead. Let's unite to get into the White House and divide up the spoils."

Ten years ago such a brazenly open reconciliation meeting between a leading representative of the Kennedy dynasty and the pro-fascist lyncher Wallace would have been difficult to conceive of. At that time, the two groupings were at dagger points over the decisive question (for the ruling class) of how to control the rising tide of the Black liberation struggle. Wallace was for pure terror, while the Kennedys favored tokens, false promises, and crumbs backed up by police terror. In the heat of the war against the Black people the dispute over tactics became fierce and sometimes violent. At that time the Kennedys falsely touted themselves as liberal saviors of the Black people.

But the decline in the worldwide fortunes of Wall Street has served to unmask the fundamentally reactionary character of one imperialist liberal demagogue after

another; for example, Eugene McCarthy, who shook hands with warmongers after his campaign; McGovern, who begged for Wallace support; John Lindsay, who caved in to racism at Forest Hills, to name a few of the leading lights. Kennedy is only the latest and most important on the list. (Mass pressure, of course, may force Kennedy to give up this policy at a later date).

The ruling class is reeling from defeats in Indochina and the rising struggle of the people of the Mideast and Latin America to get U.S. corporations off their backs. The policy is to make the masses at home pay—reaction up and down the line, especially on the question of racism! Racism means low wages for millions, cutbacks in social services, more superprofits for bankers, bosses, and landlords, and—above all—ideological backwardness among the white working class.

Kennedy and Co. watched the millionaires and billionaires lining up to fill the coffers of Nixon in 1972 while McGovern (a devoutly loyal imperialist) went begging with his liberal demagoguery. Kennedy got the message. He knows what his class needs and wants and he is running to serve.

Kennedy sees Nixon floundering in the Watergate crisis and perceives his chances for victory. He smells the spoils and has thrown off his liberalism like one would discard an old coat. Nixon's infamous "Southern Strategy" was to beat Wallace by adopting most of his program. (Shooting him also helped.)

To this Kennedy counterposes his own strategy—bring Wallace into his camp! But Wallace does not deal in speeches alone and Kennedy knows it. Only hard concessions to lynch law, segregation, and all forms of racist oppression will bring Wallace into the Kennedy camp. The July 4 rally is a signal that Kennedy is ready to give way.

This titanic betrayal of course bespeaks the unprincipled opportunism of Kennedy, but even more it is a most graphic demonstration of the superficial and false character of imperialist liberalism—its readiness to capitulate to reaction at any moment of crisis when the master class needs a betrayal to shore up its strength.

The utterly unscrupulous character of bourgeois liberalism is clear from this meeting. Those naively in the camp of a liberal today, could wake up bedfellows of a fascist tomorrow. Nixon may have Watergate, but Kennedy has Wallace.

The only way for the masses to guard their own interests is to form fighting organizations independent of the ruling class which will militantly carry out the struggle against all forms of national and class oppression, racism, and war.

Evers had been trailed constantly by police for two weeks before he was murdered, to prevent him from organizing demonstrations.

At the hour of his murder, however, the police were nowhere to be seen.

Twelve hours after the killing, over 200 of them were on hand to descend brutally upon the Afro-American people who protested his bloody death.

letter

'We're not racist, we only look it'

DETROIT—I am a high school student, and would like to share the experience of my short-lived summer job.

I was hired by Vanity Fair, a women's apparel shop, as a porter at \$1.25 per hour. I was to start out working 10 hours a week, more later on. My duties were to sweep and mop the store, and wash the windows and mirrors.

The job went pretty well until I started running out of supplies. When I asked for more, I was told I was supposed to supply them myself! During this conversation with the manager, I found I was hired only because I was white. Many Third World people come to apply for the job, but were turned away. I also found out that the store has air-conditioning, but nobody had turned it on.

I had completely run out of most of the supplies; the ones they had left were insufficient. The temperature outside was near 80, inside it was close to 95. The racism in the store had become unbearable. I was fed up.

The next day I gave a list of demands to the manager. The list was as follows.

- (1) I am to be given all supplies.
- (2) I want a new mop, bucket, and wringer.
- (3) I want my wage to be brought up to the minimum wage level.
- (4) I demand an end to the racist hiring practices.
- (5) I demand that I not be forced to lift over 35 lbs. (child labor law of Michigan).

(6) I demand that I not be forced to do any climbing (child labor law of Michigan).

(7) Adequate ventilation, or

(8) That the air conditioning be turned on as it already has in the wealthier neighborhoods.

(9) I want the help wanted sign taken out of the front window, as I feel it a threat to my job security.

The manager called in the district personnel manager to talk to me and "set me straight." He said all my demands were nonnegotiable and foolish. When I asked him why I couldn't have a raise, he said they were only a small corporation, and could only afford to pay so much. I then asked him if he really meant that if they paid a decent wage, their profits would not be as huge. He reluctantly said yes.

I then confronted him with the racism question, and he replied that they weren't racist, they just look it. I guess I had him too worried, because he then fired me. The security guard who had supported me started screaming at him, saying that the only reason they got away with paying such a meager wage was because I was poor.

Yesterday I picked up my check and was shorted three hours. I can only hope it shows up in my final pay.

Keith Pavlik

P.S. I called the Dept. of Labor, and they said that they would send an inspector out immediately. They didn't even take my name and phone.

—P.R. obreros

(De pág. 16)

policia a invadir el Parque de Bombas central de Santurce. Varios obreros resultaron heridos por las bayonetas de la Guardia Nacional.

Esos pobres guardias nacionales sin defensa, de acuerdo con el General Chardón, jefe de la Guardia Nacional de Puerto Rico, solo cargan un rifle M-16 con bayoneta, vestuario a prueba de balas, y estuches de gas acrimonio. Esos obreros viciosos y descarados tienen toda piedra y botella que puedan alcanzar bajo las macanas de la policia y las bayonetas de la Guardia.

La última noticia recibida por este reportero fue que 20,000 obreros están en huelga; 12,000 de estos son miembros de cuatro uniones—los bomberos, los trabajadores eléctricos, obreros de la Autoridad de Fuentes Fluviales, y trabajadores de la Cervezería Corona.

En una edición especial de *Claridad*, el periódico de el PSP, Juan Mari Brás, un líder de la organización, dijo esto en un comentario político:

"La guardia nacional ha sido condicionada por la adoctrinación de la oficialidad a considerar a los obreros en huelga como perturbadores del orden público y no como compañeros que están ejerciendo un derecho consagrado constitucionalmente. Pero nos consta que dentro de la guardia nacional hay millares de trabajadores, muchos de ellos con alguna conciencia proletaria y patriótica. A ellos hacemos un llamado urgente en estos momentos para que no se presten a ser asesinos de sus compañeros trabajadores que están al otro lado de

la barricada policial. Este es un minuto de grandes decisiones para todo el que esté envuelto directa o indirectamente en estos conflictos. Corresponde a cada cual tomar la suya con plena conciencia de las consecuencias. Los que se presten a la sucia encomienda de reprimir a los trabajadores tendrán que responder por sus felonías. A nombre de toda la clase obrera, instamos a los soldados de la guardia nacional a desacatar las órdenes de sus oficiales de disparar o agredir a los trabajadores."

Es política general de todo capitalista en iniciar lucha entre diferentes grupos de obreros. La Guardia Nacional es principalmente compuesta de obreros que encuentran servicio en la Guardia Nacional una forma temporaria de frustrar el desempleo en que se encuentra una gran parte de la población puertorriqueña hoy en día. Ellos no son el enemigo. Son sus oficiales y la clase gobernante que representan los que son los verdaderos enemigos de todo obrero. Como podemos leer en la declaración de Juan Mari Brás, el PSP ya está tomando pasos definitivos para clarificar este importante punto en la situación como existe ahora en Puerto Rico.

Ya se oyen rumores persistentes de división entre los soldados acerca de luchar en contra de sus hermanos los obreros; rumores que los oficiales y el gobierno quieren suprimir pues ellos muy bien saben las consecuencias de un trastorno en la disciplina de hierro que tienen sobre los soldados.

El Partido Workers World quiere ofrecer su completa solidaridad con los obreros de Puerto Rico.
¡QUE VIVA LA HUELGA!
¡QUE VIVA PUERTO RICO LIBRE Y SOCIALISTA!

Ten years ago in WW—

The police and Medgar Evers

June 21, 1963

At the very time every newspaper in the U.S....was weeping salt tears about Medgar Evers, the Jackson police were showing the Afro-American people just how seriously this sorrow was meant.

On June 12, just a few hours after Evers was shot, the Black community of Jackson organized a protest parade. The police arrested 146 of the marchers.

Mass support wins freedom for Wilmington 3

By TOM GARDNER

WILMINGTON, N.C., June 23—The main street of this city is marked by a statue of one of its ruling class's favorite sons—the attorney general of the Confederacy. A major park in the middle of the Black community is named after a "town father," Robert Strange, who helped engineer a massacre of Black people in Wilmington in 1898. The racist traditions of Wilmington are being carried forward today by most of its officials as well as the vigilante thug group, Rights of White People (ROWP), and the more "moderate" racists in the KKK.

But there is another tradition in Wilmington, North Carolina, a tradition of struggle. That tradition has been established and is being carried forward by the unified and courageous Black community. It is responsible for the significant victories this week in the case of the Wilmington 3.

On June 17, this tradition of struggle took the lead in Wilmington and pushed back the latest racist offensive against the Black community. Some of the signs of change were subtle; someone, out of a healthy disrespect for the racist bondage he represented, placed a beer can in the marble hand of that old Confederate attorney general.

But the sign that no one could avoid seeing was a rally of 4,000 people to protest the phony trials of Rev. Ben Chavis, Mrs. Molly Hicks, and her daughter Leatrice Hicks for "accessory after the fact to murder." The first action taken by those assembled reflected the spirit of their struggle in the face of intensive racist violence. They struck a blow against the racist traditions of Wilmington when they changed the name of the park in which they were meeting from Robert Strange Park to Stevenson Mitchell Memorial Park. Thus, by popular decree, the people dethroned a genocidal racist and honored the memory of

a fallen freedom fighter.

Steve Mitchell, 18, had been a leader in the fight of Wilmington's Black youth for equality and Black awareness in the schools. He was killed by a cop during a siege against Black activists who had sought refuge in a church. It was concerning this siege that District Judge John M. Walker said to the police chief in open court: "Maybe we should have brought in Lieutenant Calley to go in and clean the place up."

But Wilmington has plenty of its own Calleys. Leroy Gibson, head of ROWP and currently under indictment for bombing a GI bookstore in nearby Jacksonville, N.C., claimed his organization would shoot down Black people "like rabbits." Members of ROWP patrolled the streets, unhindered by police, with shotguns bristling from their vehicles.

BLACK SELF-DEFENSE

Black people responded in armed self-defense and the protests grew larger.

It was against this background that Clifton Eugene Wright, a Black youth helping to guard the home of a local movement leader, Mrs. Molly Hicks, was killed. Two other young Black men, Nixon and McClain, were with Wright the night he was killed. Leatrice Hicks was upstairs in the house. Molly Hicks was at a meeting and Rev. Ben Chavis was 150 miles away in Raleigh.

According to the recent confession of one of the youths, Wright was killed when the gun which they thought was unloaded fired accidentally. However, when the incident took place, Nixon and McClain, fearful of what would happen to them at the hands of the racist Wilmington courts, created another story. They stuck to their story until they were recently charged with drug possession and various break-ins. Under intense police pressure, the youths tried to lighten their charges by saying that



This kind of community support overcame the racist frameup of the Wilmington 3.

Rev. Ben Chavis and Molly and Leatrice Hicks were involved in the cover-up story of Wright's death.

Anxious to remove these three movement activists from the community, the Wilmington cops charged them with "accessory after the fact to murder," later reduced to "accessory after the fact to manslaughter."

But no matter who was holding the gun, Clifton Wright died as a direct result of racist, lynch-mob style violence against the Black community. Had it not been for the continued attacks against the Black community by whites, with police cooperation, three young people would not have been handling a gun in the defense of their movement leaders. As is often the case in racist America, however, the victims are charged with the crime while the real criminals go free.

It was obvious to everyone, especially the Black community, that the charges were filed against Ben Chavis and Molly and Leatrice Hicks to get them out of the way. Chavis has been subject to such a federal-state conspiracy to get him behind bars that at one time he had 78 different charges against him and faced a possible 280 years. He has been sentenced to 34 years on convictions so far. Eight other Wilmington activists are still in jail on impossibly high ransom bails on other trumped-up charges. Along with Chavis they have come to be known as the Wilmington 9.

On June 17, over 4,000 Black residents of Wilmington and the surrounding area, joined by a handful of progressive whites, came together to proclaim loudly and clearly that the racists had best crawl back in their slimy holes.

Speakers at the rally included Kojo Namtambu, a co-worker of Ben Chavis; Delores Moore and Larry Little of the Winston-Salem, North Carolina Black Panther Party; Owusu Sadaukai of Malcolm X Liberation University in Greensboro and President of the North Carolina Black Assembly; the Rev. Ben Chavis of the North Carolina-Virginia Commission on Racial Justice of the United Church of Christ; Angela Davis of the Communist Party USA; and Sam Weston of the African Liberation Support Committee of Norfolk, Virginia.

The speakers exposed the racism in Wilmington and denied the right of Nixon and his ilk, the biggest criminals in history, to put anyone on trial. Owusu Sadaukai proclaimed, "We are here to stop the effort to imprison Ben Chavis and the sisters Hicks at a time when the real criminals, like that

slimy, so-called President, Richard Nixon, a man with the blood of millions of people of Africa, Asia, and all over the world on his hands, aren't going to jail. We must condemn the real criminals of this society."

Angela Davis declared: "The only fair trial is no trial at all. We want the charges dismissed right now." Sam Weston, who was framed on a charge of throwing a rock at the Portuguese Queen during Norfolk's NATO-Azalea festival last year, said: "I was freed because we had people in the courtroom and outside the courthouse every day."

Those attending the rally were urged by all the speakers to go to the trial the next day, and, as brother Kojo Namtambu put it, "psychologically demoralize and destroy that cracker down in the courthouse." And that is just what they did.

COURTROOM PACKED

The courtroom was packed as other supporters picketed outside. The prosecution was forced to allow four Black people on the jury. Defense attorney William P. Robinson of Norfolk, Virginia, argued forcefully that Chavis's involvement in the trial was cooked up solely in order to suppress his political activities. The judge dismissed the charges against him early in the trial.

Most of the national pretrial publicity had focused on Ben Chavis, and the judge apparently hoped to relieve some of the pressure by removing him from the case. But the people were not to be divided so easily. Both Chavis and the community people kept up the pressure to free Molly and Leatrice Hicks. The jury was hung 7-5, unable to reach a verdict on charges against Leatrice Hicks. A mistrial was declared in her case, with little chance of a retrial.

However, after repeatedly being sent back by the judge, the jury returned a guilty verdict against Mrs. Molly Hicks, convicting her of "accessory after the fact to involuntary manslaughter." She was given an 8- to 12-month suspended sentence and was placed on two years' probation. Her conviction is being appealed by three lawyers from North Carolina.

It was clear to all concerned that had it not been for the massive support of the Black community in Wilmington and from around the South and the nation, the imprisonment of the Wilmington 3 would have been likely. In an atmosphere of racist intimidation and extreme oppression, the people had stood up as an example to us all and saved three liberation fighters from an attempted "legal" kidnapping.

Independence demanded at Puerto Rican Day parade

CHICAGO, June 23—Tens of thousands of people marched today in Chicago's annual Puerto Rican Day parade. Despite attempts by the Daley administration and the visiting Governor of Puerto Rico to make this a celebration of the colonial role played by the U.S. in Puerto Rico, the sentiments of the vast majority of the marchers were clearly pro-independencia.

A large contingent organized by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) emphasized anti-imperialist demands and was enthusiastically received by the many Puerto Rican people who filled the streets. A large PSP banner reading "Viva Puerto Rico libre y socialista!" was greeted with many cheers and clenched fists. As it passed the reviewing stand, Mayor Richard Daley, whose administration ensures the continuing miserable conditions existing in

Chicago's large Puerto Rican community, turned down his thumb, thus clearly showing the people where he and his class stand on the question.

In an interview with Workers World, a PSP leader said the parade has traditionally been "a carnival which benefits the few Puerto Rican puppets of the system," but that this year the PSP is using the opportunity to raise the real issue which concerns Puerto Rican people—their struggle for freedom and social justice. He emphasized three main demands: (1) Stop the U.S. from building its proposed superport in Puerto Rico; (2) free all Puerto Rican political prisoners; and (3) put an end to the oppressive conditions in the Puerto Rican communities.

U.S. imperialism out of Puerto Rico!
Viva Puerto Rico libre y socialista!

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Long live the spirit of July 26!

Chile urg

By LEE COHEN

The author of this article recently returned from Cuba where she worked building homes with the Venceremos Brigade.

Twenty years ago a group of 129 men and 2 women attacked the Moncada Barracks, the second most important military garrison in Cuba, notorious for generations as a torture chamber of Cuban revolutionaries. A few were killed in the initial battle, but only a small number survived the murder and vicious torture by Batista's henchmen in the following days. The attack on the Moncada, which failed militarily, was the beginning of the armed struggle against the Batista dictatorship, which was to culminate six years later in the triumph of the revolution.

To the Cuban people today, July 26 symbolizes the spirit of struggle in the face of great difficulties. It is in the spirit of the revolutionary sacrifice of the Moncada heroes that the Cuban people show their solidarity with the struggles of the people of Vietnam and the whole world. And it is in this spirit of Moncada that the Cuban people see the revolutionary future of Latin America.

Each year July 26 is celebrated as a national holiday in Cuba. All work stops, as everyone is a participant. Hundreds of thousands join in the colorful demonstration as they march through the streets of Havana. Thousands more cheer their fellow workers.

Unlike July 4 in the imperialist U.S., where the government has to scrounge up some racists and rightwingers as well as helpless draftees and Boy Scouts, on July 26 in Cuba, everyone wants to participate.

For months before the actual celebration, in all work centers and organizations, selections take place to decide who will represent different sectors of the population. The most dedicated and exemplary workers win the honor to march in the parade. Each union and organization chapter decides on the banners, slogans, and pictures of great leaders or national heroes it will carry. The parade expresses the breadth of Cuba's feelings of international solidarity, with slogans on Indochina, Latin America, and other struggles of the oppressed. Contingents of the militia or the Camilitos (the young children in military school) display their expertise in precision through various formations.

This year as a special commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Moncada attack the big demonstration will be held in Santiago de Cuba instead of Havana. This is where the Moncada stood and where the revolutionary fervor of the people spearheaded the revolution. Santiago is nestled at the foot of the Sierra Maestra

mountains and is also near the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo.

Why do the Cuban people celebrate the revolution with so much enthusiasm? Because the revolution has brought food where there was starvation, modern housing in place of bohios (mud-floored huts thatched with palm tree leaves), free medical care instead of rampant disease, full employment year round instead of the "dead season" after the harvest, education for all Cubans young and old instead of illiteracy. The people celebrate the revolution every day of the year with their vigilance and determination against the U.S. blockade and the threat of attack by imperialism. The revolution is strengthened every day with the achievements of socialist construction.

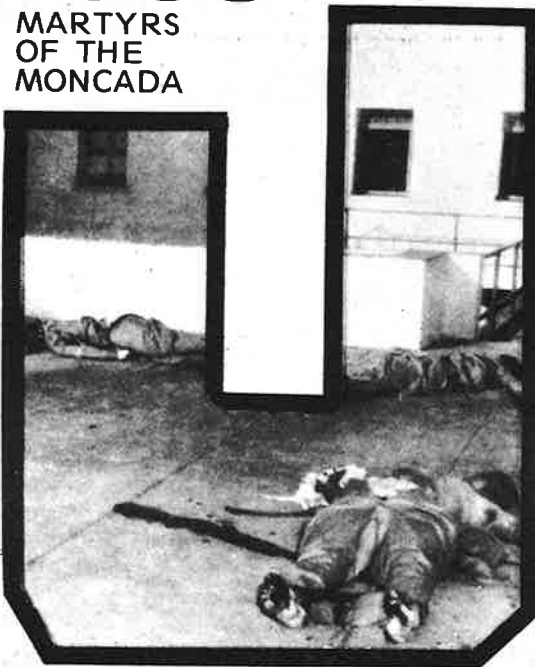
All the schools, factories, and work projects underway are being built for the people, not for individual profit. With this in mind, work brigades have pledged to complete their tasks by July 26. Regionals of the Federation of Cuban Women have pushed up their deadline from the end of the year to the 26th, striving to accomplish the year's goals in nearly half the time. The same is true for microbrigades working on secondary schools in the country, where children will live and work during the week, and for other large projects such as the fertilizer plant being built in Nuevitas. All will be completed by the twentieth anniversary and dedicated to the Cuban Revolution.

SPRIT OF DEDICATION

During my stay in Cuba I worked with a construction worker who typified the Cuban

1953

MARTYRS
OF THE
MONCADA



spirit. In addition to his six-day workweek, he would volunteer to do extra labor on Sundays. I asked him how his work was different now than before the revolution, and he told me, "Before there was not enough work for the whole year. And even when there was, there was hardly enough money for my family to eat. But now everyone has enough to eat and my children are able to go to school. When I help build factories, houses, and schools I build for the people."

As a symbol of the success of the revolution, there is now a beautiful school for Cuba's children where once stood the hated Moncada Barracks. Long live the spirit of July 26! Long live the Cuban Revolution!



By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

Sections of the Chilean Army that for so long had been regarded as "apolitical" rebelled against the leftist government of President Allende on June 29, but were quickly defeated by loyalist forces.

This attempted coup, although it did not succeed, explodes many myths about Chilean "exceptionalism" and raises more sharply the immediate task of arming the workers and peasants in defense of the revolution.

Chile's long history as a bourgeois democratic regime with a stable parliament



BATISTA

NIXON

ARMED REVOLUTION



Capitalist democracy collapses in Uruguay

By GLENN KOLLEENY

JULY 10—Mounted police brandishing sabers killed at least two unarmed workers and injured or arrested hundreds of others at a demonstration in downtown Montevideo, Uruguay, yesterday. The demonstration, called to protest the fascist coup of June 27, was dispersed by police and soldiers using tanks and other armored vehicles. But even this latest vicious attack by the military government of Bordaberry has been unable to intimidate the broad masses of Uruguayan workers and students.

Workers chanted, "Down with the dictatorship," as they fled from the savage police and military forces. And a general strike which has paralyzed the government for the last 14 days showed no signs of

weakening. Many workers have seized their factories and barricaded them against the police. Many times, when the military evicted workers from the plants, they were able to reoccupy the factories after several hours.

The general strike was called in response to the dissolution of the Congress and the municipal councils and the total censorship of the press by "President" Juan Maria Bordaberry on June 27. Bordaberry disbanded the two houses of Congress when they refused to strip immunity from Senator Enrique Erro, wanted by the military for allegedly supporting the Tupamaros guerrillas. Bordaberry also outlawed the National Workers' Confederation (CNT).

This coup, carried out by Bordaberry in

collaboration with the military, has total U.S. support. In fact, the recent appointment of Ernest Siracusa as Ambassador to Uruguay (he previously served as U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia after the ouster of the progressive government of Juan Torres) was widely interpreted as an open signal that the U.S. intended to push Bordaberry further to the right.

This coup comes at the same time as an abortive coup in Chile and strengthens the U.S.-led fascist block of Brazil and Bolivia, while in Argentina and Peru bourgeois nationalist governments appear to be strengthening their position.

The Uruguayan coup puts Argentina's new Peronist government in particular danger. But the Argentine people have

already shown their strong hostility to U.S. imperialism's strategy in South America by booing U.S. Secretary of State Rogers and Bordaberry during the inauguration of Campora.

TWO STUDENTS MURDERED

In Montevideo last Friday, Ramon Pere Bardier, a 29-year-old veterinary student, was shot in the back by a fascist military patrol while distributing leaflets. A 16-year-old high school student, Walter Medina Delgado, was then murdered late Monday night while allegedly painting slogans on a wall.

This type of assassination, as well as torture, is a common tactic employed by the Uruguayan government to terrorize the people. Many of the fascists who perpetrate

gently needs workers' militia

has been cited as evidence that Chile need not go through the kind of violent struggle to crush the state machinery that has characterized all previous social revolutions. Despite Lenin's teachings on the state—that it basically consists of bodies of armed men and its ultimate function is to carry out organized violence on behalf of the ruling class—the Chilean Communist Party has not advocated a struggle to arm the oppressed masses, but instead has relied on the supposed loyalty of the army and police to the constitutional government to combat counter-revolutionary pressures.

The working masses themselves, however, are increasingly demanding arms as the pressure from the right grows. This should be the item with first priority on Allende's agenda, yet neither the President nor the radical parties which make up the Popular Unity coalition appears to be taking this question seriously.

Allende's reaction to the coup, on the contrary, was to invite into the cabinet elements in the military who had remained loyal. They refused. Thus the effect of the coup attempt, while it did not succeed in

overthrowing the government, has been to push Allende further into the arms of the bourgeois military, whose ultimate loyalty will be to the class that has nurtured and trained them.

While every historical development has its own unique features, there are many ominous similarities between the situation now developing in Chile and the position of Sukarno in Indonesia prior to the 1965 coup which resulted in the decimation of all leftist and progressive organizations in a horrible bloodbath.

In Indonesia, as in Chile today, there had been a steady leftward development, with workers seizing some factories and the peasants moving to take the land. In the background, however, encouraging and financing a group of rightwing plotters was U.S. imperialism.

The masses in Indonesia, which had the largest Communist Party in the world outside the socialist countries, were militant but unarmed. Sukarno finally announced in the summer of 1965 that he intended to form a people's militia with help from People's China. But his intentions were never carried out. The military struck on October 1 and



Workers in Chile march against the fascist threat armed with pitchforks. Sign at left reads: "If I were born a thousand times, I would be a socialist a thousand times."

seized power with little organized resistance.

FASCISTS CALL FOR "ANOTHER JAKARTA"

While the rightwing in Chile today has met with a defeat, there is no doubt as to its intentions. The Fatherland and Freedom movement openly calls for a military government, and recently painted the slogan "Another Jakarta for sure" on many walls in Chile's capital—a reference to the Indonesian massacres.

The long-run strategy of the reaction in Chile has been to cripple the economy and exhaust the masses. This has led to such paradoxical results as the highly conservative newspaper *El Mercurio* heaping lavish praise on the striking copper miners. Anyone familiar with the back-to-work tone adopted by even the most liberal capitalist papers in the U.S. toward every major strike knows how phony this sounds.

The reason for such rightwing backing of the strike is not, of course, sympathy for the miners' grievances (their wages have been deeply eroded by inflation) but the hope that by crippling such a vital element of the economy they'll be able to bring down the Popular Unity coalition.

The workers voted to go back to work two days after the attempted coup. But as

long as the bourgeoisie continues to control vital sections of the economy and, even more important, as long as the old state mechanism remains, whatever progressive measures the Allende regime takes will be eroded by the counterrevolutionary sabotage.

WHICH EXAMPLE WILL CHILE FOLLOW?

There are many examples of progressive, anti-imperialist governments in Latin America that have been overthrown in the last twenty years by a combination of domestic and U.S. fascists: Brazil, Santo Domingo, Guatemala, Bolivia, Argentina are but a few.

But there is another example in which the people decisively ousted imperialism and rooted out the repressive capitalist regime. That was in Cuba, and the armed struggle that accomplished the revolution began exactly 20 years ago in the attack on the Moncada garrison.

Chile is not Cuba, and there are many important differences which must be reflected in the strategy and tactics of the revolutionary movement. But the most basic lessons of the Cuban Revolution—and of every socialist revolution—show that the people must be armed to withstand the counterrevolutionary attacks that are sure to come.



these barbaric crimes are trained in the U.S., in the same school where officers for the fascist regimes in Brazil, Bolivia, Greece, and other countries are trained.

However, the masses of Uruguayan workers and students have shown that they will not be intimidated by these murders. On Sunday, more than 30,000 took part in a funeral procession for Ramon Bardier, chanting: "The tyrants must tremble."

While the outcome of the current struggle in Uruguay is still in doubt, the workers and students have shown that they will not submit passively to U.S. imperialist plans for fascism in South America. Eventually these heroic fighters will join with their allies throughout Latin America and the world to destroy imperialism and establish a socialist society.

-P.R. strikers

(Continued from page 1)

Barker's store in the same town. Guardsmen have been posted at the central water works in San Juan, the capital of 750,000. Utilities workers have been driven out of the electrical utilities compound at bayonet point and by the force of the nightstick. The firemen of Santurce were attacked by about 50 National Guardsmen who were assisting the Police Task Force to take the central firehouse of this town on the outskirts of San Juan.

The poor, defenseless Guardsmen, if you believe General Chardos, commander of the National Guard of Puerto Rico, were only armed with M16s, bulletproof vests, sharp bayonets, and tear gas. Those vicious, nasty workers had all the rocks, bottles, and debris they could find in the streets while backed up against the wall by the cops.

The latest count available to this reporter was 20,000 workers on strike; 12,000 of these belong to the Firemen's Union, the Electrical Workers Union (UTIER), public works employees, and workers of the Corona Brewery who are also on strike.

In a special edition of *Claridad*, the PSP newspaper, Juan Mari Bras, a leader of the PSP, made this statement in a political commentary:

"The National Guard has been conditioned by its officers to think of striking workers as disrupters of public order instead of comrades who are exercising their constitutionally guaranteed rights. But within the National Guard there are thousands of workers, many with a patriotic and proletarian conscience. To them we urgently ask to refuse to lend themselves out as assassins of their comrades on the other side of the barricades. . . . It is up to all who are involved to make a decision with a clear knowledge of the consequences. Those who lend themselves to the dirty task of repressing the workers will have to answer for their crimes. In the name of the entire working class we ask the soldiers of the National Guard to refuse to obey any order from their officers to attack or fire on the workers."

It is a general policy of capitalists to pit one group of workers against another. The National Guard is primarily composed of members of the working class who find it one way of dealing with the rising tide of

unemployment in Puerto Rico. They are not the real enemy. It is their officers and the ruling class they represent who are the enemies of every worker. As we can see from the above statement, the PSP has already taken steps to clarify this very crucial point in the situation now occurring in Puerto Rico.

Already there are persistent rumors of dissension among the soldiers, rumors which the officers and the government are trying to suppress because they know the result of a breakdown in their "iron grip" discipline. Workers World Party wishes to express its complete solidarity with the workers of Puerto Rico. ¡Que Viva La Huelga!

¡Que Viva Puerto Rico Libre Y Socialista!

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'Our boss has got the Army'

Nixon defies the people, courts the generals

By ANDY STAPP

Richard Milhous Nixon stands today totally discredited and convicted in the eyes of the vast majority of the American people. Following the testimony of Nixon's former White House lawyer, John Dean, the tattered remnants of Nixon's already badly damaged credibility unraveled completely.

For one week Dean testified how Nixon approved the payment of \$1 million to Watergate defendants to buy their silence, how Nixon offered Watergate conspirators executive clemency if they would commit perjury to protect him, how Nixon attempted to bribe a federal judge.

Sixty million people watched John Dean testify on TV about White House plots to fire-bomb buildings, "screw" and "humiliate" political opponents, and kidnap radicals, all with the knowledge and approval of Nixon and his top aides, Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mitchell. One Republican on the Senate Watergate committee listed 22 federal crimes that Nixon and his co-conspirators had committed.

And yet Nixon remains president. Nixon continues to bomb Cambodia after arrogantly overriding a Senate veto to cut off funds for the B52 raids. Nixon has refused to answer any of the multitude of charges leveled against him, charges backed up by ample documentary evidence that John Dean removed from the White House before Nixon fired him, evidence that both Time magazine and Newsweek characterized as proving a "fascist" mentality in the Nixon White House.

How then does Nixon, completely isolated from and despised by the masses of American people, continue to rule over this country?

The answer, of course, is that the masses of people in this country do not rule America. The real rulers are a handful of superrich businessmen and diehard militarists. The June 18 New York Times, in a special report from Newport Beach, California, writes, "The Watergate scandal has produced very few misgivings among the yacht-racing, race-horse-owning millionaires of the Orange County Lincoln Club, who like to boast that without their help Richard M. Nixon could never have become president. Whatever the opinion polls may say about the president's loss of popularity in the wake of the Watergate disclosures, the Lincoln Club's affection for him remains as ardent as ever.

"He's one of the greatest men of the century," said Robert F. Beaver, the Lincoln Club's treasurer who heads a large construction company."

It is true that many millionaires, especially among those whom Agnew has derided as the "Eastern Establishment" (Agnew himself is a very wealthy "Easterner"), are angry at Nixon over a number of serious differences. Some of these disputes with Nixon involve how to combat the dollar crisis and how to resolve the Cambodian war, while many of his adversaries are angry that Nixon sabotaged the presidential campaigns of Humphrey and Muskie, either of whom they would have preferred to McGovern.

In the face of this tug of war between the pro- and anti-Nixon factions of the billionaire class, Nixon is fighting ruthlessly to hold power by merging his presidency with the most ultra-right and militarist sections. He has appointed William Colby to head the CIA. Colby is the man who coolly admitted to the Senate that the "Phoenix" operation he headed in Vietnam resulted in the execution of 18,000 Vietnamese civilians in two years. Obviously, Nixon is not retreating under the pressures of Watergate—not when he picks a mass murderer to preside over the CIA right in the middle of the Senate hearings!

Although the U.S. Code passed by Congress in 1870 states that "No officer on the active-duty list. . . may hold a civil office

by election or appointment," Nixon has appointed a number of high-ranking army officers to his personal White House staff. (After pressure from Congress, these officers switched to civilian hats, but that certainly makes them not one iota less militaristic, nor does it diminish their loyalty to the Pentagon.) These include General Alexander Haig, a former aide to Henry Kissinger; Major General John C. Bennett, a former deputy commander of the Green Berets in Vietnam and former commander of the 82nd Air Borne Division; and Bennett's aides, Col. Frederick Brown

and Maj. George Joulwean.

During his testimony before the Senate, John Dean reported a conversation he had had with former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst last spring. Dean expressed to Kleindienst his fear of arrest for contempt of Congress if he refused to appear before the Ervin committee. Kleindienst told Dean, "Don't worry, John. We've got more federal marshalls than the Senate has sergeants-at-arms, and anyway, our boss (Nixon) has got the Army."

Here lies the dilemma of the anti-Nixon capitalists. They of course fear Nixon's

alliance with the military and secret police bureaucracy, with its implied threat of a fascist coup. But they themselves need the Pentagon and the CIA to carry out their own imperialist schemes in areas like the Mideast.

It is not yet clear whether Nixon's defiance of his ruling class enemies will succeed in saving his skin. One thing, however, is clear. The anti-Nixon wing of the boss class will never break up their own capitalist system which breeds the monstrous repressive machinery that Nixon has wed himself to.

Nixon's enemy-lieutenants in the labor movement

Not much has been said about the 14 labor leaders who made the "Dean's List"—that is, the list of two or three hundred elite enemies of Nixon, who were mostly members of the ruling class.

One reason not much has been said is that hardly anybody can understand how

these smug and accommodating characters could have made the list in the first place.

Harold Gibbons, the Teamster leader in St. Louis, is of course an exception. He was prominent in the fight against the Vietnam war. He visited Hanoi. He defied chief Teamster bureaucrat Frank Fitzsimmons

and in effect thumbed his nose at the chief capitalist executive, Nixon himself.

But Gibbons is the exception that does not prove the rule.

How and why do people like I.W. Abel of steel no-strike pledge fame and Meany-henchman Lane Kirkland, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO, not to mention Paul Jennings of the redbaiting IUE and William Pollack of the Textile Workers, qualify for such a blue-ribbon "enemy list"?

These men are all true "labor lieutenants of the capitalist class." They would never dream of defying the president of the United States—not consciously at any rate.

They prefer safe harbors to stormy seas and smooth "labor relations" to work stoppages, slowdowns, and strikes.

True, they often spend a few thousand dollars of their members' money to elect a Democratic president in the hope that labor might get a couple of pennies more than it could get with the Republicans in. But hardly any of them supported the Democrats with any enthusiasm in 1972.

In that sense it might seem that only the well-known personal meanness, pettiness, and opportunism of Nixon was involved in the list, and that no principle or lesson can be gleaned from the matter.

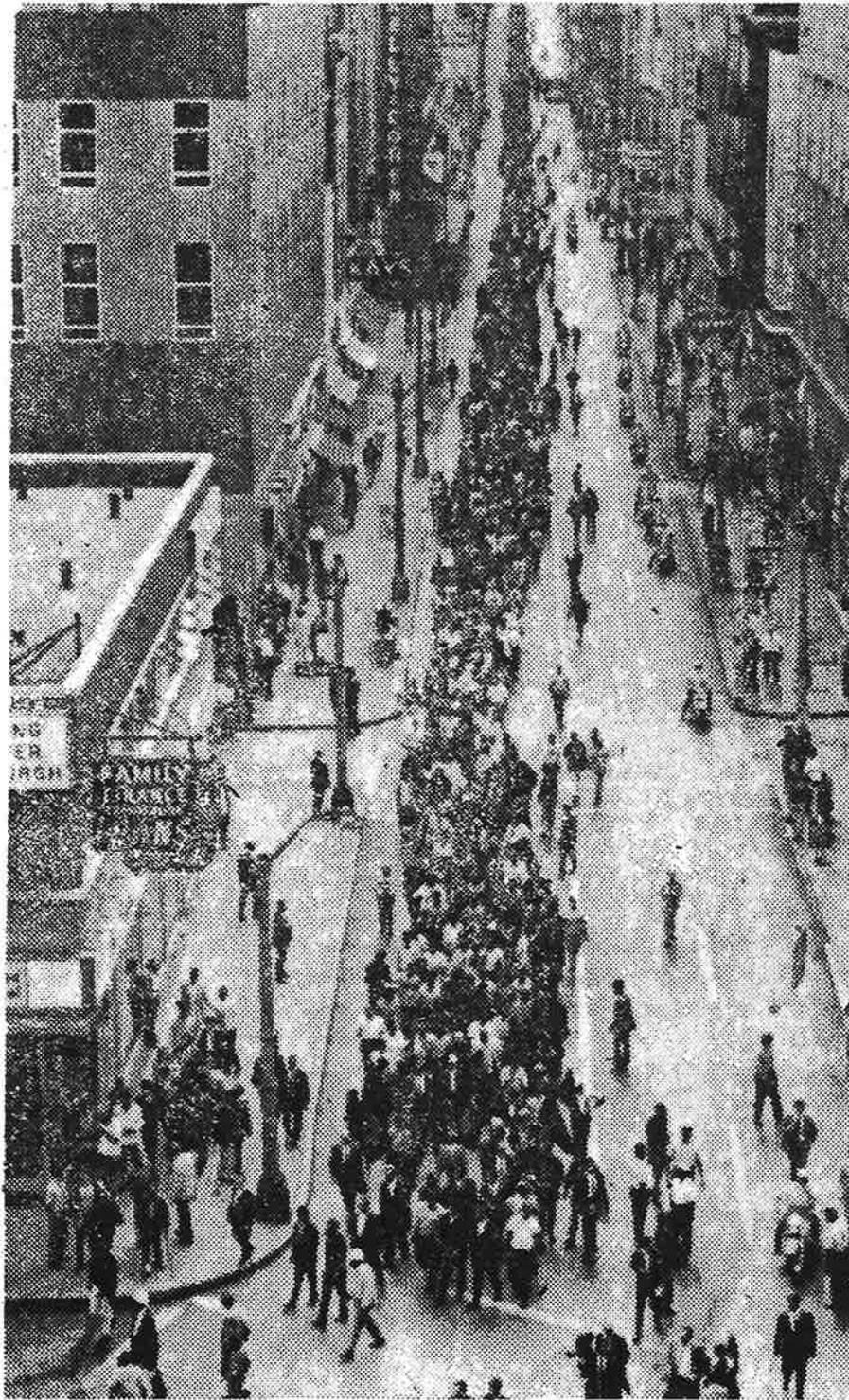
But the fact is that a principle is involved. The principle of the basic inharmony and irreconcilability of capital and labor is involved.

These men are all "labor lieutenants of the capitalist class" all right—and without exception. But their very role as labor lieutenants drives them into a contradictory position.

At this very moment, for example, the workers of the United States are growing more and more angry about the rising cost of living. And any or all of these plush-covered bureaucrats may be compelled at any time to initiate a fight to regain the economic benefits the workers have lost over the past two years.

There have undoubtedly been clashes with the White House already, even though they have been muffled and perhaps even maneuvered out of existence for a time. Even George Meany's protests, which have so often been exposed as coverups for capitulation, are not without meaning.

Whether Nixon sees it in exactly this light or through the evil prism of his own crooked personal fortunes is not the point. The point is that there is an irreconcilable antagonism between big business and the workers. It is this objective antagonism that puts these otherwise putty-like creatures on the list of dangerous "enemies," in spite of their subjective loyalty to the same masters that Nixon serves.



It was revealed recently that the Labor Department was urged to harass Black union locals in order to win support for Nixon from the Teamsters Union and the New York Building and Construction Trades Council. Charles W. Colson, former special counsel to Nixon and highly implicated in the Watergate break-in, also reportedly asked the Labor Department to intervene to prevent the nomination of a Black labor expert to serve as the department's regional director. These racist activities are only part of the White House conspiracy not only against the Democratic party but against all working and oppressed people.

Does assassination belong on list of Watergate crimes?

By ANDY STAPP

On March 1, 1973, Watergate conspirator and then Attorney General Richard Kleindienst told the American people that "the Watergate investigation has been as thorough and complete as the Warren Commission investigation of President Kennedy's assassination." And it was. Both were complete coverups of the real facts.

In fact, the Warren Commission investigation was privately considered a farce by members of the ruling class and their political stooges. John Dean told the Senate investigators that at a secret meeting in La Costa, California, Ehrlichman and Haldeman, Nixon's top aides in the Watergate plot, decided that "a Warren-type investigation" would be a good way to keep the Watergate scandal contained.

But more than mere lying and fraud link the White House "investigation" of the Watergate conspiracy and the Warren "investigation" of JFK's assassination. In both plots the same methods were employed, and in fact many of the same men were involved.

In June the Washington Post reported that a French mercenary, Jose Luis Romero, was approached by U.S. attaches in Algiers with a plan to assassinate JFK at his May 1961 meeting with DeGaulle in Paris. Romero has identified Watergate burglars Frank Sturgis and Bernard Barker, both CIA agents, as part of the execution team that was to shoot Kennedy when he appeared in public with DeGaulle. The plan was only canceled at the last moment because of the heavy security around the French general.

KENNEDY FAMILY "THE ENEMY"

Barker told the Senate Watergate committee that he considered the Kennedy family "the enemy." The Kennedy family (which has a fortune of \$300 million) "was receiving money from Fidel Castro," he said. More than a few eyebrows were raised at this bit of rightwing mythology.

Frank Sturgis (alias Fiorini), Bernard Barker (alias Macho), E. Howard Hunt (alias Eduardo), Virgilio Gonzalez, and Eugenio Martinez of the Watergate break-in were all CIA operatives in the Bay of Pigs invasion. They openly blamed Kennedy for the failure of the invasion, saying he did not give enough air support.

Following the failure of the Bay of Pigs counterrevolutionary invasion, Kennedy fired Allen Dulles, CIA boss. Dulles served on the Warren Commission, and of course cleared the CIA of any role in JFK's assassination.

Barker, Sturgis, and Martinez were, until their arrest at the Watergate, joint partners in Florida real estate speculation with crime czar Carlos Prio Soccoras, boss of the Keys Realty Company. Richard Nixon and his buddy Bebe Rebozo are also investors in Keys Realty.

GARRISON CHARGES CIA

New Orleans DA Jim Garrison, who conducted an investigation of the John Kennedy assassination, stated just this March that "President Kennedy's murder was instigated by the powerful military chieftains of the Pentagon, in concert with the Central Intelligence Agency."

The following facts were brought out in the trial of Clay Shaw, one of the men charged by Garrison with conspiracy in the murder of JFK.

On orders from Kennedy, in 1963 the FBI raided a CIA secret training camp at No Name Key off the Florida coast. Kennedy was angered that the CIA was plotting another Bay of Pigs operation behind his back. Fearing it would also fail, he ordered the operation closed down and called on J. Edgar Hoover to back him up in this decision. The FBI swooped down on No Name Key, arresting Frank Sturgis, a fundraiser for the undercover CIA project. The Pompano Beach Times, a local

newspaper, reported that Sturgis had often been seen with Oswald in Miami in the month before JFK was gunned down. Now Sturgis is a Watergate defendant.

Also arrested at No Name Key was Bill Seymour, an Oswald look-alike whom Jim Garrison names as one of the assassins of Kennedy in Dallas.

AGENT ADMITS ASSASSINATION ROLE

Another CIA gunman arrested at No Name Key was Manuel Garcia Gonzalez. He admitted to the New Orleans grand jury that he had been part of the Dallas assassination team and that he had himself fired two shots at Kennedy. But after Garrison's star witness in the trial, David Ferrie, died mysteriously only four days after he had agreed to turn state's evidence, Gonzalez retracted his story.

The Nixon administration has moved hard against Garrison for his attempts to uncover the Dallas plot. In 1971, then Attorney General John Mitchell and Robert Mardian brought trumped-up charges against Garrison for income tax evasion. This tactic of using the IRS to get Nixon "enemies" was described by John Dean to the Senate Watergate committee.

In his 1962 autobiography, Six Crises, Nixon wrote: "The covert training of Cuban exiles by the CIA was due in substantial part, at least, to my efforts." Nixon openly boasted of his connections with Cuban counterrevolutionaries and CIA officers like Hunt. Sturgis, Hunt, and Barker are all linked to the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the Kennedy assassination, and the Watergate break-in.

A recent account by a Johnson aide implies that Lyndon Johnson himself felt that the Kennedy assassination was an attempted coup (although he never disputed the lone assassin theory publicly). Within minutes after the shots were fired in Dallas, the entire Washington, D.C., telephone system became inoperative, paralyzing normal communications in the Capital. Knocking out the communications of a nation's capital is standard procedure in any coup.

In the June 1972 issue of the Atlantic Monthly, Leo Janos, a former member of Johnson's presidential staff, writes that Johnson told him, "I never believed that Oswald acted alone, although I can accept that he pulled the trigger." Janos continues, "Johnson said that when he had taken office he found that 'we had been operating a damned Murder Inc. in the Caribbean'" (referring to the CIA).

NIXON TARGETS KENNEDY

Newsweek of July 2, in an article entitled "Kennedy on Target," reports that Nixon aide Ehrlichman suggested a 24-hour spy operation on the surviving Kennedy brother, Edward. John Caulfield, an Ehrlichman stooge and former New York City Political Intelligence Division cop (red squad), protested that "anyone on such a mission might be arrested or shot by Kennedy's bodyguards." Nevertheless, John Dean testified that Kennedy was kept under "the greatest amount of surveillance ... from the White House." Dean also testified that the CIA provided technical aid for spying on Senator Kennedy.

In 1972 George Wallace was removed as a threat to Nixon by the bullets of an obscure rightwinger named Arthur Bremer.

The New York Times reported on May 24, 1972, that just a month before he shot Wallace, Bremer had taken a room at the Lord Elgin Hotel in Toronto, Canada, "where Secret Service agents were staying during the Nixon visit of April 13th and 14th." Bremer then moved down to New York City and stayed in the ultra-expensive Waldorf Astoria Hotel, according to the Times. No one in the press or the government could explain where this "drifter" got all his money. Bremer's car was equipped to pick up police radio calls, according to the



May 31, Cleveland demonstration against Agnew: the people must intervene against Watergate secret-police-militarist conspiracy! WW photo

same Times article. The shooting of Wallace assured Nixon the election, as everyone knows.

Within hours of the shooting, Charles W. Colson, who once stated "I'd walk on my grandmother for Nixon," ordered E. Howard Hunt to get out to Bremer's apartment and break into it (to remove incriminating evidence?).

Recently Senator Edward Kennedy denounced "those hidden men in the White House who compile lists of enemies whose careers and lives are to be shattered because of their disagreement. We don't use the tactics of a criminal or the power of the law in order to silence those whose ideas of politics are different from ours." He denounced those "who shoot a man for his belief, whether in Dallas, Memphis, Los Angeles, or Laurel, Maryland." In effect Kennedy, speaking for his liberal clique of

the ruling class, accused the ultra-right of using the machinery of the state to assassinate their political opponents. And this is true.

But Kennedy made this speech in the presence of, and in a monstrous alliance with, George Wallace—himself the instigator of countless assassinations of Black people. If anything exposes the bankruptcy of ruling class "liberalism," it is Edward Kennedy appealing to the fuehrer (Wallace) of one ultra-reactionary gang for an alliance against the chief conspirator (Nixon) of another rightwing grouping.

Political assassination is an inevitable outgrowth of capitalism in decline, when vultures fight over how to save their oppressive and violent system. Only the overthrow of capitalism itself can end this orgy of ruling class murder, both at home and abroad.

Israel and the two Germanys

By MARK DORAN

Right after playing host to Prime Minister Willy Brandt of West Germany, Israel recently lashed out at East Germany, accusing the socialist state of harboring Nazis, and implying that that explains why the GDR is sympathetic to the Palestinian movement and Arab revolutionary struggles.

What's the truth about the two Germanys? Let's look at the record of Israel's friend, West Germany.

Israel might have a hard time explaining the presence of ex-Nazis Hans Globke in the earlier Adenauer government. Globke, who was Adenauer's Secretary of the Chancellery, helped draft the Nuremberg race laws in the Nazi period. These laws led to the violent attacks on Jews in the late thirties and ultimately to the Nazi policy of extermination.

Reinhardt Gehlen, Hitler's master spy, had no trouble rising to prominence in NATO's intelligence apparatus. Ex-Nazi Party member Felix Blankenhorn was equally fortunate. He was Foreign Minister of West Germany under Adenauer.

West Germany rehabilitated many Nazi criminals right after the war. As early as 1952, veterans of the Waffen SS were marching all over West Germany. Such rehabilitation has led to the infestation of the West German police by Nazis. In 1963, Werner Meyer, the police chief of Schleswig-Holstein, was arrested for war crimes.

The attitude of the West German government toward war criminals and their victims, respectively, is revealing. Millions of marks in pensions have gone into the

hands of war criminals while thousands of victims have yet to be compensated.

When David Ben Gurion met Adenauer in 1960, the former remarked: "The Germany of today is not the Germany of yesterday." Yet he chose to ignore the anti-Semitic outbreaks of 1959 in which synagogues were burned, Jews beaten, and Jewish cemeteries desecrated with swastikas.

The German Democratic Republic (GDR), on the other hand, took a different policy towards the Nazis. They immediately executed 1,000 of the worst war criminals and sent 5,000 more to Siberia. Today it is forbidden for any former member of the Nazi Party to hold a government position in the GDR. In fact, many government positions are held by survivors of concentration camps.

The difference in policy toward former Nazis in the two Germanys is no accident. Fascism was a product of German capitalism, and the Nazi party became interwoven with the ruling class. Its first victims were communists and socialists. When capitalism was rooted out in East Germany, the basis for Nazism was destroyed. Conversely, the rebuilding of West German capital by the U.S. after the war inevitably meant the rehabilitation of many high-ranking Nazis.

Israel's attack on the GDR mentioned no names and gave no evidence of "Nazis in high places." This is not surprising since Israel itself is in the camp of imperialism, along with Nazi-infested West Germany. The basis of these attacks is Israel's own position as an anti-Arab and anti-Soviet tool in the Mideast.

Native Americans in Midwest battle racist genocide



June 17, 80 Native Americans and supporters disrupt racist festivities at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, to demand an investigation of 400 broken treaties. WW photo

Special to Workers World

By JOYCE BETRIES

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—On June 17, at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, white politicians, spouting racist statements from Nixon and Agnew, attempted to celebrate what they called “a great cultural event for all Americans”—the 300th anniversary of the opening of the Mississippi by the first white men, Marquette and Joliet. These politicians were shocked and frightened at the arrival of over 80 uninvited Native Americans and supporters, in no mood to celebrate.

Representing all Wisconsin tribes, as well as tribes from Iowa and Chicago, the Native Americans demanded that Wisconsin Governor Lucey, a scheduled speaker, finance an Indian-controlled task force to explore the problems facing Native Americans. Addressing the crowd of several thousand, Bob Funmaker, a Winnebago from Wisconsin Dells, exposed Marquette and Joliet as the “leaders of shock troops from Europe for the invasion of the Americas.”

In this state, Native Americans have struggled long and hard. In June, Native Americans told the Wisconsin Dells Chamber of Commerce that no tourist boats will go down the Dells, a scenic waterway, until more jobs are opened to Native Americans. Negotiations are now taking place on this demand. Wisconsin Dells is the state's most lucrative tourist spot. From June until September, white capitalists make millions of dollars off the Native American history and traditions of the area. In marked contrast, the Native American community must depend entirely on low-paying seasonal employment for its survival.

RACIST DOUBLE STANDARD

Mr. Funmaker told this reporter that Native American children must ride in the back of school buses in Wisconsin Dells. No Native Americans are employed by the

school system. Mr. Funmaker continued, “There are two sets of laws, one for the Indian and one for the white man.” Recently, several Native American pedestrians have been run down and killed by white drivers. A white man recently received a \$25 fine for killing a Native American grandfather with his automobile.

Also in June, Chippewas on the Lac Court Oreilles reservation, located in another of Wisconsin's top tourist spots, posted signs prohibiting fishing and hunting by non-Indians on reservation land. Faced with rising food prices, Chippewas are demanding first use of their natural resources.

Until 1961, the Wisconsin Menominee tribe was one of the most prosperous tribes in the country. Since then, the federal government has forced a policy of termination on them, destroying their status as a reservation and forcing them to operate as a county. As a result, the Menominees have been plunged into poverty.

CULTURAL GENOCIDE

For the past three years, DRUMS (Determination of Rights and Unity of Menominee Stockholders), by means of demonstrations, marches, and lobbying, has demanded the passage of the Menominee Restoration act, which would restore many services formerly provided by the federal government.

Termination stopped all services provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including education, utilities, and health services. The federally installed reservation hospital was closed and there have been no full-time doctors or dentists in the county since 1961. Termination provided that no new names be added to the official tribal roll since 1954. Ada Deer, a leader of DRUMS, calls this “cultural genocide” as the tribe slowly dwindles in number with no new names added.

Before termination, the Menominee tribe had assets of \$10 million. But the tribe has even been ordered to pay the cost of

termination, and with other expenses the tribe now operates at a \$250,000 annual deficit. At the present time, the annual income of 80 percent of the population is below \$3,000. Twenty-five percent are unemployed, and 50 percent of the Menominee people must subsist on welfare. Termination has also been forced on 42 other tribes in eight states.

400 BROKEN TREATIES

Half of Wisconsin's Native American population now lives in urban areas, mostly in Milwaukee. In fact, there are more Native Americans living here than on any individual reservation in the U.S. According to Lloyd Powless, Milwaukee president of DRUMS, poverty forces Native Americans from the reservations into the cities, only to find that living conditions in urban areas are just as bad, and they no longer have the money to return to their homes.

Where McGovern stood on Wounded Knee

The following letter was sent by Senator George McGovern (D-S.D.), the 1972 “liberal” candidate for president, to the then Attorney General, Richard Kleindienst, urging the U.S. to “take action” against the Indians at Wounded Knee, S.D. . . .

During last year's presidential campaign we warned that George McGovern's commitment to “reform” was as shallow as any other “professional politician,” that he would turn his back on the left as quickly as Richard Nixon if his self-interest indicated that it was expedient to do so. It should be noted that he is already campaigning for reelection to the Senate in 1974.

Rapid City, South Dakota

April 21, 1973

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I urge you to take action to end the AIM occupation at Wounded Knee. I am reluctant to criticize the policy of the Department of Justice because it is a delicate matter fraught with danger on all sides. But time is running out on the containment policy followed by the Department of Justice.

I am convinced that we are now faced with two alternatives within the next couple of weeks; either a carefully planned action by trained law enforcement officials to arrest those illegally occupying Wounded Knee, or a much more dangerous effort to dislodge the AIM militants by angry private citizens in the area. . . . The fact is that AIM has been violating the law for many

Recently, the federal government has promised reservation youth secure jobs in the cities through the Indian Employment Act. In reality, these Native Americans are given only eight weeks of training and then, according to Mr. Powless, they are “dumped into the cities, and are expected to compete with the white children.”

The ruling class has broken 400 treaties with the Native Americans, and has forced them into such poverty that the average Native American life expectancy is only 44 years. However, these first Americans have not stopped struggling. As Jim White, a Menominee, says, “We have already given the white man most of our land. We have given all we are going to give. . . . From this day forward, what land we have left is for our children and our grandchildren, and if we must sacrifice and die for that reason, then that is what we must do.”

weeks at great public expense and hardship to many others. No matter what the grievances, we can't have one law for a handful of publicity-seeking militants and another law for the ordinary citizen. I'm a man of peace, but I believe that peace is only possible on a foundation of respect for law. The law is now being flaunted at Wounded Knee in a manner that has become intolerable.

During several days of visiting with my constituents in western South Dakota, I have been consistently reminded of the growing outrage that AIM leaders who have violated the law are now out on bail raising money to further their ambitions while their followers continue to disrupt life for others in our state.

I think we all recognize the patience and caution which the Department of Justice has manifested in this situation, but there comes a time when patience must give way to deliberate and decisive action.

Sincerely yours,
George McGovern

(Following this letter, McGovern demonstrated his commitment to not having two different standards of law by giving his support to President Nixon and his dedicated White House staffers in the matter of the Watergate. Unlike last summer, when the Watergate break-in occurred, Sen. McGovern has switched from calling the Nixon administration the “most corrupt in history” to calling on people to support the president. Wonder what he thinks of the bombing of Cambodia now?)

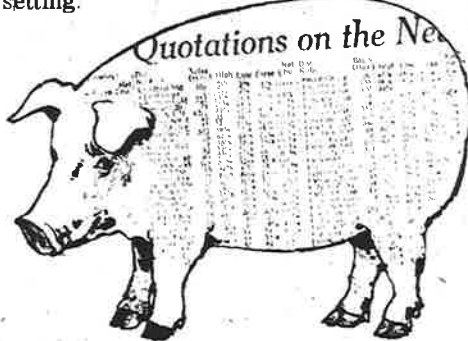
—Small farmers

(Continued from page 16)

prices, tighten monopoly control, and make legal certain antitrust practices for which the milk monopolies are being tried in court. Small dairy farmers, on the other hand, are almost unanimous in their opposition to this legislation, which they feel would ultimately drive them from their farms.

Like the small ranchers, these small dairy farmers are well aware that the large monopolies in fact set the price of milk that is plaguing the consumer in the supermarket. They oppose this legislation, because they know that the monopolies will get an even freer hand if the provisions are passed. “We must completely oppose those changes . . . which would substantially bolster the economic power of the super cooperatives who currently operate on a regional basis in a monopolistic manner, . . .” testified the president of the

National Farmers Organization, representing the small dairymen before the House Subcommittee on Dairy and Poultry. This testimony goes on to point out that certain provisions of the bill “would enhance the power of the professional management of the regional cooperatives to dictate prices to be paid to producers” and thereby strengthen monopoly price setting.



Family farmers are being driven out in increasing numbers by the huge companies such as Greyhound, Ling-Temco-Vought, Borden, and Kroger. These large corporations that are gaining such rapid control of the food industry are able to do so through advantages such as low overhead, high government subsidies, and favorable legislation. Many of these companies control all aspects of the business from the farm to the table and, therefore, serve as their own middlemen, even further cutting operating costs.

And, of course, for them the profits are enormous—despite all their crocodile tears over the “plight of the average American farmer.” Agribusiness and its spokesmen do not publicize the fact that after-tax profits for the industry climbed 15 percent in 1971! Or that from 1922 through 1964, eight large dairy companies acquired over 2,000 other dairy companies, with Borden and

National Dairy accounting for 63 percent of these acquisitions. Or that ranching has become so centralized that now, according to the New York Daily News, an elite 7 percent of all ranchers produce 80 percent of all cattle for market.

This, then, is what lies behind the many distortions propounded by agribusiness spokesmen. They want shoppers angry over high food prices to believe that they speak for all farmers and ranchers and that antagonisms are minimal. They use the small farmers that they are in fact driving out of business as a cover for their monopoly practices, as a shield to excuse the high prices that are lining their pockets.

It is important to look behind these lies and to focus on the real enemy—the super-rich monopolies that are growing in power each day. They are the ones who must be forced to roll back the food prices to levels that all shoppers can afford.

French youth battle police in protest against fascist rally

PARIS, June 26—On Thursday evening, June 21, about 2,000 antifascist youth battled the Paris police for five hours up and down the Rue Monge, near the Sorbonne in this city. The police had been protecting a meeting of the racist organization, L'Ordre Nouveau, called to protest immigration of foreign workers to France and raising anti-Arab, anti-Black, anti-Jewish, and anti-foreign slogans. There are now about 4 million immigrant workers in France, mainly from Algeria, Spain, Portugal, and what was French Africa. The police protection of this racist rally was done in violation of an antifascist law passed by Parliament last year.

The demonstrators' anger understandably grew as the police beat them away from the fascists. One participant reported that the police then attacked the crowd, driving a vehicle through at high speed. Furious at this provocation, some of the demonstrators met the next police vehicle with force, stopping it and setting it afire.

Soon a full-fledged battle was on, with

the youth bravely defending themselves from the better armed police by throwing objects from the rooftops along the Rue Monge. Many police were injured in the fighting, with a few seriously burned (by molotov cocktails).

In the following days the authorities tried to exploit the incident by cracking down on the leftist groups who called the demonstration, especially on the Ligue Communiste (LC), the largest of these groups. Their office at the end of a deadend street near the Place de la Bastille was attacked by the police, who smashed it while arresting 14 militants. (In France, leftist means to the left of the revisionist Communist Party of France (PCF), which concentrates its activities within the parliamentary arena.)

Soon the government was forced to pull back a little on its repressive policy, indicting the arrested militants on less serious charges than was at first expected, although the authorities still threatened to dissolve the LC. The PCF, while accusing the leftists of falling for a police provocation, still strongly condemned the authorities and



French leftists, in solidarity with immigrant workers, protest rally of racist, neo-fascist organization, L'Ordre Nouveau.

offered to participate in the defense of the leftists. Even in the bourgeois press, there was criticism of the police, along with the expected attacks on the leftists.

In the past few months there have been many manifestations of solidarity between immigrant and French workers, including strikes supporting the demands of immigrant workers, a recent large demonstration (120,000) in Paris and demonstrations in other major French cities. Nevertheless, French capital is continuing

to look for a way to exploit the vulnerable position of the immigrant workers and to drive a wedge between them and the native French workers. The now insignificant group, L'Ordre Nouveau, is a potential weapon in the hands of the French bosses.

As the LC said in their leaflet, it is not enough simply to protest this threat. Those honestly representing the workers must not give a free hand to the armed bands of French bosses and billionaires and not allow the rebirth of fascism in France.

Gay Pride Week marked by marches, rallies

YAWF gay caucus activities

By BOB McCUBBIN

The last week in June has come to have special significance for gay people. It has come to be known as Gay Pride Week. It was at this time, in 1969, that gays in New York City fought back for the first time against the previously unchallenged police harassment and brutality. Those four nights of street battles in Greenwich Village have come to be known as the Stonewall Rebellion. Each year since the rebellion there have been marches and other events in many U.S. cities to commemorate this historic struggle.

This year, the Gay Caucus of Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF) participated in Gay Pride marches in six major cities. In Boston, where the march was twice the size of last year's, YAWF members carried a banner which read, "Support

the struggles of gay workers and service people." In Detroit, 300 gay women and men marched through the downtown area and then set up a picket line outside the Wayne County Jail. Members of the Gay Caucus of YAWF carried several banners, one of which called for the release of all gay prisoners. The demonstrators chanted, "No more racist and sexist attacks. Many more Stonewalls. We're fighting back!"

In Chicago, 1,500 people heard Mike Brown of YAWF's Gay Caucus address himself to the issue of gay oppression. Mike was the only nonwhite speaker at the rally and gave the only speech which analyzed gay oppression from a class point of view. Much to the surprise of those who have tried to take revolutionary politics out of the gay movement, Mike was the best received speaker at the rally. On the evening following the march, the Chicago Gay Caucus held a demonstration at the Cook County Jail to support the gay prisoners inside. Straight members of YAWF were present with a banner which read: "We support all struggles of gay prisoners against racism and sexism."

In Chicago, Buffalo, and Milwaukee, members of YAWF not only participated in

the activities of the week but also took leading roles in helping to plan and build for them. In New York City, the marchers numbered at least 15,000. YAWF had a strong contingent of gay and straight members, including delegations from Rochester, Buffalo, and Boston. They carried four banners and passed out 3,000 copies of a leaflet entitled, "Stonewall means fight back!" which is reprinted below.

Stonewall and the gay movement

The following statement was distributed by the Gay Caucus of Youth Against War and Fascism at the Gay Pride demonstration in New York City.

On the evening of June 28, 1969, the New York City police raided a gay bar in Greenwich Village called the Stonewall Inn. This was a common practice in N.Y.C. at the time as it still is in many cities. Instead of leaving the scene, however, a crowd of about 400 gathered outside the bar on Christopher Street and, when three gays were arrested, the crowd of gay men and women attacked the police. For several nights running, large crowds of gay people challenged the right of the police to invade their social gathering places and the street battles that occurred as a result of continuing police harassment and brutality (with the police actually drawing their guns on one occasion) made it clear that gay people now had the consciousness to fight back when pushed too hard.

The Stonewall rebellion, when it is mentioned in the mass media at all, is referred to as a "riot." This is done for the same reason that the Black rebellions of the 60s are termed "riots"—it is a way of suggesting that the motives of the people involved were questionable at best and that they may simply have gone berserk from "boredom" or "the heat wave." The truth, of course (and every person on this march should know it), is that the Stonewall rebellion was more than justified and long overdue. The history of the persecution of gays, both women and men, extends back to

the development of slave society when laws were passed against homosexual practices among slaves. Feudal societies were often even more restrictive, extending the anti-homosexual laws to cover even the nobility. In medieval Europe, lesbians were burned at the stake. Male homosexuals were used as fuel for the fires in which the lesbians were burned.

GAY OPPRESSION IS STILL THE NORM

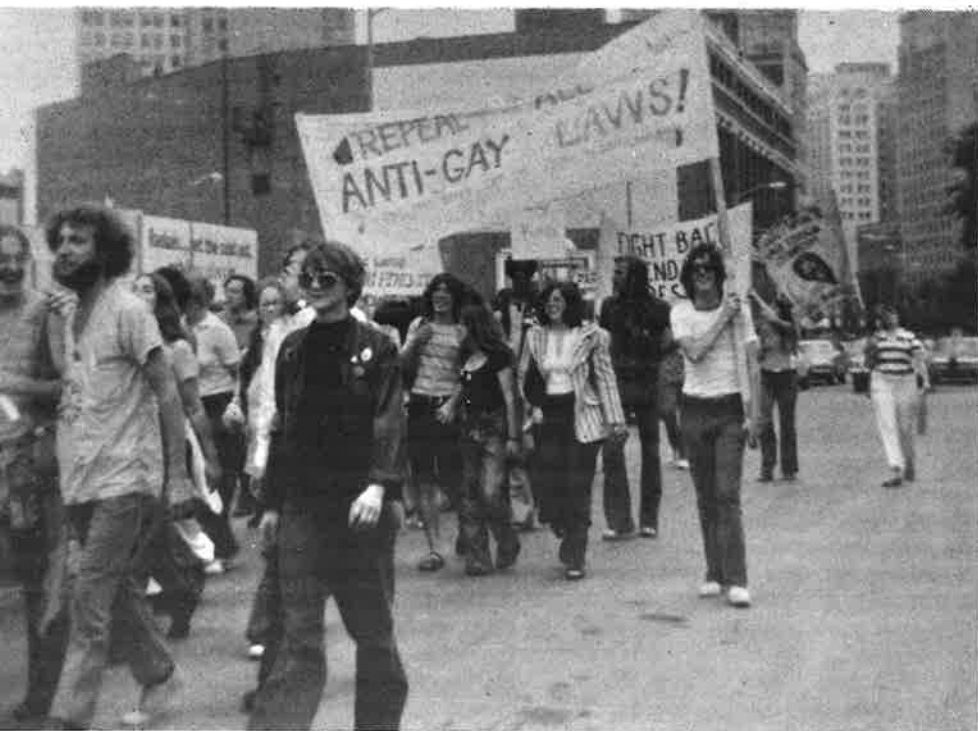
This is the heritage of those people living today whose sexual and emotional orientation is toward members of their own sex. Gay people today are still subject to harassment, persecution, discrimination, and brutality—official and unofficial. Gays are ridiculed, fired from jobs, refused housing, beaten, jailed, experimented on and have no recourse to law and often no one to turn to for help.

Stonewall was more than justified! Stonewall was a social response to the conditions of brutal oppression which continue to exist. It was an action which roused people all over the country and beyond to the need for organized resistance. It was the first example of something more than individual resistance to gay oppression that there is any record of.

There are some gays today who feel that the worst is over. Through the efforts of the gay liberation movement masses of people are being made aware of the fact that gay people are human beings and should not be persecuted for their sexual orientation. This is an important change. It is a mistake, however, to conclude from this that the oppression of gay people is ending. Gay people in pre-Nazi Germany were also relatively "free."

OPPRESSION IS ESSENTIAL TO CLASS SOCIETY

It is impossible to understand the basis of gay oppression without understanding the class nature of society. The class on top, whether it be capitalists, feudal lords, or slave owners, can only maintain its control over society by dividing the masses of people upon whose shoulders it stands. From this fact comes the need for things like national chauvinism, racism, male supremacy and, yes, anti-homosexual attitudes. All these ideas keep the masses of people confused and divided from each other.



In Detroit, gays demonstrate at Wayne County Jail against anti-gay laws.

WW photo

political prisoners

Lolita Lebron

LOLITA LEBRON, along with RAFAEL MIRANDA, IRVING FLORES, and ANDRES CORDERO, entered the gallery of the U.S. House of Representatives on March 1, 1954, and opened fire on the congressmen assembled below, wounding several.

The desperate act of these patriots followed the crushing of the 1950 independence uprising in Puerto Rico, the jailing of thousands of Nationalist Party members, and the creation by the U.S. of the "Commonwealth" of Puerto Rico.

Since then she has been serving a 25- to 50-year sentence in the federal penitentiary at Alderson, West Virginia, while her comrades were sentenced to 50 to 75 years.

I am writing this letter concerning Lolita Lebron. I have asked her permission to write to you. Since I am a prisoner here, there is nothing I can do for her, so I plead for you to do something and help Lolita.

Lolita has been seriously ill for the past few months. She has suffered with her feet burning and tremendous leg pains for over two years now. But these past few months she has gotten worse day by day.

Although she has seen the doctor here, they do absolutely nothing for her, but send her away with "promises" that she will see a specialist. (I would like to know when?) She has been told this for two years now, and still no results!

To see Lolita on the grounds or at church, no one would think she was suffering or ill, for she always has a smile on her face and a few kind words for everyone. Only a few days ago, Lolita was out walking, taking up a petition for the pregnant women here, that they might receive some special care and consideration.

This great woman, who has been through so much pain and torture, put aside her feeling to fight for others, as she always has. Now, I think that it is time for someone to fight for Lolita.

Only today I ate lunch with her; she was not able to finish her meal because she was trembling so severe. This trembling only occurs when she is in severe pain. This usually takes place at night, as I have noticed that she gets worse. She has mail piled up that she cannot answer due to her trembling hands.

I know that something has to be done for Lolita before she becomes an invalid. Her work and her people are her life. As I write this letter now, she is in bed suffering as she has all day.

I love Lolita as many millions do, and I ask for all the people that love her to please do something to help Lolita get the medical help she needs so very bad.

Is this too much to ask, for a woman who has been in prison nineteen years and is fighting for her country?



Lolita Lebron

Ruchell Magee

On June 22, at a preliminary hearing in San Jose, California, for his retrial on charges of murder and kidnapping, RUCHELL MAGEE produced sworn statements from jurors in his trial last spring that he was acquitted on the major charges!

In order to hide the acquittal and force Magee to stand trial again on the major charges, Judge Norton Colvin declared a hung jury in that trial on the grounds that the jury was deadlocked on minor charges.

But these jurors were so convinced of the innocence of Magee that they have come forward to support Magee in the retrial, knowing that the Bill of Rights supposedly forbids being retried after acquittal.

For ten years Magee has battled for his freedom, becoming a legendary leader in the prisoners' struggle for justice in California. He is facing charges for the August 1970 Marin County Courthouse rebellion in which the cops gunned down Jonathan Jackson, James McLain, William Christmas, and the hostage Judge Haley. Magee and the hostage DA survived, but were critically wounded.

Originally, Magee was to be tried along with Angela Davis, but his case was separated in an attempt to weaken Magee's mass support. But neither brutality nor isolation has broken Magee's iron determination.

Magee has righteously maintained that in fact it is he who has been illegally kidnapped by the state. And now in the pretrial hearings, he has brought the specific criminal charge against Judge Colvin of illegally preventing the jury from officially recording its true verdict.

Jail Judge Colvin! Free Ruchell Magee!

Juan Otero

In racist, imperialist America, it is a crime to be Puerto Rican. And it is even more of a crime to struggle against your

oppressors. Such are the "crimes" of JUAN OTERO, a Puerto Rican community activist sentenced to five years.

Otero had been working in New York City to improve the schools for Third World children, and he had battled on the picket lines to break the racist hiring barrier in union construction jobs.

Then he was framed on two robbery charges through the "eyewitness" lies of a construction contractor, working hand-in-pocket with the corrupt cops and courts.

On Saturday, June 23, a support demonstration was held in New York City at Plaza Borinquena with a march to 149 Street and Third Avenue. The supporters enthusiastically chanted as they passed through crowded shopping areas, calling for the freedom of Juan Otero, Carlos Feliciano, and all political prisoners.

The unity of those of us on the outside with our brothers and sisters inside and the strength of our revolutionary fighting spirit can tear down the walls.

Free Juan Otero!

Send support contributions to the Committee to Defend Juan Otero, Box 631, Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011.

Carlos Feliciano

NEW YORK, July 2—Over 100 supporters of CARLOS FELICIANO packed the courtroom today and heard the judge refuse to dismiss the charges of bombing and conspiracy, while reserving decision on a defense request for discovery hearings. The trial opening date was set for September 4.

In a statement issued by the Committee to Defend Carlos Feliciano, it is noted that the strong possibility exists that the plot against Carlos Feliciano comes from higher government levels.

In particular, the defense wants investigated the connection between Feliciano's arrest in 1970 and the notorious directive Nixon gave to the FBI in that year, as revealed in the Watergate hearings,

Comstock brothers invite WW to Puerto Rican celebration

Workers World was honored to share in a unique prison celebration on Sunday, June 24. The Concerned Puerto Rican Committee at Comstock (Great Meadows), N.Y., held a festival in honor of San Juan Bautista. Over 100 Puerto Rican prisoners were able to attend, plus 50 white and 50 Black men invited by the committee.

What occurred was a political event of the first order. The fiesta combined Latin music, food, and dancing with a program of speakers whose revolutionary sentiments have seldom before been expressed openly and publicly within the walls of a U.S. concentration camp-prison—except when the inmates themselves have been in control, as during those few momentous days at Attica.

Naomi Cohen and Deirdre Griswold, editors of Workers World, had a sympathetic and enthusiastic audience when they spoke of the class nature of prisons in the U.S. as concentration camps for the poor. Watergate has shown how thoroughly criminal the ruling class is, they pointed out, but you won't find one price-fixing executive, one slumlord, or one mad bomber like Nixon in a place like Comstock!

The brothers in Comstock represent many different tendencies in the liberation struggle. Especially prominent at this particular event was the movement for Puerto Rican independence. Among the

speakers from the outside was Alfredo Lopez of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, who linked the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for independence to the worldwide battles against U.S. imperialism.

An especially warm reception was given Tom Soto of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee, who was known to a number of the brothers from previous struggles. His militant discussion of why the prisons must be torn down did not seem to make a hit with a small knot of scowling guards, however.

Such an outstanding event as this day does not materialize out of thin air or out of the goodness of the prison authorities' hearts. The Puerto Rican brothers at Comstock worked hard and long to make it a success. And many bitter and bloody struggles in the prison system of this state and throughout the country were what led to a change of heart by the prison administration.

The prison had sabotaged an earlier event—Puerto Rican Discovery Day scheduled for last November 19—by canceling it after all arrangements had been made. Then the Concerned Puerto Ricans Committee initiated a class action suit for the right to celebrate some sort of unity day for Latinos. The result at first was harassment of the leaders. Pancho Cruz, a well-known fighter for Puerto Rico's freedom and a political prisoner, was put in

the "box"; others involved in the suit were given keeplock.

Around the same time, a struggle broke out over the "Liaison Committee," a group of prisoners supposed to represent the inmates to the prison authorities. Those men genuinely concerned with the plight of their brothers found the committee was in effect controlled by the administration, and resigned in protest. This helped open up the chance for independent organization that would really benefit the prisoners.

One result of the brothers' unity has been the suspension of the "RX program," a vicious effort to destroy the leadership of the prison population under the name of "therapy." Pancho Cruz and other militants had been "nominated" by the prison for this program, which uses drugs, psychological torture, and even brain surgery to intimidate the prisoners.

Despite these significant victories, however, Comstock is still no more than a concentration camp, and is considered the "end of the line" for prisoners in the New York State prison system. Three Puerto Rican inmates have died mysteriously there in the last 18 months, the most recent on June 18. In an affidavit received by Workers World, two Sunni Muslim brothers, Leroy Gainey and Gary Irving, explain that they witnessed the recent death of Gregorio Hernandez while locked up in the segregation unit. His death, described as a heart attack, occurred after a brother in an adjoining cell had been doused with hot water and then gassed.

It was a very stirring experience for us of Workers World to see the courage and ingenuity of our brothers at Comstock, who continue to organize and fight under such dangerous conditions. As women, we were

also immeasurably impressed by the warm and comradely treatment we received from all the men there, men who have been confined without female companionship for many years. Not one incident of the sort women are used to expecting in this sexist society occurred in the company of these brothers.

The few hours we had to spend with these fine comrades confirmed once again our optimism in the capacity of the working class and oppressed people to overcome every obstacle in the hard climb out of capitalist barbarism to the building of a truly human society. We will never forget the last sight we had of our Comstock brothers: fists clenched in the air, they were singing La Borinquena, the Puerto Rican anthem, in the shadow of those grim walls and guard towers.



Political prisoners and their guests at the Comstock concentration camp celebrate the Festival of San Juan Bautista with revolutionary word and spirit. photo: Claridad

authorizing it to build a campaign of investigation and harassment against activists and social movements in this country.

The only "crime" Carlos ever committed was loving his homeland, Puerto Rico, enough to support the 1950 independence uprising, for which he shared a cell with Albizu Campos. But this is exactly what the U.S. ruling robbers fear so much.

During recent months, the case of Carlos Feliciano has been rallying many progressive Puerto Rican youth and has been serving to expose the colonial domination of the island by the U.S. It was just such popular support that led to his acquittal in the Bronx last year on virtually the same charges. But the state continues its efforts to imprison this leading symbol of the Puerto Rican independence struggle.

If you can contribute to the defense, contact the Committee to Defend Carlos Feliciano, Box 356, Canal Street Station, N.Y.C. 10013, or call OR 4-6377 weeknights.

New York Four

In an atmosphere of racist hysteria whipped up by Nixon and his class of bankers and bosses, four brothers are being railroaded towards the electric chair. GABRIEL and FRANCISCO TORRES, ANTHONY BOTTOMS, and ALBERT WASHINGTON, known also as the New York 4, are presently incarcerated on trumped-up charges of killing two police officers on May 21, 1971.

Ever since their arrest the four, alleged to be members of the Black Liberation Army, have been kept in separate jails. The Torres brothers are presently serving 20 years from previous convictions, and Bottoms and Washington already have been sentenced to life on previous charges.

Under the guise of defending itself against the so-called Black Liberation Army, an alleged underground terrorist organization, the state is increasing its genocidal war against Black America. The mercenary army of racist police scum who daily occupy the oppressed communities are now carrying shotguns and rifles, ready to strike terror and fear into the Black and Latin people.

Over 60 revolutionaries presently in-

carcerated and facing the death penalty or very long prison terms are all alleged to be part of a terrorist conspiracy started by the so-called Black Liberation Army. They are accused of actions carried out by militant liberation fighters struggling against this rotten imperialist system that has enslaved their people for so long.

The New York 4 Defense Committee is located at 2026 7th Avenue, New York, N.Y. The defense committee plans many demonstrations during the trial. Call 864-8951 or write to the committee offices for details.

On August 6, the New York 4 will be in court at 100 Centre Street, N.Y.C., where the trial date for their case will be set. We urge a show of solidarity with these brothers by filling the courtroom Wednesday, August 6.

George Lincoln

BROCKTON, Mass., June 25—Today marked a victory for the prison struggle in Massachusetts. GEORGE LINCOLN, a prisoner and political leader presently at Concord Prison, was found innocent on a charge of assault and battery on a guard.

The charge came out of an incident that happened more than two years ago. After a work stoppage in Walpole Prison, Lincoln was punitively transferred in January 1971 to Bridgewater Prison, a combination prison and mental hospital notorious for cruel treatment. There Lincoln was brutally beaten in April 1971 by seven guards in the Departmental Segregation Unit (DSU), shut down recently after protest against the intolerable conditions.

Four guards testified against Lincoln, claiming that he attacked one of them when they entered his cell to transfer him. But even after having had two years to collaborate with each other, their stories conflicted on many major points.

Two Black prisoners presently in Walpole Prison, who had witnessed the beating from their cells in Bridgewater, testified in defense of Lincoln. The two are Ralph Hamm, a political leader in Walpole Prison, and Dickie Duarte, a member of the Black Panther Party and defendant in the New Bedford Panther 20 trial.

During the first two days of the trial, Hamm and Duarte were placed in a cell in

the basement of the courthouse, next to an open sewer. When they protested by kicking the cell door, they were surrounded by 40 to 50 state police, sheriffs, and cops with shotguns. They were removed outside to swelter in a locked van in the 95 degree sun, while cops stood guard to make sure no further "escape attempt" was made.

During the entire trial, members of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee and friends of Lincoln were repeatedly harassed for showing support.

Ralph Hamm was forced to testify while shackled and with 14 cops guarding him. Yet his testimony and defiant manner made it clear that he would continue to fight back.

Because of the struggle of the prisoners and the support shown from outside the walls, the racism and repressive character of the court were clearly exposed. The all-white jury witnessed an open exhibition of the brutal treatment suffered by the men and women in prisons. Under these conditions, the jury would not side with the guards and acquitted George Lincoln.

Jail the rich, free the poor! Tear the walls down!

Venceremos

The prosecution has concluded its case and the defense has opened in the trial of ANDREA HOLMAN BURT and BENTON DOUGLAS BURT, facing charges of murdering a guard, assaulting a second guard, and rescuing a prisoner, in the October 6, 1972, escape of Ronald Beaty from the Chino, California, prison.

Andrea Burt, 18, is a member of the Venceremos Organization, and at the time of her arrest she was working with the Prison Law Project in support of prisoners in California. Doug Burt, 30, was released from Chino in June 1972, after serving the maximum ten years of his indeterminate sentence. He was respected within the prison as a jailhouse lawyer and was also working with the Prison Law Project after his release.

The state has also brought the same charges against JEAN HOBSON and ROBERT SEABOCK in a separate case that is now in the process of pretrial hearings. Hobson, 45, was also active in the Prison Law Project, and Seabock has been active in

the anti-war movement and local tenant struggles.

The prosecution has based its case almost entirely on the testimony of the recaptured prisoner, Ronald Beaty, an admitted jailhouse narcotics dealer and bookie, who established contact with Venceremos before his escape apparently to prepare a deal in case he was captured.

Before and during the trial Beaty's finger kept pointing at more and more people, especially Venceremos, as his improbable story grew and twisted. After an earlier unsuccessful escape, Beaty attempted to save himself by framing two people he kidnapped during the escape. Now his lies are being eagerly accepted by the state because he is accusing progressives. Instead of having to serve out his full 20-year sentence, Beaty will be rewarded by becoming eligible for parole in seven years.

The all-white jury has an average age of 63, but the prosecution has been unable to produce even a shred of evidence to feed their prejudices against prisoners and their supporters. The prosecution's own witnesses have categorically denounced the FBI reports and denied any connection between the defendants and the weapons, cars, or people allegedly participating in the escape.

But Judge Haldorsen refused to dismiss the charges after the prosecution in fact proved the innocence of Andrea and Doug, just as Judge Fogg has ruled against every motion presented by the defense in the pretrial hearings for Jean Hobson and Robert Seabock.

The state is determined to imprison these activists in an attempt to intimidate those outside the walls who support the prisoners' demand for justice. But the Venceremos Organization is mobilized to build publicity and support to stop the frameup.

Freedom for the Chino Escape Defendants! Freedom for all political prisoners!

Correction: In previous articles on the case, it was stated that all four defendants are members of Venceremos. In fact, only Andrea Burt is a member.

Ohio prisoners' union grows despite cruel harassment

At the end of May, prisoners at the Lucasville, Ohio, state prison struck for 11 days. Their overriding demand was recognition of the Ohio Prisoners Labor Union (OPLU).

Now Warden W.J. Whealon is trying to break the union. Seven hundred of the 1,000 inmates have been put on starvation diets and 24-hour lockup for four weeks, and 200 of the 700 are suffering special punishment as "leaders." Meanwhile the warden has broken the air conditioner and left town, unavailable for comment or negotiation.

At the same time, the witchhunting House Internal Security Committee (formerly the discredited House Un-American Activities Committee) has come to Ohio in an attack on organizations that support the prisoners, particularly the Prisoners Solidarity Committee (PSC).

But just as the warden made himself scarce because he is afraid to face the justice of the prisoners' demands, so the HISC first hid, and then ran, when a demonstration denounced their scheme to show that "subversives" are the cause of prison rebellions.

The HISC hearings planned for June 14 in Columbus, Ohio, were at first canceled in the face of an announced PSC demonstration. Then the rescheduled hearings for June 25-26 were cut short just 17 minutes after they were scheduled to begin when picketers entered the hearings room. Ac-

tually, these HISC creeps had secretly begun two hours early, panicked at knowing they would be exposed as an instrument of repression.

About 50 demonstrators outside the hearings chanted, "Free the Lucasville 700! Jail the House committee!" After going inside only to see the hearings hastily adjourned, the PSC led a rally urging support for the Lucasville prisoners and the OPLU. A recently released prisoner among the speakers told of the atrocious conditions inside the prisons that are the real cause of rebellions.

The Ohio Prisoners Labor Union has filed a motion in federal court to require the release of the Lucasville 700 from solitary and the end of any punishments for the strike.

On July 2, a press conference was called as the Prisoners Solidarity Committee, National Lawyers Guild, "Bread, Peace, and Land," Congress on Racial Equality, Women Speak Out for Peace and Justice, Welfare Rights Organization, Sunni Moslems, and many individuals formally banded together to demand immediate amnesty for the Lucasville 700 with an end to the four weeks of lockup for 500 and the "special discipline" for 200.

Jesse Rogers of the PSC charged that the 700 are being subjected to "unbearable and dehumanizing conditions." He went on to explain that the groups are demanding

that the state officials "immediately recognize the OPLU and stop their union busting now!"

Yassen Abdullah, representing the Sunni Moslems, spoke in particular of the abuse and ridicule inflicted on Moslems by the guards at the Lebanon, Ohio, prison, where the OPLU is also active.

The reprisals against the Lucasville prisoners are only the beginning of the fascistic crackdown that the state wants to bring on. But the unified struggle of the prisoners, with the organized support of the community, will thwart the reactionaries and win greater rights for prisoners.

Letters from Lucasville

We the convicts of the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility at Lucasville, Ohio went on a sit-down strike May 24 and ended on June 4, 1973. It was a peaceful sit-down. On June 29 they took a select group of convicts and put them in disciplinary cells without their personal items. The reason we were sent back here was because we refused to work at non-existent jobs. There are 200 jobs here and over 1,000 convicts here. Also there is a law that prisoners have the right to refuse work and still retain full privileges that other inmates enjoy for working.

We have been denied recreation, adequate medical attention, commissary, lousy food, few showers, no legal assistance, and the mail has been tampered with.

Stanley McMains
Lucasville, Ohio

O.P.L.U. members confined in J-Block (disciplinary block) for their participation in the strike at Lucasville support the men at the Lebanon Correctional Institution for their participation in the O.P.L.U. strike and now in solitary confinement.

We, the prisoners in J-Block, express our dissatisfaction with the coerced tactics which the prison administration used against the Ohio Prisoners Labor Union members at the Lebanon Correctional Institution.

Are these prisoners being discriminated upon because of their race, creed, and national origin? Or is the reason: the Ohio Prisoners Labor Union? Then again, maybe it's a combination of both.

As it stands now, better than half of Ohio's prisoners now belong to the Ohio Prisoners Labor Union. If the prison system ceased using coerced tactics and if they would cease putting the prisoners under duress, then the union would have a much larger membership.

O.P.L.U.
Lucasville Local



Obreros contra bayonetas en Puerto Rico

(De pág. 1)

10 de JULIO—Exhibiendo una agresión que completamente destruye el mito avanzado por los Estados Unidos acerca del "docil" puertorriqueño, obreros puertorriqueños se han unido en solidaridad con los bomberos huelguistas y los obreros eléctricos de la Autoridad de Fuentes Fluviales en Puerto Rico. Los obreros huelguistas han persistido en la huelga desde el 5 de julio demandando mejores condiciones de trabajo, mejor, mas moderno equipo, y en parte de los bomberos, en crecimiento de la fuerza de bomberos.

En modo típico de la clase gobernadora liberal, el gobernador Rafael Hernandez Colon movilizó la Guardia Nacional de Puerto Rico. Esta fuerza de "rompe-huelga," unida con la policia, es un intento a partirlle el

cuello al obrero igual que a la huelga. Confrontaciones violentas entre la Guardia Nacional y los obreros han ocurrido en Santurce y Monacillos desde la movilización de la Guardia el 6 de julio. Manifestaciones soportando la huelga ocurrieron en las ciudades de Nueva York, Camden, N.J., Hartford, Conn., y Chicago.

En una de estas demostraciones, organizada por el Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño (PSP) en frente de la oficina del "Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico" (un nombre preferido por EEUU a "colonia") el 9 de julio, Digna Sanchez, del PSP, anunció los planes del liderato del movimiento obrero para una manifestación masiva que se realizará en San Juan el 11 de julio protestando el uso de la Guardia Nacional para destruir el movimiento obrero en Puerto Rico. La demon-

stración marchará desde la Parada 20 en Santurce hasta los portones de La Fortaleza donde una vigilia será realizada hasta la medianoche. La demostración, disciplinada y vocífera, terminó con una rendición revolucionaria de nuestra canción nacional, "La Borinqueña." Los protestantes, cantando esa bella melodía, alzaron sus puños trincados y desafiados en solidaridad con los obreros de Puerto Rico.

OBREROS DEMANDAN HUELGA GENERAL

El liderato del movimiento obrero de Puerto Rico ha expresado su determinación a decretar una huelga general si el gobierno no deactiva las tropas insulares. En realidad, tomar este paso no resultaría muy difícil ya

que la población soporta la huelga en sobremedida.

Residentes de ciertos bloques de edificios salieron a las calles a romper los hidrantes; en otros pueblos abrieron los hidrantes en soporte de los bomberos. Han publicado muchos reportes de "sabotaje." En dos negocios americanos, la Firestone y Barker's en Carolina, artefactos incendiarios hicieron costoso daño. Guardias Nacionales han sido instalados en los acueductos y fuentes fluviales de San Juan y otros pueblos. Obreros de las Fuentes Fluviales fueron sacados de un edificio de la Autoridad de Fuentes Fluviales en Monacillos a punta de bayoneta y a macanazos. Los bomberos de Santurce fueron atacados por una tropa de guardias nacionales que asistían a la

(Vea pág. 6)

'Milk for children, not for profits!'

Women disrupt Congress over milk bill

Washington, D.C., July 10—On the floor of the House of Representatives today, twelve housewives, mothers, working women, and welfare recipients were arrested as they attempted to present petitions to Congress against pending legislation which would lead to milk price increases. The charges against them are disrupting and impeding Congress and disorderly conduct.

The petition, on which thousands of names have been collected, was endorsed by the Northeast Region of the National Consumers Congress, encompassing groups in 9 states. Women United for Action organized this protest against a milk hike as part of its on-going campaign to rollback skyrocketing food prices.

Claudette Furlong of Women United for Action stated, "It is not we who are disruptive, but the big milk trusts and co-ops, who by their bribes are pushing through Congress bill HR8860. This bill would raise the price of milk up to four cents a gallon, and would also raise the parity level to the



Arrested members of Women United for Action remain determined in their fight against the rising price of milk.

milk companies from the antitrust legislation that is being pressed against them at this very moment.

"We say milk is for children, not for profits!"

Giant dairy cooperatives like Associated Milk Producers Inc., Dairymen Inc., and Mid-American Dairymen Inc. have spent millions of dollars in what virtually amounts to payoffs to the Senate to push this anticonsumer milk provision into the Farm Bill S.1888. Among the bribes which they call "political campaign contributions" was \$422,500 to The Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP), now under investigation because of Watergate and other scandalous practices.

Women United for Action desperately needs funds to cover the cost of the bail which has been raised largely from personal loans. Contributions can be sent to Women United for Action, 58 West 25th Street, New York, New York 10010, or phone (212) 989-1252.

Women say cut meat prices! Small farmers agree

By SHARON SHELTON

NEW YORK, July 1—When Women United for Action met with representatives from the American National Cattlemen's Association (ANCA) last May, they were told that the organization represented the needs of small ranchers who would be forced to leave the business if meat prices were lowered as Women United was demanding. Wray Finney, the spokesman for this powerful lobbying group for the cattlemen, played down the role of the large ranching interests, denying that the food industry was in control of the monopolies.

And again when Women United testified on high milk prices before the House Subcommittee on Dairy and Poultry, this same argument was repeated almost word for word—this time by the dairy industry. At these hearings, spokesmen for the dairy interests said that all producers of milk suffered the same problems of low income

and had a common interest in dairy legislation that would send the price of milk up even higher.

How many times have consumers heard this tired argument? Over and over again high food prices have been attributed to operating costs faced by the "many small farmers across this country who are only trying to eke out a living." Spokesmen for agribusiness would have us believe that the interests of the monopolies and of small farmers are the same.

But are they?

Not according to the small farmers themselves. In the June issue of U.S. Farm News, which is published in Des Moines, Iowa, an article entitled "The Big Beef—Cattle Extravaganza" blames the large retail chains, the packers, and the feed lots for high meat prices and expresses sympathy for the plight of consumers.

Citing the arguments of livestock

magnates that "beef is only costing 2.5 percent of a family's disposal income," this article questions whether this should comfort "a housewife with children who gets less than \$2 an hour working to support them." This is certainly a different tune from that of ANCA spokesman Finney who told Women United members that workers should tighten their belts and stop complaining about not being able to afford to feed their families decent meals because of high prices!

And while Finney tried to explain away these high prices by supply and demand, U.S. Farm News asks, "Who does set the prices? The establishment would like people to think that there is a law of 'supply and demand.' . . . The price of livestock is set by those who buy the beef wholesale in carcass form and sell it to the consumer cut up and packaged. If they want to pull cattle prices down they simply pay less for carcass

beef."

This article, representing the opinions of small ranchers and farmers, goes on to report that some independent producers had attempted to get a government investigation of the "chain store, packer, feed lot, cattle complex," but had gotten a runaround in Washington and that other ranchers had initiated antitrust suits against the huge chains.

What about the dairymen? Perhaps nowhere are the differences between the large dairy concerns and the small dairy farmers clearer than in their divergent reactions to farm legislation currently being proposed in Congress. The large dairy co-ops are spending millions in lobbying funds and campaign contributions (over \$2 million in state and federal races last year) in an attempt to get a set of provisions passed through Congress that would raise milk

(Continued on page 12)



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Heroines of the 26th of July!



Melba Hernández