

WORKERS WORLD

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

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and ruling class crisis p. 7

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25 cents

Truckers show the road

We won't pay for bosses' fuel crisis!

What the bosses say:

"Energy will be a lot more expensive. This ought to create great opportunity."—Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton.

"The short-term solution to our energy problems is to take the controls off. Let prices seek their own level."

—Donald A. Gaudion, Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers.

What the people are saying:

"There's going to be a war between the cops and the drivers, and I'm joining the drivers."

—A Cleveland Teamster

"Nixon and all his rich friends who jet around the country keep telling us to sacrifice—but we don't have anything left to sacrifice."

—A hospital worker

"Now I know why they call them pigs."

—Trucker who confronted State Police in Ohio highway blockade.

"When Nixon told everyone to turn their heat down to 68, I decided to turn mine up to 90."

—A woman factory worker

"The oil companies are trying to get more money, and Nixon's behind them."

—A Chrysler worker

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There's no shortage of gifts for the decadent rich this Xmas

By CAL BONNER

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—In the December 1973 issue of *Fortune* magazine, a monthly which rich businessmen read in order to make sure their fortunes don't decline, there is an interesting article entitled "Gifts for the Conspicuous Consumer." Appropriately enough, this minor tidbit is geared toward those owners of big business whose profits this year have enabled them to be "more willing than ever to spend plentifully."

According to *Fortune*, "This is expected to be a merry Christmas season for retailers who traditionally make more than 15 percent of their annual sales in December. Department-store chains reporting to *Fortune's* Business Roundup expect fourth-quarter sales to climb an average of 10 percent above last year's near-record levels. Specialty stores catering to the affluent expect even more of an increase." Stores like Gump's in San Francisco, Neiman-Marcus in Dallas, and Abercrombie & Fitch in Manhattan are over-come with Yuletide joy at the prospects of skimming off some of the bosses' profits into their own pockets. And they've got just the expensive baubles and trinkets to do it with.

Continues *Fortune*, "Many of the outrageous and amusing gifts these stores offer are intended simply to catch the customers' fancy and, says a Neiman-Marcus official, 'to make people laugh.' Sometimes the gifts sell, sometimes they don't. A few years ago Neiman's most eye-catching Christmas gift was a Chinese junk priced at \$11,500. The store didn't expect to sell any, but twelve customers bought them. Unfortunately, Neiman's lost money on every junk (it had forgotten to include the cost of the freight from Hong Kong to the U.S.). When the store offered his and her camels, it sold only one—to a Texas woman to keep in her mother's backyard, which luckily was a big one."

Neiman-Marcus is in the heart of oil-billonaire country. While workers face layoffs and hardship because of the "energy crisis," these profiteers are living it up! While poor people are being told to turn off their lights and shiver in cold houses, the energy czars themselves are in the market for ridiculous gadgets that use electricity like water!

Holiday gifts that the idle, decadent rich are expected to exchange, most assuredly with others of their ilk, include: a \$140,000 cache of loose diamonds which comes in a chamois bag with a gold drawstring—"the price varies with the number and quality of

the diamonds"; a \$1,000 pendant, containing a snif of oxygen, is guaranteed to relieve pollution symptoms, real and imagined; an old Spanish game whose object is to win points by tossing brass coins into the open mouth of a statue of a frog. Allegedly fun, \$750 worth.

New York's Sherie Wagner has "the ultimate bathroom" which includes a countertop of semiprecious malachite, with gold-plated basin and fixtures. Get next to godliness with cleanliness that costs \$5,000.

For the bon vivant who finds it difficult to acquire help behind the bar or in the kitchen for slave wages, a \$1,800 electronic bar at Abercrombie & Fitch is the thing. Insert the correct perforated card and the bar mixes you the drink of your choice! (This is very handy if you don't want servants overhearing sensitive political discussions, tricky business deals, or illicit seduction scenes.)

And for \$2,500 (plus installation), which is more money than most of the world's workers and oppressed peoples can hope to earn in a year, some big capitalist this month will throw the bundle on an automatic closet with silver vinyl accessories. This item of Hammacher



Schlemmer's helps the million- or billionaire avoid "tumbling around in the back of the closet; press a button and an electric motor turns the rack of this automatic closet, bringing the clothes up front."

And, finally, back in the saddle with Neiman-Marcus is the Noctron TV telescope. Originally developed for the U.S. military, at taxpayers' expense, for use against the Vietnamese poor, the Dallas-based store offers this nighttime telescope as a plaything for the super rich this holiday season at the princely sum of \$2,610.

Well, as for the rest of us fighting high food prices, rent decontrol, etc., the prospect of buying gifts that equal even a significant fraction of what the idle rich will spend this month (some spending more money than we were allowed as wages for the past 12 months or more) is out of the question. The duties just didn't bless us with the craft of avaricious capital accumulation and the hardness of spirit one must have in order to trample over the bodies of the poor and oppressed in the pursuit of profit.

I suppose for gifts, we will just have to make do with the handkerchiefs, socks, and "season's greetings" again this year.

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E. Coast labor union women meet

Special to Workers World
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Three hundred women from 36 trade unions met here yesterday to set up an East Coast regional division of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW).

The coalition has been holding a series of regional meetings around the country to build a national working women's organization. Its purpose is to advance the position of women in their unions at all levels in order to promote better working conditions for women, such as improved maternity leave and childcare.

WANT WIDER GOALS

It became apparent early in the regional meeting, however, that the objectives of the coalition's organizers were considered too limited by many of the rank-and-file women attending.

The CLUW is being set up by women who are staff members of unions. Some are long-standing unionists who have risen to positions of leadership in their respective internationals (such as Edith Van Horn of the United Automobile Workers and Addie Wyatt of the Amalgamated Meatcutters Union). They seemed at this conference to have had little contact with the rank and file for some time.

Throughout the meeting these women held tight control of the organization, limiting the action on the agenda to an election of delegates to the national coalition according to state and union affiliation. Registration for the conference required union affiliation, discouraging unorganized women from attending.

But there was a strong sentiment from the rank-and-file women at the meeting to act on many of the economic issues that are affecting poor and working women today—whether they are union members or not. These included the problems of organizing those working women who are unorganized, fighting for better daycare facilities so women with children can work, and fighting the rising cost of living that erodes the wages of working women and leaves women on welfare in a desperate situation.

Many of these questions were raised by rank-and-file Black women from Philadelphia and New York. The general tone of the conference was set by the more militant women who wanted to get down to business right away and discuss concrete proposals for action.

ASK SUPPORT FOR OPERATORS

One such proposal was raised by the women of the Center for United Labor Action (CULA), who suggested that the coalition send a telegram of support to the organizing committee of telephone operators at the New York Telephone Company who are trying to win representation by the Communications Workers of America.

Sister Kathi Dorsey, a phone worker and member of the CULA, raised this proposal during the morning plenary session, but was told by the chair to "hold off until the afternoon when the sisters would be meeting on a statewide basis." But Sister Dorsey's proposal was supported by a member of the New York Metropolitan Local of the Postal Workers, who stated that this issue was of legitimate concern to the whole body, since the organizing efforts of the phone operators are national in character, not limited to state areas.

The chair moved on to other matters, ignoring the sister.

At the New York State meeting, Dorsey again suggested a support telegram to the phone operators. Again the chair tried to squelch the proposal, ruling it out of order. But the women in the room rallied to support the issue, pointing out that it would be difficult to organize support for this new coalition in their locals unless the group took some concrete action to show where it stands.

After this strong show of support from the rank and file, Kathi Dorsey was elected

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an alternate delegate from New York State to the regional coalition and later was elected to the national body.

At the meeting of southern states, sisters from Virginia and Delaware proposed that the coalition include the unorganized women who comprise the vast majority of working women across the country, and particularly in the South. Again the chair ruled the proposal out of order.

FARAH STRIKE RAISED

Another proposal for concrete action—that this regional division of the CLUW go on record as supporting the Farah strikers (mostly women) in their strike against racist, union-busting Farah slacks—was ruled out of order by staff members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (ACWA), the very union that is organizing Farah! This discussion took place after the meeting had broken down into workshops based on union affiliation.

However, the ACWA staff members left the workshop after the "proper" work of electing delegates was completed, and rank-and-file ACWA members stayed behind to discuss support for the Farah strike and boycott. Many volunteered to do what they could to help defend the right to boycott, which is being threatened by the National Labor Relations Board and other government agencies.

The question that is uppermost in many women's minds—the rising price of food and other essentials—was raised at the conference by the consumers' group, Women United for Action. While the agenda didn't permit these sisters to bring any concrete proposals to the body, their impact was felt as many women crowded around their literature table and raised in private discussions the need for greater organization to combat the giant food chains and agribusiness.

At the closing plenary discussion, the staff women from the various union internationals tried to pull the strings back together with rousing speeches. Edith Van Horn of the UAW recalled that she had started at the Dodge Main plant in Detroit in 1942 and, because of the war, had been encouraged to take on more skilled jobs. She said the job of the coalition was to revive this spirit. The session ended with everyone joining hands and singing "Solidarity Forever."

While it is clear that the union officials see the purposes of the coalition from their own point of view, this regional meeting showed that militant rank-and-file women unionists and local activists will be fighting to make the coalition a weapon that can advance the rights of women workers, organize the unorganized, particularly Black and Latin, fight automation and layoffs, and protect all poor and working people's standard of living.



Sister Colon of farmworkers' union addresses CULA meeting in solidarity with Farah strikers.
WW photo: Fabian

Attack on Farah boycott threat to all workers!

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) is taking steps to outlaw the Farah pants boycott and to put all independent labor organizations into the straight-jacket Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin antilabor laws.

What is emerging is an apparent conspiracy between the big garment industry bosses and the government to break the year-and-a-half-old strike by 3,000 Farah workers, mostly Chicana women, who are trying to win representation by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (ACWA) against the racist minimum-wage Southwest sweatshops of Willie Farah.

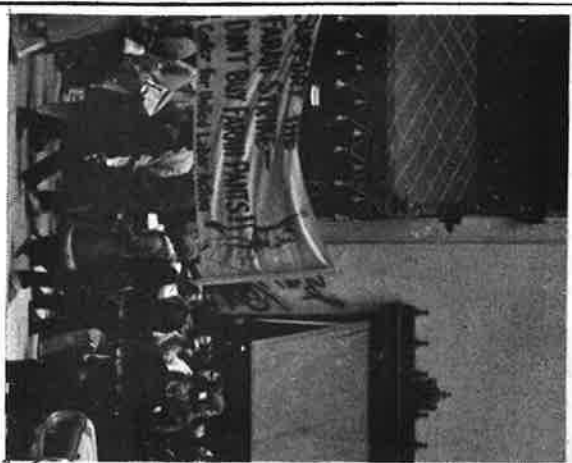
Farah has used picketing injunctions, arrests in the middle of the night, and police attack dogs in his union-busting efforts. But the ACWA has organized an effective boycott against Farah, strengthened by the independent support of the Center for United Labor Action (CULA) and other organizations. As a result, Farah's sales this year are down \$14 million and five of seven plants have been closed while the remaining two are only operating part time.

There are now only two major buyers of scab Farah slacks, the huge Associated Dry Goods conglomerate and the Pentagon. Associated has gone to the NLRB in Rochester, N.Y., to get an injunction against the CULA for picketing their store there, Sibley's. And Farah has gone to the NLRB to get an injunction nationwide against the Farah boycott.

A strong boycott is crucial to the success of the strike, and the strike is crucial to the hopes of workers throughout the South and Southwest to win union benefits and workers in the North facing the threat of runaway shops.

On November 21, after a "call from Washington," the NLRB got an injunction in Rochester for Sibley's and Associated Dry Goods, Inc. against the CULA picketing, but

Boycott Farah slacks!



WW photo: Ed

The boycott of Farah slacks has been so successful that the company is now selling its products under new names.

People have been boycotting Farah in solidarity with the striking workers of that company who have been out for 18 months. Most of the workers are Chicana women who have rebelled against medieval working conditions.

According to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the new names for the disguised Farah slacks are: Cliff Mark, Beau Mark, Golden Scroll, Passport, Club 20, Par Excellent, Su Par Jeans, Daire, and Kintrod. Supporters of the strike are asked to watch for these—and don't buy them.

Other things not to buy: nonunion lettuce and grapes, and Campbell's soups containing clams and oysters (in support of Norfolk oyster pickers who are still on strike).

other local groups have come forward to continue the picket lines.

The NLRB charged that the CULA is a labor organization like a union, in spite of the fact that the CULA does not represent any workers in contract negotiations. The purpose of this charge is to make the CULA bound by the Taft-Hartley Law forbidding secondary boycotts, such as picketing stores selling Farah pants.

The NLRB further charged that the CULA is an agent of the ACWA, not only as a backup charge to stop the CULA picketing, but also in preparation for an injunction against the ACWA and the entire nationwide boycott.

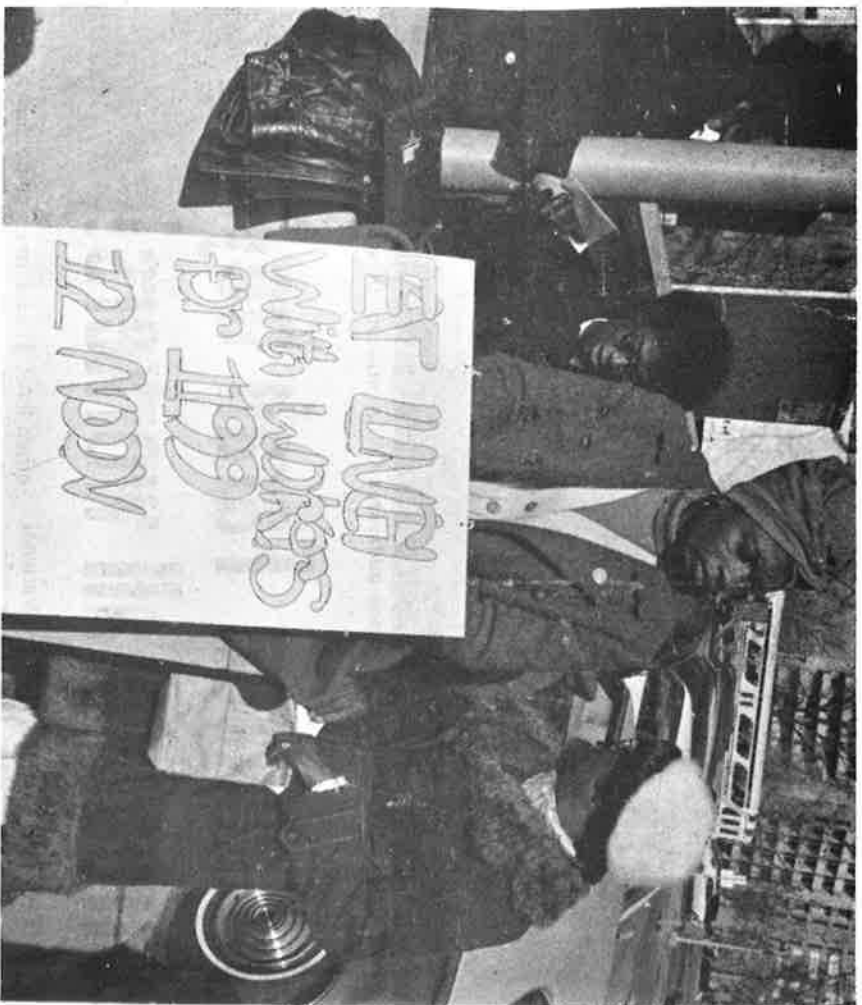
The CULA is obviously not an agent of the ACWA, having begun its activities several years ago, demonstrating against transit fare, telephone, and utility rate hikes, and in support of the workers of these industries, as well as numerous strike support activities. As an independent organization, the CULA conducted the Farah boycott, picketing under its own banners and slogans.

A CULA press release reports that in New York City, the NLRB has notified the CULA it is investigating picketing by the CULA last summer which successfully forced Korvette's department store to take the scab slacks off their racks. A lawyer for the National Chamber of Commerce (!) contacted the CULA, asking if it is a "labor organization," in a trap question to help build the government case against the CULA. And the area administrator for the Department of Labor has raised questions about the CULA's "obligations under the labor-management reporting and disclosure act," otherwise known as the Landrum-Griffin Act.

THREAT TO ALL INDEPENDENT LABOR GROUPS

The NLRB is doing the bidding of Farah and the big garment bosses in their drive to keep the South open to nonunion runaway sweatshops. If the NLRB succeeds in making the charges against the CULA stick, and then throws the charges on the ACWA to outlaw the entire boycott, not only will the Farah strike be crippled but all future strike support boycotts will be in jeopardy. If the CULA is held to be an agent of the ACWA, then any group which actively supports any unionized workers can be held to the repressive labor laws and the union can be punished when outside support comes forward. If the CULA is held to the laws governing collective bargaining organizations (unions), then the government can interfere with any group that concerns itself with labor issues.

This case has serious implications for all workers for whom the boycott—which really means enlisting public sympathy for their cause—is a necessary part of their organizing struggle. Support the Farah boycott! Help expose the government-boss conspiracy against all independent labor organizations.



D.C. hospital strike turns into major confrontation

By PETER KIMBALL, suspended G.W. Hospital worker
WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 10—"I got that feeling. It's in my shoes—we cannot lose."
"I got that feeling. It's in my feet—we can't be beat."
"I got that feeling. It's in my head—we're not afraid."
"I got that feeling. It's in my back—we want Novak."

On November 30, about 150 George Washington Hospital workers gathered in the main lobby. For two hours they chanted and sang. They were demanding to meet with hospital administrator Donald Novak. They were demanding that he agree to a vote on the question of union representation by Local 1199, the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees.

Security Chief Matthai threatened them with arrests. Many were frightened and left. But many stayed, chanting:

"Jail won't stop us! Jail won't stop us! We all go together! We all go together!"

Finally, about noon, D.C. police arrested 55 workers. Many others wanted to join the 55, but the halls were blocked by hospital security guards and they couldn't get through.

The workers were mugged, finger-printed, and arraigned on charges of unlawful entry. They asked, "How can we be charged with unlawful entry? We work here!"

At about 3:00 in the afternoon on Monday, December 3, workers who had been picked out as participating in the action began receiving notices of termination and suspensions. Through that afternoon and the next morning, workers were called to the offices of their department heads and given identical letters. Twenty-four were fired. Forty-seven were suspended without pay for a week. This amounts, at G.W. salaries, to a \$100 fine. This was a clear attempt to break the union drive with one brutal stroke.

How are the fired and suspended workers reacting to these attacks? Are they demoralized and beaten? Or a little bit sorry they stuck their necks out?

No. They are angry.

The struggle is on at George Washington University Hospital. It is a struggle that the workers intend to win.

MORE A CONGLOMERATE

THAN A HOSPITAL

George Washington University is the largest employer in Washington, D.C., next to the federal government. Its 500-bed hospital is one of the most prestigious on the East Coast. It serves as a source of funds for the booming G.W. real estate empire and as a training ground for students at the G.W. Medical School—which in a city 87 percent

Black has graduated two (2) Black doctors in its history.

Doctors who work at G.W. hospital make piles of money. Workers make less than at any other D.C. area hospital. There is no job security; workers are fired on the whims of doctors and supervisors. The hospital is understaffed; this not only overworks the nurses, lab aides, etc., but kills patients. Those workers who drive cars (and Washington is a commuter city) pay \$20 a month for parking.

The medical insurance plan is a joke. Twenty years without advancement are not uncommon. Department heads and supervisors are white men. Most hospital workers are Black, and most are women. These conditions are common at most hospitals.

Housekeeping, dietary, and food service employees are already represented by Local 82, International Service Workers. Unorganized workers in clerical, technical, and nursing jobs have decided to work with Local 1199, which has only recently been active in the D.C. area.

Washington is an unorganized city. Many people are government workers, whom the law does not permit to strike, and whose bargaining rights are controlled by presidential order. Many more work in small shops. There is no significant heavy industry.

For this reason, the fight for a union at G.W. Hospital is perhaps the most important labor struggle in Washington in years. Union people here believe that its success will open the way for unionization of all the major hospitals in the D.C. area, and for a growth in labor militance and unity in other areas.

Last month, after a year and a half of work, during which many divisions among G.W. workers had to be overcome, 1199 had signatures on union cards from about 500 people in a bargaining unit of about 750, or 65 percent. (The National Labor Relations Act, which guarantees federally mediated elections to workers in most industries on a showing of cards from 30 percent of the workers, does not apply to "nonprofit" hospitals like G.W.) A telegram was sent to administrator Novak asking that he meet with workers and union representatives to discuss holding elections.

Novak refused to answer, and ignored all efforts to contact him. Finally a telegram was received from Melvin Shivar, hospital personnel director:

"The hospital acknowledges receipt of your telegram addressed to Mr. Donald Novak, hospital administrator. We have no knowledge of the affairs referred to in your statement."

Four separate delegations of workers

'Down in Harlan County, there are no neutrals there'

By JIM KOWALSKI

On strike since July 29, workers at two coal mines in the hills of Kentucky are gripped in a life-or death struggle. The miners of Brookside and of Bailey's Creek are fighting against the country's sixth largest electric monopoly in a county where mine operators have a history of shooting down strikers.

Eastover Mining Company, the target of the strike, is owned by Duke Power, the nation's third biggest consumer of soft coal for electric generating. Duke has bought up eight mines in the area in the last few years. They were all nonunion or under sweetheart contracts with the "Southern Labor Union."

The Brookside and Bailey's Creek miners voted last July to switch to the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA). The company broke off contract negotiations on October 25, after refusing several demands that are recognized as standard rights for the workers in the mining industry.

The miners want to be paid for all time spent underground, portal-to-portal pay. The company refuses. Eastover also refuses to pay adequate royalties per ton for the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund. The bosses insist on substandard wages and a no-strike clause.

The 150 strikers and their families are putting up a strong fight to win a good contract. Over 90 people have been jailed under a court order limiting picketing. The judge did not restrict the bosses, but they have been unable to operate the mines with

the scabs they have brought in. Eastover strikers and supporters recently picketed a rate increase hearing in North Carolina, where Duke Power was asking a 17 percent rate increase despite a 14 percent jump in profits.

Duke Power wants the miners to slave in death traps. They have refused to let in the safety inspectors from the union. Reported violations of the safety codes include poor brakes on the locomotives, water and rock in the escapeways, and no fire prevention system along underground belt conveyors. Some of these hazards were reported over a year ago, but the company tries to excuse its negligence under the pretext of a lack of building materials.

But accidents are more economical than safety, and mine operators in Harlan County have always employed armed strike-breakers to keep it that way. Four miners died at the battle of Everts in May of 1931, out of which a union contract was won. But ten years later, after the machine-gun massacre of five workers at Cumnies Creek, the bosses crushed any true representation of the miners.

The miners at Brookside and at Bailey's Creek are determined to fight for a decent life. The UMWA under new leadership is supporting the pickets with \$100-a-week strike pay. Though whole families have been jailed for picketing, many are reported to have returned to the line while appealing the \$500 fine on their original charge.

All workers must unite to crush the corporations which put profits before workers' lives!



went to Novak's office, ranging in number from 30 to 65 people. Novak was always out to lunch. The last group "sat in" while two workers met with Shivar.

Shivar told them that the union would have to turn over its cards to the hospital (not a third party) before they could discuss elections. Naturally this demand was rejected. The hospital has subsequently refused to talk with any workers about the union.

It was this policy of stalling, of deceit, of insulting the intelligence and the dignity of hospital workers, which led to the action of November 30.

The demonstration in the lobby and the arrests received massive media coverage. Community support from individuals, groups, and other union locals has been unprecedented. On December 4, a meeting was held to set up a union support committee, attended by members of the American Federation of Government Employees; the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; the Office and Professional Employees Union; the Laborer's District Council; the Washington Teachers' Union; the Center for United Labor Action; and other workers' organizations. On the night of December 6, this committee held a rally across from the

hospital, which several hundred attended.

The administration has characterized those who were arrested as "representing no one but themselves" and as "disrupting our health care mission." It has spread lies: that the demonstration closed down an operating room in the middle of an operation, that it caused a coronary patient to have a second heart attack. Actually, the only disruption to patient care has come from the firing and suspension of the 71 workers, many from key areas.

The workers who were fired and suspended have been meeting daily to plan further actions. There have been leafletings, telephone callings, a picket, a rally, and a party. A fund has been set up to maintain the fired workers until their co-workers win them their jobs back, so that they can work full time on the union drive.

Workers believe that the action of November 30 has won a lot more than it lost. Many people in the hospital are afraid of other reprisals for union activity—but they are also angry at the inhuman actions of the hospital administration. The struggle that has been in preparation for 18 long months is on now, and whether the administration gives in after a day, a week, or longer, one thing is certain: their attempt to stall, scare, fire, and starve G.W. workers into submission has failed completely.

Bosses' oil shortage threatens workers' jobs

By MARK DORAN

Along with rationing and freezing homes, the energy crisis threatens to bring widespread unemployment in 1974. Already layoffs have taken place in the auto, airlines, and petrochemical industries.

The worst situation so far is in auto, where thousands have already been laid off, with promises of more to come. GM Vice President George Morris told of plans to lay off 137,000 workers on December 15, while the auto industry as a whole has now announced there will be 200,000 workers laid off for at least the last two weeks of December. The reason given is leveling off of big car sales due to gasoline shortages.

As layoffs hit industry after industry, sending unemployment rates up to 6 percent and higher, millions of American workers will face their worst Christmas in decades. There is even hushed talk in ruling circles of a depression.

The crisis in oil—which is the product of an imperialist foreign policy against the Arabs, the terrible expense of the military machine, and the chaotic, planless development of privately owned industry—is being laid at the feet of the working people.

The latest crisis only quickens the pace of trends that have been here all the time. Economists have been projecting a slowdown in 1974 for some time now. And this fall most of the major banks raised their prime lending rates, usually considered a prelude to a recession.

The long-range character of the crisis

Con Ed's power plans will risk our health

By A CON EDISON WORKER

On November 27 the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) announced that it would relax and gradually remove restrictions on the conversion of natural uranium into nuclear energy fuel (a process known as "uranium enrichment"). This indicates that the government and power monopolies intend to turn to nuclear fission more and more in their quest for more and cheaper (cheaper to produce, that is) energy, in spite of evidence that nuclear fission is unsafe as a method for generating electricity.

Less than two weeks earlier, on November 13, New York's Consolidated Edison was forced to shut down its new fission plant at Indian Point due to an accident that endangered the health and safety of both the workers at the plant and the people who live in neighboring communities. An 18-inch water pipe cracked and the steel outer liner of the plant buckled, threatening to leak radioactive gases from the reactor.

It is known that exposure to radiation increases the chances of an individual's developing cancer. In addition, children whose mothers or fathers have been exposed to excessive radiation are much more likely to die of leukemia or be born with serious or fatal genetic damage.

Con Edison successfully concealed the dangerous condition of the plant for over a week. It did so with the help of the Atomic Energy Commission, which according to the New York Times of December 2 "did not think to ask" that the monopoly inform the press or local governments of the problem.

A year ago last March, one of the sub-contractors who worked on the plant wrote to the AEC urging them to withhold a license for the plant because of "inadequate, incomplete, and questionable design" posing a "serious problem of plant safety."

These objections were "resolved" by the AEC and the plant was licensed last September 28.

In another attack on the health and safety of its workers and those who live near

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was borne out by a recent study of job trends in New Jersey. It predicted that while 500,000 jobs will come to New Jersey, most of them will be for highly paid professionals in areas far from the cities. At the same time, jobs in urban areas will continue to decrease.

And what has been the policy of the capitalist government? It has been the same as usual: to cut back social programs while driving more people off the welfare rolls. These policies have led to eight-hour lines at welfare centers, denial of benefits, and untold misery for millions. And the criminals who run the welfare system plunge right ahead with their mad schemes in the face of doubled unemployment.

The energy crisis has sharpened the contradictions of a system that has subjected millions of people to chronic unemployment even in "good" times. The 20-year prosperity of the post-war period came to an end with the wage freeze, skyrocketing inflation, and the decline of imperialism on a world scale.

There are those in the ruling circles of big business and government whose solution is to rescue imperialism by means of a new war, particularly against the Arab people. But this is a "solution" only for those who sit on the sidelines and count their profits—not for the young workers who are maimed and killed fighting big business's wars! The well-being of the workers cannot be served by imperialism; it can only be achieved through the struggle for a rational economic system, for socialism.

Con Edison plants, the monopoly is pushing for a return to coal burning to run its steam generators in the heart of New York City. This massive coal burning will threaten millions with discomfort and with respiratory diseases such as bronchitis and emphysema. At present Con Edison is allowed to burn cheaper, dirtier high-sulphur oil, while crying that the fuel crisis is raising their costs and that they must charge even higher rates for electricity!

Last Thursday, the million kilowatt "Big Alis" generator located in the middle of Long Island City caught fire (again). This oil fire sent billowing clouds of black, choking smoke through the nearby Queensbridge housing project and the surrounding working class community. Although this fire knocked out 10 percent of Con Edison's generating capacity, the company claimed that the fire and breakdown would cause "no immediate problem" of a power shortage—this in spite of their threats of selected deliberate localized power blackouts, such as the ones the people in Jackson Heights and East Elmhurst were subjected to this summer.

The working people of New York are threatened with dangerous levels of pollution, blackouts, and higher rates by the Rockefeller-dominated power monopoly. Only when we take over this monopoly and all others like it throughout the country can we plan for a continuing flow of electrical power to rationally meet our needs—at home and in all the plants and offices we'll control as well. And the health and safety of the people will come first, not corporate profits!



Protesting truck drivers face Ohio state highway cops.

Truckers' roadblock: opening shot at oil firms

By A TEAMSTER AND A RETIRED STEELWORKER

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7—The opening shot was fired against the crooks and the swindlers involved in the "energy crisis" this week when the truckers, in a display of power, demonstrated by blocking major highways. The action, lasting over 40 hours, threw consternation into the ranks of the administration in Washington and the states involved, and even shook up the Teamster Union bureaucracy.

The blockade was a direct attack on the oil monopolies, who created this crisis to up the price of fuel, resulting in hardship for all poor and working people, not only the truckers. It was also a response to the actions of the Nixon administration.

In Ohio, the blockade began on Wednesday, December 5. It occurred spontaneously. The drivers, who converse with each other over citizen band radios, using such code names as "Bassett Hound, Bone Crusher, Fat Albert, Red Cloud," were complaining about the high price of fuel, the lower speed limit, and Smokey (the highway patrol, because they wear "Smokey-the-Bear"-type hats). Several drivers began driving double file on the Ohio Turnpike at 40 miles per hour. Soon, they all stopped. Other truckers, hearing about the blockade on their CB radios, came from over 100 miles away to join the protest. In all, 1,500 trucks took part, closing one-third of the turnpike. One blockade stretched eight miles!

The truckers raised two demands. Roll back the fuel prices and raise the speed limit. The low speed, high prices, and possible rationing result in a wage cut for both the Teamster drivers and the independent drivers, who get paid by the mileage.

During the blockade, no goods moved. Freight, livestock, furniture, and perishable food stood still on the highways. Even the GM Vega plant in Lordstown closed down for several hours due to the shortage of parts. Yet over and over again, on TV and in newspaper interviews, the truckers made clear that their gripes were directed against the oil monopolies and Nixon.

The labor movement responded with support. At a UAW Community Action Program meeting, one delegate proposed a resolution in support of the blockade. Another delegate declared, "Let them

(Washington officials) know that we're not going to go along with rationing and high prices." Even the local Teamster bureaucrat president gave some support.

The response by the federal government to the threat of a national stoppage was quick but evasive. In several states, meetings were set up between state officials and the truckers. The Secretary of Transportation met with some of the trucker leaders. Even President Nixon met with the Teamster President Fitzsimmons, who suggested the possibility of Teamsters renegotiating if earnings fall too far. (Nixon has relied on Fitzsimmons's support in brighter days, and undoubtedly is doing fancy footwork to prevent a falling out with the last labor leader to remain in his Watergate-swamped camp.)

But in Ohio, Governor Gilligan refused to meet with the drivers, calling out the National Guard to tow the trucks and the cops to restore "order." "The economy of this nation must not be threatened by unauthorized actions of any group, organized or unorganized," said a state official. In full riot gear, the cops faced the drivers. This show of force drew resentment from the drivers, and a quick education about the cops. "Most of the truck drivers objected to Kent State and the violence there, but now we can understand how those kids got killed. Hell, most of the guys fought wars to keep this country free, but I guess the kids have taught us if you don't like the way the country is running, you protest," explained Jerry "Fat Albert" Muhamet, one of the 46 arrested drivers.

"I've got daughters 16 and 14 and I told them that the best friend they have in the world is Smokey," Muhamet continued. "But for 15 years, I lied to them. The biggest jerk in the world is Smokey!"

Muhamet's partner, John Lorick, who is Black, faced the cops' racism. This patrolman comes up to my rig and says 'You Black ---, when you get out of that truck, you better have your hands behind your head.' " Although the blockades have ended, the protest is far from over. There is now talk of a nationwide shutdown on December 13 and 14. In Ohio, they have talked about blocking Cleveland!

As C.W. "Bassett Hound" Bassett says, "We're going to do one of two things: stay out here and shut this country up so tight you can't get a drink of water, or go home and shut down our rigs and let the country suffer."

There is no question that this protest was a success. It demonstrated that working people do have the power to make their voices heard. And this power is what Nixon and the oil monopolies fear. With living standards going down, and corporate profits on the rise, other workers may look to the truckers' action and try something of their own.

A GUSHER OF PROFITS

Soaring profits during the energy crisis have raised new questions about the way oil companies operate.

	1971	1972	1973
Atlantic Richfield	50.6	51.6	59.8
British Petroleum	87.0	35.0	135.0
Exxon	357.0	353.0	638.0
Gulf Oil	141.0	110.0	210.0
Mobil Oil	134.1	140.9	231.2
Phillips Petroleum	32.4	37.6	53.9
Royal Dutch Petroleum	209.3	110.5	413.7
Standard Oil of California	135.0	150.0	226.0
Standard Oil of Indiana	93.3	107.3	147.3
Texaco	218.2	207.4	307.4

Third-quarter profits in millions of dollars



EDITORIAL

The truckers and the Arab people

The independent truck driver-owners in the last week have given the captains of U.S. industry, and their lackeys in the government, a small taste of what may be in store for big business as the oil crisis deepens. Traditionally somewhat on the conservative side, the small truckers have hit back at the powers-that-be with blockades of major highways and confrontations with State Police and the National Guard. They have tied up the Delaware Memorial Bridge, and are even alleged to have sniped at trucks that ran the blockades.

Just as no one a few years ago would have expected King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to defy U.S. imperialism, which has always had a strategy of propping up kings and dictators against the masses of the people, very few radicals born of the anti-war movement would have expected workers so closely identified in attitude with the "hardhats" to be saying today, "Now I know why they call them pigs" (the remark of one trucker in Ohio, quoted in the New York Times, as he watched leather-suited State Police tow away his truck).

Beginning with Robert Kennedy's coordinated campaign against Hoffa, up to Nixon's cultivated relationship with Fitzsimmons, the U.S. ruling class has worked overtime to keep tight control on the potentially powerful Teamsters Union. But now the unorganized, more privileged driver-owners are showing the Teamsters what they are capable of if they strike together! This threat alone must have the ruling class very worried.

The angry mood of the truckers is supported by the reaction of working people in general to the energy crisis. Mass anger is definitely directed where it really belongs: at the billionaires and their political stooges who run this country and

whose policies have created the crisis.

Many working people are so skeptical of Nixon and his lying gang that they doubt whether there is a real crisis—they wonder if this is just another gimmick to line the pockets of the guys on top.

If the forecasts are correct, we will be feeling the crunch of the oil shortage in the dead of winter. And it won't be the 1 million gallons of gasoline that are sent to Indochina every day that will be cut back, nor will it be the massive amounts of energy that are expended to fuel the military-industrial complex at home. No, it is the ordinary people who are expected to absorb the shock of this imperialism-induced disaster by cutting back on the necessities of life.

As heat for workers' homes is cut back, as buses, subways, offices, and factories are turned into refrigerators, and as prices rise again, the mood of anger is bound to turn more and more to action. The truckers' response is only the first shot in the war.

We can expect the oil companies and their errand boys in Washington to shift the blame to the Arab people. They are going to say that the Arab workers—who average \$2 a day working for the oil giants—are the villains. But it is U.S. imperialism's greed for superprofits that forced the Arab people to use their oil as a weapon in the first place. First they had their most precious resource stolen from them to enrich Standard Oil, Mobil, and the rest.

Then they found that the very oil they produced was coming back at them in the tanks and jet planes of the Israeli forces taking their land—and it was conveniently provided by U.S. imperialism! Even their children have been burned horribly by

napalm manufactured from the oil under their feet.

The rebellion of the Arab people against imperialism is being pictured as a threat to U.S. workers. But it is actually a help to us. Because it weakens the class of billionaires who live off our sweat, too—whose greed for

Crowd foils arrest in harassment of Houston 12

By BARTEE HALE

HOUSTON, Dec. 4—Today the Houston District Attorney retreated on plans to revoke the probations of George Cardenas and Eugenio Trujillo, two of the Houston 12. Facing possible prison sentences of 5 and 10 years, respectively, the young Chicanos' hearing originally set for December 17 was postponed indefinitely.

George and Eugenio are charged with "aggravated assault on a police officer," a misdemeanor that carries a maximum sentence of two years' imprisonment. What really happened was that the cops attacked a Middle East demonstration on October 9 organized by Youth Against War & Fascism. The two Chicanos were on probation at the time. These new police charges provided the excuse for the attempt to take away their probations.

In Texas the intended victims of such repressive court action are not entitled to a jury; the judge decides whether or not they go to jail. Also, the state is not required to prove George and Eugenio guilty of the new charges brought against them. Yet even with these tremendous legal advantages, the DA agreed to delay the hearing until after the trial of the 5 members of the Houston 12 accused of "attempted murder of a police officer." This retreat by the state reflects the serious weaknesses in the conspiracy against the entire 12.

Police harassment of the Houston 12 and their supporters continues. Yesterday Miguel Trujillo and William Christensen, two of the brothers who go on trial February 25, were given tickets for "distribution of non-commercial handbills without paying a cleanup fee." This blatantly unconstitutional law is used exclusively against political activists in this city.

A large group of Houston 12 supporters

profits gives us black lung and asbestosis, who strip the land bare and waste the soil, who instigate racism and chauvinism to divide us, who take our youth and grind them up as cannon fodder.

Exxon better watch out—they've got a tiger by the tail!

were leafleting at a city park when the incident occurred. Miguel and Becca Trujillo had finished passing out to visitors at the zoo the defense committee pamphlet that explains the truth about the night of October 9. As they were walking away from the zoo entrance, three park police, who are armed and have the same legal authority as other cops, grabbed them and ordered them back inside. The cops refused to say whether or not Miguel and Becca were under arrest, only saying they had to "come with us."

Miguel was severely beaten by Houston cops after the October 9 demonstration. So of course he feared that he was about to be brutalized again. The Trujillos' repeated demands that the cops explain their actions drew a sympathetic crowd of onlookers, most of them Black and Chicano. After surrounding the startled cops, people in the crowd also demanded to know why Miguel and Becca were being detained.

Several times the cops threatened Miguel with violence unless he shut up and went along quietly. One cop brandished a pair of handcuffs like brass knuckles, anxious for the opportunity to use them on Miguel. But the opportunity never came.

Frightened by the hostile gathering of poor and working people, the cops hustled Miguel back outside the zoo entrance. There they were confronted by the other Houston 12 supporters. After a quick phone call for instructions, Miguel and Chris were given the ridiculously illegal citations and the obviously relieved cops hurried away.

Another violent attack on the 12 and their supporters was prevented by the Blacks and Chicanos who defended them without hesitation. The same working and oppressed people, joined by many other progressives, will be the force that frees the Houston 12 and all political prisoners.



DECLINE & FALL

Workers dim jet set

New York Times, Paris, Nov. 30:

"It's sad to see it (the Versailles Fashion show) all over in one night," lamented Baroness Guy de Rothschild, who is known as Marie-Helene to her friends, and to scores of other people when they are not in her presence. The Baroness was president of the gala committee.

"The French were good, but the Americans were sensational. C'est formidable," said the Duchess de la Rochefoucauld. "Everyone was fascinated... it wasn't long enough."

"I was so pleased, and proud," beamed Princess Grace of Monaco.

"The Begum Aga Khan, magnificent in diamonds and a red sari, repeated 'Extraordinary, extraordinary,' when asked for her reaction.

"The furs gradually worked themselves loose to reveal glimpses of bosoms and stocking tops and at the end there was a long moment of almost complete nudity. The coats were flung open to reveal sparkling G-strings, but whether they were couture or not, no one said.

"Other than the army of long black cars and the floodlit palace, the evening would have been familiar to Marie Antoinette.

"It's so elegant I can hardly stand it," said one model as she gazed beyond the tall silver candelabra, filled with candles and

lilies, into the arch of lights flashing from scores of tiaras.

"And then the electricians announced that they were 'fini'—working hours were over.

"Zut alors! The usually unflappable Halston lost his temper. The usually smiling de la Renta looked, to put it kindly, fed up. The usually gregarious Chip Rubinstein, husband of Anne Klein and unofficial house father, clamped his mouth shut in speechless rage."

The judge has friends

Chicago Daily News, Dec. 3:

"Circuit Judge Franklin I. Kral paid only \$25 in 1972 property taxes for land under his \$100,000 home at 621 S. Harding in suburban Hinsdale, county records show. "Records reveal that the parcel was assessed as vacant on the 1972 tax bill, even though Kral told The Daily News that he had moved into the home in September, 1971.

"A spokesman for County Assessor P. J. (Party) Cullerton said that a field deputy assessor apparently misread a description of the property, leading to Kral's low 1972 tax bill.

"Cullerton's spokesman said the 1973 property tax bill on the house and lot would be \$2,487, payable in two installments in 1974.

"Kral is the second judge within a week to be identified as getting a real estate tax

break. Circuit Court Judge Walter J. Kowalski paid property taxes of only \$180 for 1972 on his \$102,000 home at 9632 Redding Circle, just outside Des Plaines.

"The assessor's office said a clerical error resulted in Kowalski paying the low 1972 tax bill and a 1971 tax bill of only \$24. Kowalski will be billed for \$4,038 to cover back taxes for 1972 and 1971, a spokesman for Cullerton said.

"Kral faces a judicial misconduct hearing Dec. 18 because he allegedly accepted a \$977 discount from a slum landlord while serving as chief judge of Housing Court."

Execs can't stand heat

New York Times, Oct. 24:

"The complex and relatively hostile business environment of the nineteen-seventies is overwhelming many corporation presidents and forcing them to quit, according to a management psychologist and consultant.

"The executive suite today is a bunch of important people who individually can't do much and who together cannot decide what to do," said Dr. Eugene Jennings, after reviewing findings of a continuing study.

"More than half recent quits, all at the highest level of the nation's largest companies, were forced out. Dr. Jennings said. In the past, such a rate—voluntary or involuntary—was identified with recession rather than in boom conditions like the present."

Burn bags blossom

Washington, D.C., Nov. 25 (ZNS):

"A survey of federal offices in the Capital has found that virtually every government agency provides at least some

of its employees with 'burn bags.' Burn bags are special white rimmed waste baskets into which government secrets are dumped.

"The General Services Administration reports that it acquired and handed out 900,000 burn bags to government agencies in 1972. This means that, on the average day in the nation's capital, government workers are disposing of at least 3,000 bags of secrets."

The precinct connection

New York Times, Nov. 27:

"Further indictments of judges here 'will be forthcoming' and indictments of police officers for stealing \$70-million worth of narcotics from Police Department custody can be expected within 'a couple of months on the outside,' Maurice H. Nadjari, the special state prosecutor, said yesterday.

"There are many investigations into the judiciary at this moment," he said. "If one-tenth of them mature into indictments, there would be quite an impact on the community."

"Reminded of widespread complaints about the slowness of the narcotics-theft investigation, Mr. Nadjari conceded that the United States Attorney 'perhaps also has an interest' in the case.

"If I can't do anything with it, nobody can do anything with it," he snapped.

"The extent of official corruption in New York City from the police through the judiciary, 'was perhaps even worse than I expected,' Mr. Nadjari said.

"Even as a cynic, I'm somewhat shocked," he said. "The entire criminal-justice system is tainted."

Ford, Nixon, and the ruling class crisis

By SAM MARCY

The accession of Gerald Ford to the Vice Presidency signifies the ending of a critical phase in the internal struggle of the ruling class. A certain consensus on what to do about Nixon has been achieved in the summits of the ruling establishment.

This was demonstrated by the overwhelming vote for Ford's confirmation in both houses of Congress. It was also attested to by the jubilation of the capitalist media that Ford's nomination went through so smoothly, without any serious hitch.

Ford's accession to the Vice Presidency was virtually unopposed because the large Democratic majority in both houses conveniently threw to the winds its entire program of opposition to the Nixon administration, as though it had never existed, and voted to confirm a man who is the nearest facsimile to Nixon himself.

The politicians of big capital found Ford redeemed by his "impeccable honesty and integrity" and his tedious and hypocritical affirmation of "respect for the rule of law and equal justice," to which Ford paid homage during the congressional hearings (and in his confirmation speech). For them, this successfully counterbalanced his ugly record of consistent adherence to blatant reaction, Pentagon militarism, and vicious racism.

NATURE OF THE COMPROMISE

This capitulation was premised on the broader assumption that Ford's nomination would operate as a severe pressure on Nixon to resign or, failing that, that Nixon would be impeached in due course and Ford would then assume the Presidency. But wasn't this a self-defeating tactic for the Democratic majority to pursue? If Ford becomes President to serve out Nixon's term, he could well entrench himself in the government by utilizing his position in the apparatus of the capitalist state's machinery and, with the help of the media and a large and substantial section of the capitalist class, tremendously enhance his chances for 1976.

Unquestionably, the Democratic majority subordinated its immediate partisan (read clique) interests in the favor of the "common interests"—the interests of the entire ruling class. These interests made it mandatory that there be a demonstration of so-called national unity, a catch phrase used whenever the bourgeoisie wants to cover up or drive underground the factional strife within the capitalist class. They desperately need a truce if they are to quiet public unrest, stem the tide of mass protest, and generally see to it that such tidal waves of spontaneous reaction of the masses as occurred after the firing of Special Prosecutor Cox do not get out of bounds.

"NATIONAL UNITY" OF THE RULING CLASS

The demonstration of "national unity" was calculated to show that the capitalist establishment had not only submerged factional group interests in the interest of the entire class, but had also made more stable and certain the continuity of presidential succession according to the wishes of big capital. By rallying behind Ford, they intended to allay any fears (or hopes as the case may be), especially from abroad, that the capitalist government here was paralyzed, unable to govern and effectively wield political authority over the masses at a time when the political authority of the state is at its lowest ebb and has put the whole system under the severest strain.

Above all, the show of national unity was calculated to halt the development of any independent mass movement of the people—workers, students, and oppressed people—toward taking the initiative into their own hands independently of bourgeois

politicians, with their own slogans and their own class approach.

THE CLIFFORD PLAN

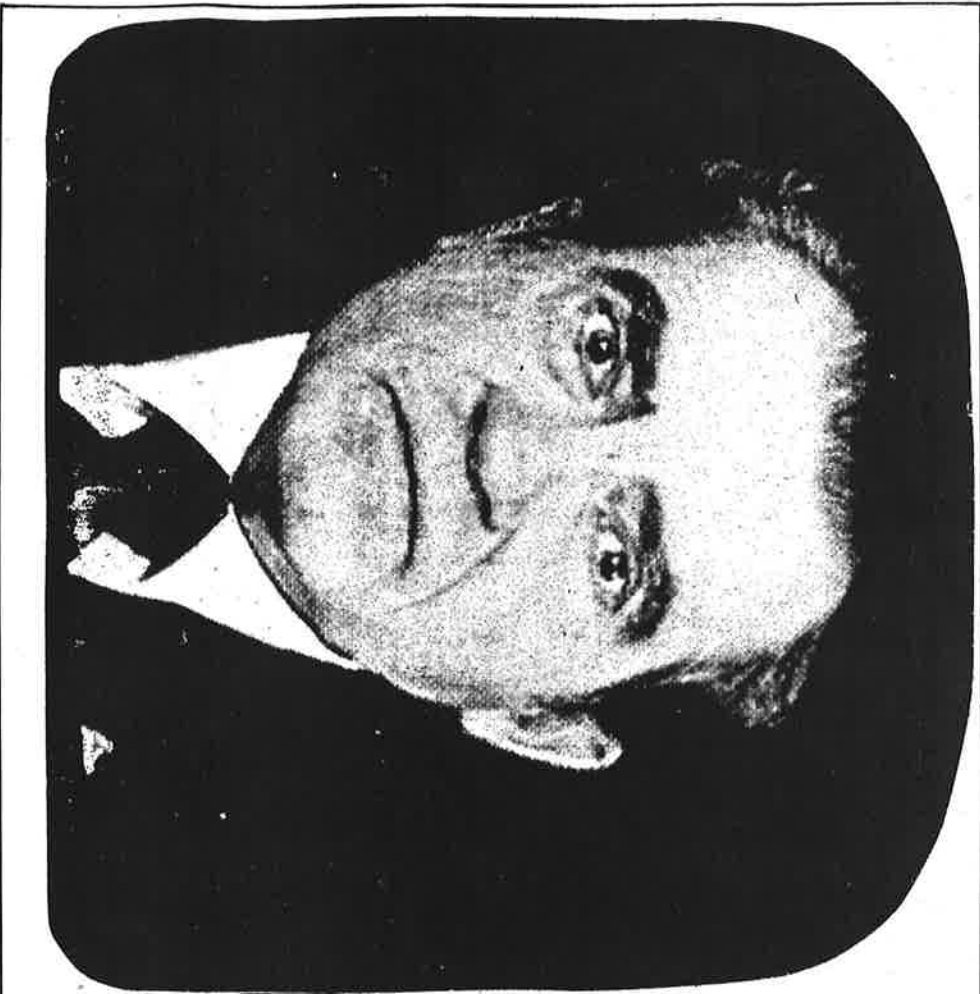
Up to a certain point, the internal struggle within the capitalist establishment to unseat Nixon has followed the course advocated by Clark Clifford, former Secretary of Defense in the last year of Johnson's administration and a towering figure in the ruling establishment, who as a Wall Street and Washington attorney has represented many of the very largest corporations. His outline for the resignation of Agnew and then Nixon appeared in the form of an article on the page opposite the editorials of the New York Times last

tools than even Clifford, himself a Democrat, suspected.

BUT WILL NIXON RESIGN?

But does the nomination of Ford conclusively demonstrate that Nixon will resign, or failing that, be impeached? Support for Nixon among the people has almost certainly been reduced to a cipher. And if the capitalist press and media are any indication at all of the trend within the ruling class, they also are heavily weighted for his resignation.

However, there are other factors of considerable significance which have received scant attention in the capitalist press in relation to the Nixon crisis and



March. (The Times even reprinted it again this fall!) It was highly significant in that it preceded practically all the public talk of impeachment from official and authoritative circles of the bourgeoisie.

His proposals were calculated to facilitate and smooth the way for the resignation of Nixon and Agnew without disturbing the equilibrium of the capitalist political structure. His establishment readers would easily understand that the proposal was also geared to head off a spontaneous mass protest movement which might go beyond the confines of the capitalist two-party political system and prove to be intractable and beyond containment.

Regarding the revelations that had been made up to the time of his article, Clifford wrote that they were "only the tip of the iceberg." Further revelations, he implied, would only operate to discredit "the system."

What has happened since Clifford wrote his article looks like events have followed his script. There is only one important difference. He proposed that Nixon's replacement should be a prominent and respected leader of the capitalist establishment outside of Congress, one who could be relied upon to be thoroughly neutral between the two big capitalist parties. In that case, the Nixon-Agnew resignations could not be taken advantage of by either Democrats or Republicans. The fact that the large Democratic majority agreed on Ford, a rightwing Republican, merely illustrates that the Democratic politicians are far more amenable to the wishes of the capitalist establishment and are much more pliable

remain to be evaluated. They are to a large extent unpredictable.

The first is the role of the military (and the military-industrial complex) and its relation to Nixon. During the entire course of the Nixon crisis, the military has maintained a low profile. It has discreetly maintained a facade of noninvolvement, of strict "neutrality."

Only in the case of General Haig has the military shown its hand, although maintaining its distance. The fact that Haig took on his key position in the White House as chief of staff to Nixon, without fully severing his formal and legal ties to the Pentagon, is enormously significant. It could not have been done without the assent of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He is a formidable figure in the military establishment, having been Army Vice Chief of Staff, a step away from chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and having first served in the National Security Council as Kissinger's deputy and, for all that one knows, to watch over and spy on him on Nixon's behalf.

Two other very strong connections to the military sedulously cultivated by Nixon are Vernon Walters, the Deputy Director of the CIA, and Robert Cushman, the Marine Commandant. While both of these have been involved in an aspect of Watergate, the government investigators and the press have kept off them.

There are important civilians with military connections in Nixon's White House staff, such as West Pointer Fred Buzhardt and Melvin Laird (former Defense Secretary), but neither are regarded as having strong pro-Nixon links in the Pentagon. Laird has always been regarded as a

civilian politician, for the military establishment but not of it, and is said to be hostile to Haig and not regarded as a strong Nixonite loyalist.

The military and the CIA (which in reality is a para-military organization) have accumulated enormous experience since the Second World War in planning and executing many coup d'etats. The ones in Chile and Greece are only the most recent examples abroad. Then, of course, there are the assassinations—of the two Kennedys, Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, and who knows how many others.

The fact of the matter is that the military is an enormous factor in American life and is daily supported by a voracious and utterly insatiable military-industrial complex, which owes its existence to provoking military intervention, counter-revolutionary expeditions, and outright imperialist wars.

What relation does the "Clifford Plan" for easing out Nixon have to the larger questions facing the U.S. bourgeoisie—particularly the question of imperialist war and the military establishment?

CLIFFORD AND VIETNAM WAR

Barely a month after Clark Clifford took office as Secretary of Defense, he was confronted with the historic Tet offensive which humiliated the U.S. ruling class, and the military establishment in particular, and demonstrated how hopeless was the cause of U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

Shortly thereafter, Defense Secretary Clifford led a secret task force composed of some of the most experienced and prominent bourgeois representatives of the capitalist establishment to evaluate the U.S. course in Vietnam and come up with some definitive conclusions. The task force became known as the "Seven Wise Men." They are said to have concluded that the Vietnam war could not be won, and recommended substantially the same terms then—back in 1968—as were agreed upon just last year between Nixon and Le Duc Tho.

It is now claimed that these terms were offered to the DRV and NLF by Harriman on behalf of the Johnson administration in 1968. Of course, opponents of the Nixon forces have plenty of reasons now for making the proposals seem more "dovish" than they may actually have been. At the time that they were allegedly offered to the Vietnamese, it was so close to the election that they were properly discounted as a gimmick intended to help Humphrey's campaign.

However, the significant aspect of this incident lies not in the content of the proposals, but in the fact that it was Clark Clifford who assembled the task force and that he represented essentially the same formidable class forces in 1968 as in March 1972 when he wrote in the Times proposing that Agnew and Nixon both resign, in that order.

But while the conclusions of the task force are said to have had the backing of a substantial section of the ruling class (it is even said that Johnson specifically agreed to it), the Pentagon had earlier prepared to continue and expand the war. It is now known that Nixon, as a presidential candidate, was fully aware of this and went along with the Pentagon's plan as early as the fall of 1968—long before he took his oath of office in January 1969.

THE PENTAGON IN THE WINGS

The overwhelming vote for Ford's nomination in Congress should be seen in the light of Nixon's strong links to the Pentagon and the unprecedented support the Pentagon has received from the Nixon administration. Ford's swift ascendancy to become Vice President has temporarily ended a period of vacillation and factional strife in Congress and in the ruling class, a period which was favorable for military takeover. But the Ford nomination merely closed a legal loophole through which the armed forces could take over. It has not finally ended such a danger—a danger that has been inherent in American politics since the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 and

(Continued on page 13)

American youth to do the dying for them, just as they did in Vietnam.

While the letter from the Selective Service System is an ominous sign of the developing war designs of the U.S., the

An excuse for reviving the draft?

On July 1, 1973, many young men must have heaved a sigh of relief, for that was the day when the draft was ended. Unfortunately, however, the ending of the draft has not meant the end of the U.S. imperialist army. So Uncle Sam is keeping his options open to call on you at any moment.

According to a letter sent to Workers World by the Selective Service System, young men must still register with their local boards to be classified at the time of their 18th birthday. This requirement, explained the letter, is to ensure that the Selective Service System has "an available

'National emergencies' involving military aggression are very much in the thoughts of the Pentagon masterminds these days."

Pentagon still needs the masses of American people to fight such a war for

new cars weren't to be had, except by those who knew a politician or had a rich uncle. We used a broom and an icebox for the duration. (The drip pan under the icebox often spilled over and seeped down into the apartment of the landlord under us. He was not pleased.)

Used-car dealers cleaned up on sales of useless old jalopies. When a prospective buyer asked the used-car salesman if the heap he had his eye on would run, the dealer would shrug his shoulders and say, "I don't know. Buy it and see; if you don't, somebody else will." (We had a car that whistled like a steam engine and had mushrooms growing upside down from the inside of its leaking roof.)

No Vietnam war again

were doing their part in the war—making profits.

Europe and the oil crisis

By JOHN OTTO

The partial oil embargo, aimed politically at isolating the U.S. client state Israel, has had severe repercussions on the West European and Japanese economies. Japan is the second largest capitalist consumer of oil, and Western Europe uses as much oil as the U.S. Not having rich sources of oil at home, they are far more dependent than the U.S. on imports.

Japan imports 45 percent of its crude oil from the Arab countries, and 38 percent from Iran. Her industry, having recently grown in steps of 10 percent annually and out-competing its imperialist rivals in Western Europe and the U.S., is now threatened with stagnation.

There is evidence that this setback to the Japanese economy, and the concurrent weakening of the yen, is encouraged by the U.S. monopolies. The December 8 New York Times reports Japanese executives told them that "the major international oil companies (mostly U.S.-owned), which control about 70 percent of Japanese oil, are diverting crude oil from Iran and Indonesia away from Japan to their other customers." Despite U.S. pressure, the Japanese government recently called for Israel to withdraw from the Arab territories occupied since the June 1967 war.

West Europeans are experiencing deplorable Sundays, lower speeds, cold homes, and threats of unemployment, as the capitalist governments put the brunt of real work and manipulated oil shortages on the workers. Politicians and publishers call for unity of action for members of the European Economic Community (EEC). However, EEC resolutions have just papered over national differences caused by the unequal effects of the embargo on individual countries.

According to the December 6 Le Monde, the EEC Brussels meeting only reaffirmed the position developed by France and Britain "to avoid any action likely to collide with the Arab governments and thereby interfere with diplomatic actions taken by the members to convince the producing countries that they have no interest in maintaining sanctions against Western Europe." West Germany, the Benelux countries, and Denmark—hardest hit by the



manpower pool... in the event a national emergency requires the Congress to authorize the resumption of inductions into the Armed Forces" (our emphasis—ed.). What kind of "national emergency" could prompt the reinstitution of the draft? And why, at this particular time, is the Selective Service System sending out letters to newspapers asking them to remind their readers that young men must still register?

The fact that the U.S. Armed Forces were recently called out on a worldwide alert during the Mideast crisis, and the fact that U.S. imperialism still faces a crisis over control of Middle Eastern oil, could have a lot to do with the above letter. "National emergencies" involving military aggression are very much in the thoughts of the Pentagon masterminds these days.

An article in U.S. News and World Report of December 10, revealed just how much the U.S. authorities are thinking along these lines. According to this article, the U.S. government is considering all the possible countermeasures that could be taken against the Arab states for their oil embargo against the U.S. These range from halting food exports and suspending military and economic aid to actually "occupying and operating Arab oil fields by military force."

The article goes on to point out, however, that no one really believes that economic retaliation would be effective. Only a military invasion of the oil fields is considered a real threat. U.S. News then quickly denies that this is remotely possible by claiming that such an invasion "is rated so extreme that most U.S. and European officials refuse even to talk about it publicly as a possible option." Nevertheless, they are obviously talking about just such an option behind closed doors—and plotting to use

Memories of rationing

By ELIZABETH ROSS

The gasoline shortage brings back memories of rationing during World War II.

In Buffalo, N.Y., working class families didn't suffer so much from being rationed as from the 30 percent rise in food prices. Our family seldom ran out of our monthly allotment of food stamps, but finding the money to buy the meat and staples those stamps were supposed to entitle us to caused the real headaches.

Sugar was the item most poor families couldn't get enough of with their stamps, because the poor in America, as in the rest of the "civilized" world, have always depended on sugar and carbohydrates to still the pangs of hunger when enough high-protein foods are out of reach.

In all the plants and mills of Buffalo black-market operators sold sugar stamps at double the price, and there were always plenty of workers willing to buy them. They'd rather give up going to a movie on Saturday night than skimp on sugar. Refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and

Rationing and shortages were not much more than an inconvenience for most Americans, but they were real and terrible for the working people of Europe and Asia. In England, Holland, and Italy, men, women and children grew gaunt and pale from lack of food, and in Germany, Japan, and the Soviet Union starvation vied with bombs for civilian lives.

But for the rich everywhere, war itself (to say nothing of rationing) was hardly an inconvenience. It was exceedingly profitable. While heads of corporations worked at a safe distance from the firing lines making money, their wives, mistresses, and children were sent to the garden spots of the world to bask in the sun and eat the unrationed fruits and dainties provided for them from the bounty of

'But for the rich everywhere, war itself (to say nothing of rationing) was hardly an inconvenience. It was exceedingly profitable.'

tropical isles.

But the industrial workers bore the burden of acute food shortages and toiled daily under the constant fear of bombing raids, knowing all the while that the owners of the factories they risked their lives in



ainst the Arab people!

embargo—showed impatience with this policy and pushed for guarantees that the EEC countries would share the hardships equally. Britain and France, classified as friends by the Arabs, have only begun to be affected by the embargo, and don't want to share the others' pain or their own oil.

The anti-Arab tone taken in the West German press—though not put forth openly by the Brandt regime—expresses the ruling class's anger over the self-assertion of West Europe's former colonies. The Arabs are most often described as "blackmailers." A cartoon in the newsweekly *Der Spiegel* slanders the Arabs by showing Sheiks locking workers out of a factory, while an article in the same issue bemoans the "traumatic loss of individuality and freedom" accompanying the restriction of Sunday driving. *Die Welt* of December 2 claims that a majority of West Germans polled opposed "giving in" to Arab demands and believed Western Europe showed

"The Nixon administration counts on a few months of hardship to line up Europe and Japan."

"weakness"; this attitude is undoubtedly fostered by the West German monopolists.

The French ruling class, wanting leadership of a united Western Europe less dependent on the U.S., proposed "cooperation between the producing and consuming nations," and suggested that this understanding be reached without the mediation of the oil monopolies. As reported in the December 3 *Figaro*, the Gaullists feel this policy can succeed only if the other EEC members follow the French example.

The Nixon administration sees all the other imperialists united under its leadership and, according to top U.S. oil consultant Walter Levy, counts on a few months of hardship to line the others up. In spite of having a real crisis on their own hands, they still are trying to take advantage of it internationally. They dream of the old days when a single imperialist warship could make a rebellious king concede. Now, even in feudal Saudi Arabia, the king is pushed into struggle by the aroused Arab masses. L'Unita, the Italian CP paper, quoting Algerian sources, reports



also a number of chants in Arabic. After the line, the demonstrators marched to Kennedy Square, the main square in downtown Detroit, and held a rally.

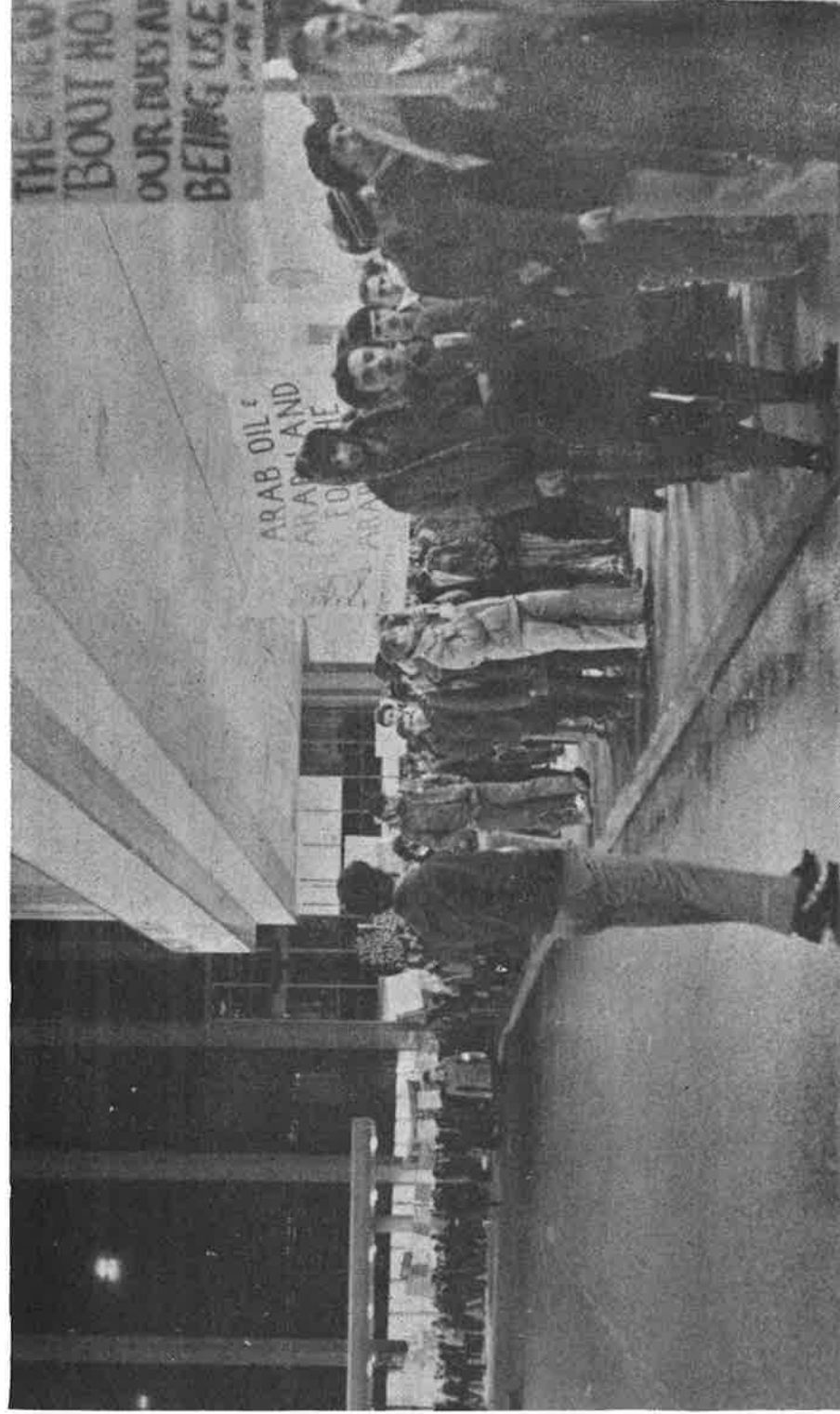
The Mideast Committee of Youth Against War & Fascism participated in the demonstration. Its banners, such as "Arab oil, Arab land for the Arab people," "No Vietnam in the Middle East," and "Jewish people yes, Israel, no—Palestine for Arabs and Jews," were warmly received by the Arab people. Some of the Arab workers took the last-mentioned banner to the front of the march, to pointedly demonstrate that while they oppose Zionism and Israel, the anti-Zionist movement isn't against the Jewish people. Slogans raised by other demonstrators included: "Woodcock purchases death for Arabs," on the UAW Arab Workers Caucus picket signs, and "U.S. workers say: No more Vietnamese, no more union funds for Israeli War Bonds," on a banner carried by the Center for United Labor Action.

By ANITA COWAN

DETROIT, Nov. 29—The Dodge Main plant had to shut down on the afternoon shift

Arab workers close down Dodge plant

Following the demonstration, the



Arab workers shut down Dodge Main to go to picket pro-Israeli dinner attended by UAW bureaucrats.

yesterday when Arab workers walked off their jobs to picket a Zionist dinner at Cobo Hall. The Arab auto workers made up the main part of the 2,000-strong demonstration, organized by the Arab-American Coordinating Committee and the UAW Arab Workers Caucus.

The workers were infuriated that the fund-raising dinner featured an address by Leonard Woodcock, President of the United Auto Workers (UAW). Woodcock and other union "leaders" were honored at the B'nai B'rith dinner because they had pledged more union funds for Israeli Bonds. The UAW already owns almost a million dollars in Israeli Bonds. This means that Arab auto workers are forced to pay for the murder of

"Arab auto workers are forced to pay for the murder of their relatives and friends in the Middle East."

their relatives and friends in the Middle East.

On the picket line, the anger of the marchers could be easily felt. They chanted, "Down with Israel, long live Palestine," "No Vietnam in the Middle East," and "Don't abuse workers' dues." There were

out by the peoples of the Arabian Gulf and Palestine.

President Salim Robaya Ali Aden, P.D.R.Y.

Comrade President, Workers World Party and Youth Against War & Fascism in the United States extend our fullest solidarity to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on the seventh anniversary of your independence. We salute the tremendous social advances made by the Yemeni people, in spite of constant attacks and sabotage by reactionary forces, armed and financed by U.S. and British imperialism. The survival of your country has struck fear into the imperialist oil monopolies who have so long plundered the Arabian peninsula.

We also salute the struggle of the entire Arab people to free themselves from the yoke of U.S. imperialism and its agent, Israel. The October fighting has shown the determination of the Arab masses to win victory in this battle. We support their right

WW photo

to carry on this fight with any weapon at their disposal, including their oil resources and control of their waterways.

As revolutionary organizations of working and oppressed people in the United

"The survival of socialist Yemen has struck fear into the imperialist oil monopolies who have plundered the Arabian peninsula."

States of America, the heartland of the imperialist system, we will oppose any attempt of our government to carry out military intervention in the Middle East, either openly or through its mercenary regimes. We will continue our efforts to overthrow from within the imperialist system that oppresses the Arab people, the people of Indochina, and poor and working people all over the world!

Long live the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen!

Long live the Arab liberation struggle! Workers and oppressed people of all countries unite!

Fraternaly,

Sharon Chin, National Field Staff

Workers World Party

Bill Doares, Middle East Committee

Youth Against War & Fascism

Movement office bombed

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—A professional quality, high-explosive bomb exploded last night in the offices at 150 Fifth Avenue, shared by three progressive organizations: the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLA), the Political Rights Defense Fund (PRDF), and the Committee for Democratic Election Laws (CoDEL).

Two volunteers were seriously injured from flying debris and most of the office equipment was damaged beyond repair. The explosion coincided with regular evening office hours of the groups, and it was only by chance that there were no deaths. This terrorist act reeks of rightwing-police authorship.

The Watergate disclosures have not stopped the fascistic attacks that take place under the cover of police protection. Last July, a bomb exploded in the office of the

Center for Cuban Studies at 186 West 4th St. The police "investigation" has yet to turn up any suspects, and there is little likelihood that it will be any different in this case.

Cuban counterrevolutionary gusanos like those caught at the Watergate, and their CIA mentors, have always been active in New York City. It is likely that the USLA was the target of the bombing, as it has rallied support for the victims of the Chilean coup. Having successfully installed a bloody fascist dictatorship in Chile, U.S. imperialism is once again eyeing socialist Cuba, and is undoubtedly trying to revive counterrevolutionary activity among the pro-Batista scum under its protection in this country. This bombing may represent a new resurgence of terrorist acts (paid for by U.S. paramilitary agencies) carried out by the gusanos.

—Chile terror

(Continued from page 16)

suffered from the cold.

In spite of these conditions, there was a strong feeling of solidarity among the prisoners. While of course some were selfish, others would give up their food for those who were very young or very old or sick. Prisoners spent a lot of time telling other prisoners the circumstances of their detention. They all felt that the U.S. had been involved in the overthrow. There was a report that a radio commentator from Argentina said that American pilots with flying experience in Vietnam flew the planes that bombed the Government Palace (where Allende was). They also felt the CIA was involved in the overthrow.

On Monday the 24th of September we received a newspaper which told of the death of Pablo Neruda, the great Chilean communist Nobel prize-winning poet. The leader of our cell was Manuel Cabieses, the editor of Punto Final (the leading leftist publication in Chile, which is close to the MIR). He organized an homage to Neruda in our cell. A Chilean communist youth student at the Technical University gave a biographical sketch of Neruda. Another Chilean recited fragments of Neruda's personal life. During the course of this, the homage was interrupted by the screams of a man being tortured in the interrogation room adjacent to our cell. We all stopped for several minutes, listening. The silence was broken by Manuel Cabieses, who said, "May they not break us," referring to the interrogations we all were facing.

WW: Do you know what became of Manuel Cabieses?

JD: No. We arrived in the stadium at 7:00 p.m. on the 16th of September. At midnight a bus pulled up outside of our cell. Men and women of Latin descent were told to get off and sit on the sidewalk and put their hands behind their necks. Soldiers then beat them. This was described to us by a Canadian who was standing on a bench protruding from the wall of the cell looking out the small window. At the same time that was happening in the hallway on the other side of our cell soliders formed a gauntlet and were making men run the gauntlet while they beat them with rifle butts. One man fell to the ground and was shot in the chest by a soldier and died.

This was all described to us by a prisoner in our cell who was standing on the toilet seat looking out through a small fan that was not turned on, which faced the hallway. The story was confirmed by a Nicaraguan doctor who was being processed in the hallway when it was occurring, and who later was brought into our cell.

There was an Argentinian man in our cell who had been detained by carabineros.

He had a glass eye. They removed his glass eye and poured salt into the opening and beat him with rifle butts in the back and chest.

There were three priests in our cell who were brought to the stadium in a bus. They were made to lie face down in the bus and carabineros walked over them and beat them with rifle butts.

WW: Did you see any signs of executions? JD: On Thursday the 20th of September at 4:00 in the morning I heard machinegun fire coming from the far end of the stadium. It lasted 10-15 minutes. Then pistol shots rang out for a few minutes. Then the machinegun fire started up once again. This pattern of machinegun fire and pistol shots lasted from 4 a.m. to 5 a.m. My immediate thought was that people were being executed and that those who hadn't died were being given a coup de grace. No one would have been attacking the stadium from the outside—it was an armed camp.

WW: What was the role of the American Embassy while you were in the stadium and after your release?

JD: On Monday the 17th the Canadian, German, Swedish and French ambassadors all arrived in the stadium. But no sign of the American Consul. On Wednesday the 19th the subsecretary from the Dutch Embassy

appeared outside our cell to speak with three Dutch priests who were being held. I asked him to inform the American Consulate of my detention and he returned the next day saying he had. He said the people from the American Consulate thanked him for the information.

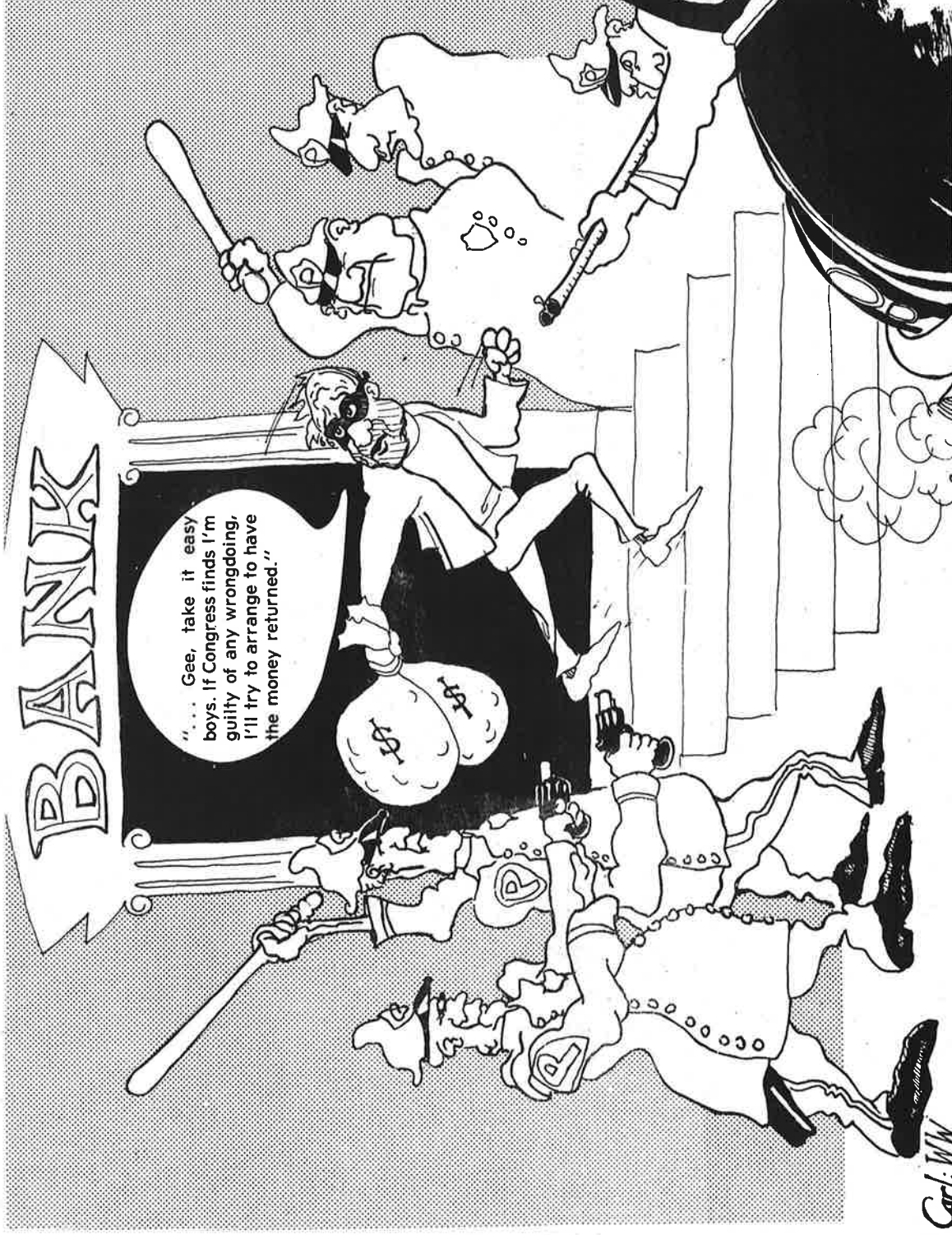
On Monday the 24th, five days later, I was called out of the cell by a Chilean social worker who told me a representative from the U.S. Consulate was present in the stadium and wanted to know if I would leave the country voluntarily. I said no. On Wednesday the 28th, eight Americans from various parts of the stadium were gathered together and told a representative from the American Consulate would see them. I was seen first and asked numerous questions and given a form to sign saying I was being released into the custody of the American Consulate, that I had been well treated, and was in good health. The last two were untrue but I signed to get out, as did the others.

Outside the stadium, Mr. Frederick Purdy, the U.S. Consul, informed us that the condition of our release was we had to be out of the country within the week. Since neither the consulate nor ourselves had been able to learn of any charges against us, four of us said we wanted to stay. Mr. Purdy said if we couldn't accept the conditions of our release

we were to go back inside the stadium and from that point on the U.S. government would not be responsible for our welfare in any respect. We decided to try to have our expulsion reversed, but were unsuccessful. At no point were we given any written expulsion order document, such as were received by deportees of other nationalities. WW: What is the spirit of the Chilean people now? How do you see the outlook for the Chilean left and the resistance?

JD: On the 13th of September, two days after the coup, the political parties that supported Allende had a congress in Santiago. The left is now more united than ever. They are now in the process of reorganizing, after which they will go into open resistance. They are all underground. The leadership of the CP and the MIR is almost completely intact, according to Chileans. On the 10 most wanted list that was printed after the coup by the junta, only the General Secretary of the CP, Luis Corvalan, was captured. And the CP had already appointed a new secretary general prior to the coup.

I think the resistance will be or could be very successful due to the fact that it will involve everyone—men, women, and children—who, after having seen the brutal military coup, have no doubt in their minds about the effects of fascism.



Antijunta demonstrators not intimidated by gusano bombing.

WW photo: Fabian



'Sexual suicide'

A male chauvinist preys on male fears

By B. LAPIDES

Faster than a speeding bullet, more powerful than a locomotive, able to leap tall buildings at a single bound—it's SUPER-MAN! A strange visitor from another planet, who came to Earth with powers and abilities far beyond those of mortal men; Superman, who can change the course of a mighty river, bend steel in his bare hands, and who, disguised as Clark Kent, mild-mannered reporter for a great metropolitan newspaper, fights a never-ending battle for truth, justice, and the American Way!

What made Superman the most successful of all the American comic book series was not its hero's supernatural powers and not his anthroic disguise. The critical element, making it live for millions of youngsters as none of its rivals did, was the importance it gave to the strange ritual of sexism in the American way. The decisive figure was sharp, sexy Lois Lane, Clark's co-reporter, through whose eyes judgments were made, comparisons drawn. It was she who was put off by Clark's "ordinariness," treating him in every story with amused

FOOL OR VILLAIN?

As the book's subtitle, *One Man Looks at Liberation*, suggests, Gilder is against liberation for everyone. He misrepresents women, undermines men, slanders gay liberationists, slurs the Black Panthers, and attacks childcare centers. Is this man a fool or a villain? Is his book's dishonesty a matter of sloppiness or calculation?

Gilder is an economist and has been a fellow at Harvard's Kennedy Institute of Politics and an editor of the *New Leader*. He knows what he's doing. Apparently, so does the establishment he defends. This book was published by the *New York Times*, excerpted by *Harper's* magazine, serialized in the *New York Post*.

Why? Read between these lines by Gilder: "Sex is the life force—and cohesive impulse—of a people, and their very character will be deeply affected by how sexuality is managed, sublimated, expressed, denied, and propagated." And read between these: the liberationists want to "unleash on the world a generation of kinless children to serve as the Red Guards of a totalitarian state."

condescension and holding him up to his constant rival, actually his "true identity," with whom she is infatuated—but who was too heroically above it all to have sex with anyone, let alone return her love.

Boys hated Lois's view of Clark, hated it because they guessed their fathers were Clarks and one day they would be too. The central, uncomic theme of mutual measurement and rejection those stories seemed to predict for their grown-up futures made them need to buy Superman's superiority over Lois. But every time they bought Superman, they had to buy Lois Lane's view of Clark—and round it went. They didn't realize back then that Lois had been invented by men—as were the social myths and realities Superman comics were merely confirming. But today as a result, the demands of women for equality stir a nagging anxiety in probably most men that an end to male privilege will drop them not from the "super" to Lois Lane's norm—but further, to poor Clark's "inferiority." This mistake—remember, Clark and Lois were equals—we can call the Clark Kent syndrome.

In his recent book *Sexual Suicide*, George Gilder seeks to turn back growing support for the women's movement by manipulating the vulnerability of men to just this Clark Kent syndrome. He resurrects Lois's ghost by insisting over and over again that women are sexually superior. And then the hook: women must therefore be subordinate to men in Everything Else in order to maintain

equality. "Female activity must not upset the fragile male sense that he is in command."

Gilder's argument begins with the false premise that "the experiences of maternity are the paramount sexual events" in life and that males, as a result, are "sexual outsiders and inferiors," plagued by an "innate (sexual) insecurity." He claims repeatedly that while "women take their sexual identity for granted," men are "exposed to conspicuous (sexual) failure" and, thus, "humiliation."

Wrong. Sexuality is connected to an individual's larger psychology. Unlike women, many men live torn between the illusion of superiority and the unacceptably ordinary (Clark Kent) reality of their existence. The anxiety they feel, far from being innate, is a result of this contradiction in their heads, heightened by men like Gilder in the interest of the status quo. The trick, that men had better keep women down or else be outdone, is the same manipulation played on white working people by the consciously racist ruling class. To the degree that they can undermine the self-confidence of poor whites, persuading them that they are, in fact, "white trash," the ruling class can instill the most desperate kinds of racism.

Gilder's method is to blend the obvious and the incorrect and to present as accepted truth opinions which have no scientific merit at all. His style supports this tactic, using glib but imprecise phrases that sound right but are quite wrong. However, his purpose is not to explain but to build anxiety by moving the reader through a succession of recognitions and distortions. Note the dishonesty in the following, as he intertwines the progressive, the scientific, and the decadent: "the women's movement, the Playboy chauvinists, the gay liberationists, the sexologists, and the pornographers all tend to indulge and promote a disintegration (of civilized society). They all present alternatives to loving sexuality."

OUT OF THE PHONE BOOTH:

A big lie running through the book is that sexuality is either a question of impulsive opportunism and promiscuity or a question of reproduction and long-term

commitment to the traditional values of the family. He hates the first type of sexuality, loves the second type, and attributes it to women as mothers. But this is like having to choose between the ruthless individualism of capitalism and the self-denying repression of feudalism. He avoids acknowledging that sexuality both for men and for women is best expressed as erotic love, in which a healthy commitment to mutual respect and equality has an increasingly liberating effect.

Gilder incorrectly asserts that, because they champion equality, "liberationists think . . . sexual differences an invention of 'sexists.'" This old trick pretends that being equal means being identical, and since that's impossible, equality is impossible. And this nonsense allows him to deny what lovers have in common and what they share. "There are no human beings; there are just men and women." And his point in it all is this: since men and women are so different, they must reject liberation and harness themselves into male-



Class oppression and its derivative male chauvinism are buttressed by the Clark Kent syndrome.

General Haig insults all women in one sentence

Haig, Jr. (Of course, Nixon's candid "I am not a crook" did give the public some good belly laughs, even though the author of the remark didn't intend it to be humorous.)

The general thought he could lay the blame for the 18-minute tape gap on a mere underling, and at the same time ingratiate himself with the American public, when he said in reference to Rose Mary Wood's controversial telephone conversation, "I've known women that think they've talked for five minutes and then have talked an hour."

When you see this four-star White House general trying to take his boss Nixon off the hook by attacking his secretary, and at the same time all women, who happen to be half the people in the world, it makes you wonder: Hasn't he heard of women's liberation?

Where does this man live? Has he been sealed in a plastic-covered room for the past ten years, without any communication with the outside world?

Does he think most people still laugh at jokes about women drivers, mothers-in-law, women's hats, and young brides who don't know how to boil an egg? Does he look back longingly on the days when women were made to feel embarrassed because the seams in the back of their stockings didn't make a line straight as an arrow up the calf of their legs?

Doesn't he have any inkling of the fact that all those silly, demeaning references to women belong to the Dark Ages of American humor along with the now defunct, sleazy old ethnic jokes—those contemptible stories that always made Scots tight with their money, Irish slovenly, Jews vulgar and grasping, Dutch stupid, and the people who have for centuries done the hardest work in this country—the Black men and women—lazy and shiftless.

What must all the women typists and secretaries in the government bureaucracy and the Pentagon think of the general's remark? Can even the most conservative and "loyal" to the boss help but feel insulted by this self-serving excuse?

The good general counts on them to faithfully file away, like so many thoughtless machines, the thousands of secrets that can blow open even further the criminal conspiracy of big business, the government, and the police-military apparatus versus the people.

But women and men are fast rejecting the values of the General Haigs of the world. Racism, chauvinism, and elitism are finding their way into the dust bin of history.

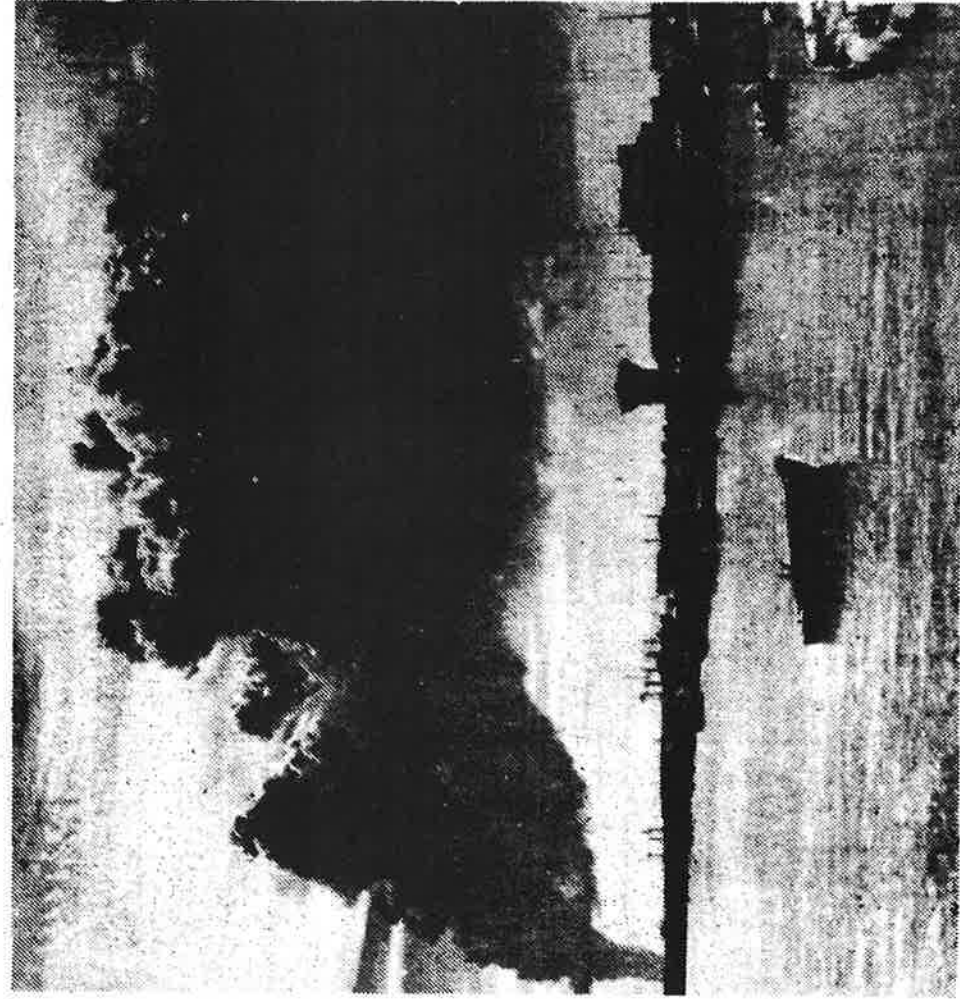
The next job is to throw all the generals, bankers, and capitalist politicians in after them.

Feminism and Marxism by Dorothy Ballan

Woman in History
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In a daring strike, Vietnam liberation forces destroy 50 percent of Saigon's "civilian" petroleum stock, also crippling their capacity to store the fuel.

Pentagon spending \$4.6 billion for S.E. Asia war

By BOB McCUBBIN

One year ago, with the U.S. Congress in recess, the American people preoccupied with the holiday season, and the Saigon puppet regime on the verge of total collapse, Nixon and his Pentagon henchmen launched a murderous air assault on Vietnam that had no precedent in the annals of military history.

The courageous Vietnamese, who have overcome the most murderous weapons that U.S. technology has been able to devise, were not subdued by the waves of B-52 bombers. Indeed, they brought many of the monster bombers crashing to earth. This heroic resistance brought the U.S. aggressors and their Saigon puppets back to Paris, where the U.S. at last agreed to get out of Vietnam.

Almost a year has passed now and the U.S. has yet to live up to the Paris agreement.

The American people have been told that the war is over (Henry Kissinger even won a "peace prize" for it) and that the U.S. has disengaged from Vietnam. The facts directly contradict these contentions.

PENTAGON BUDGETS FOR MORE VIETNAM WAR!

Reports on Defense Department budget hearings, for instance, show that the Pentagon has earmarked \$275 million for the direct use of U.S. airpower in Southeast Asia through June 1974. Only \$50 million of this was used for the bombing of Cambodia (as murderous as it was) which ended August 15. Additional monies have been allocated to keep 77 ships, 331 aircraft, and almost 250,000 military personnel in the East Asia-Pacific area. The Pentagon admits to 8,000 American "civilian advisors" in Vietnam at present who are on the payroll of the U.S. Defense Department. An undisclosed number of additional "advisors" account for a further payroll of \$218 million. A little arithmetic makes it pretty obvious that there are between 20,000 and 30,000 agents of the U.S. military on Vietnamese soil. This is a direct violation of the Paris agreement.

Total Pentagon outlays for Southeast Asia for the current fiscal year are estimated at \$4.6 billion, including \$277 million in munitions for the Saigon army.

Why they're predicting a Cambodian offensive

By SHARON SHELTON

Now that the dry season is approaching in Cambodia, certain signs indicate that the Nixon war machine may be preparing a major offensive in a desperate effort to save the shaky Lon Nol puppet regime.

A spate of articles in the New York Times quotes "diplomats" and "military sources" as predicting aggressive drives by the liberation forces in Cambodia in the months to come. This propaganda can only be interpreted as paving the way for full-scale U.S. aggression—especially in light of Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger's recent warning that the Pentagon would resume bombing in Indochina in the event of "Communist aggression." This threat, by the way, was all too eagerly echoed by General John Vogt, commander of American forces based in nearby Thailand. Is the Pentagon planning another Gulf of Tonkin pretext, perhaps?

Another indication of impending U.S. escalation can be seen in other Department of Defense pronouncements. Although Congress supposedly cut Nixon's wartime powers in November, the Defense Department is maintaining that the law actually gives the President more rather than less war-making authority by providing what amounts to a three-month period in which the President could legally send in troops without congressional approval.

NO REAL BOMBING HALT

Actually, U.S. aggression in Cambodia has never really ended—despite the so-called bombing halt of August 15. That the bombing continues, in fact, was dramatically revealed when the September 16 massive bombing of Kompong Chan attracted worldwide attention. It has been estimated that more than 20,000 tons of bombs are dropped daily over Cambodia in U.S. planes piloted by U.S., Thai, and South Vietnamese fliers. Also, American advisors, although purportedly withdrawn from Cambodia by law, still direct Lon Nol's military strategy through the American Embassy in Phnom Penh. And the United States has continued to strengthen its bases in Thailand and to maintain the Seventh Fleet just off the Cambodian coast—all ominous signs that U.S. escalation in Cambodia is a very real possibility.

If the United States does not renew all-out military activity, the Lon Nol government could topple any minute. As an indication of the regime's weakness, Lon Nol's own premier, In Tam, resigned just this month, and a major reshuffling of the cabinet is expected.

PHNOM PENH CUTOFF

Inside Phnom Penh, conditions are worsening, with soaring food prices and

inadequate housing. Many families have been forced to live in parks or freight cars, according to a New York Times correspondent, and most money goes for food. Fuel is so short that gasoline has been rationed to less than four gallons a week per car, and government working hours have been changed to an uninterrupted 7:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. shift to conserve electricity. The two major supply roads to Phnom Penh are almost totally cut off so that most food and fuel supplies have to come down the Mekong River—and even that is precarious.

Morale in the puppet army is at a new low. The draft has proved totally unsuccessful, and the puppet government has resorted to rounding up civilians off the street and forcing them into the army. Since September, there have been standing orders to shoot any soldier who refuses to fight. In November, as evidence of how widespread dissidence is in the army, one of Lon Nol's own pilots bombed the Chamcor Mon Palace in an American-made plane and escaped. The bombing killed three, just missing Lon Nol himself!

The situation is so deteriorated in the puppet areas that more than 200,000 refugees have left the cities controlled by Lon Nol forces for the liberated areas in the past six months alone.

The liberation forces control over 90 percent of the land and 80 percent of the population. And recent military efforts of the Khmer Liberation Army have been successful. For example, during the month of November, four Lon Nol positions around Phnom Penh were captured. These included Ror Yeap, Vihear Suor, and Srang and Tram Khnar—all within 30 miles of the capital. Moreover, a recent victory in Kompong Speu gave the liberation forces yet another important provincial capital and made reopening Route 4 an even more remote possibility for the puppet regime.

NARROW UN VOTE

At present, more than 60 nations do not recognize the Lon Nol government as the valid government of the Cambodian people. This was recently brought home when the People's Republic of China and Algeria sponsored a UN resolution recognizing the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia (GRUNK) and unseating Lon Nol. The vote on the resolution was postponed for a year due to frantic maneuvering by the United States.

One thing, however, is for sure: Lon Nol's rule is doomed. Only by an all-out offensive can the U.S. warmongers even hope to prop up his bankrupt regime. But the American people will not let Nixon and the schemers in the Pentagon get away with another Cambodian invasion.

Down with Lon Nol! Victory to the Khmer Liberation Army!

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Political prisoners

Thomas Wansley

By ALVIN LONG
NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 23.—Throughout Virginia and the United States, the campaign to free THOMAS C. WANSLEY is building rapidly.

Within a week of Wansley's reincarceration on a phony rape charge, more than 5,000 signatures have been gathered in Virginia communities calling on Virginia Governor Linwood Holton to grant the young Black man an immediate and full pardon. Petitions, telegrams, and letters to Governor Holton are pouring in from around the country as well, in a massive effort to win Wansley's freedom before the end of the year.

Speaking to a Richmond audience of 2,000, Angela Davis called on the people of Virginia "to acquaint yourselves with this case," and to join in the campaign to free Wansley. "Let the struggle in Virginia begin with the liberation of Thomas Wansley," she urged.

Veronica Golos, Chairwoman of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee in Norfolk, called the present campaign "the largest and most widespread struggle against racism that Virginia has seen in many years." She pointed out that there are now active petition drives in Richmond, Norfolk, Hampton, Charlottesville, Northern Virginia, Keyesville, Lunenburg County, Lynchburg, and inside the walls of the major prisons in Virginia.

It was in Lynchburg that Thomas Wansley was originally sentenced to death in 1963, when he was 17 years old. Less than a year ago a judge in the same city refused to grant him bail on the grounds that his release would "endanger the safety of every woman in Virginia."

The charge against Thomas Wansley is a southern classic—the rape of a white woman—the same racist cry that led to the execution of the Scottsboro Nine in Georgia, Willie McGee in Mississippi, the Martinsville Seven in Virginia, and thousands of other Black men over the years. It is the same charge which put JAMES CARRINGTON of Keyesville, Va., into prison in 1970 with a 75-year sentence, because he was found sitting in a car with a white woman friend.

For more than a decade, Thomas Wansley's case has been a focal point of the freedom struggle in Virginia. His original 1962 death sentence was reversed because of public outcry in Virginia's Black communities and around the country. His second trial in 1964 resulted in a mistrial. In 1967, as hundreds of his supporters rallied around the Lynchburg courthouse, he was again

convicted and sentenced to life in prison in the midst of an orgy of racism and rebaiting by the Lynchburg newspapers, published by the grandson of the man who wrote Virginia's "Jim Crow" laws.

Early this year, after Tom Wansley had been in prison for ten years, a federal judge overturned his 1967 conviction on the grounds of prejudicial pretrial publicity. After another short court battle, Wansley was freed on \$10,000 bond while the State of Virginia appealed the decision.

Eight months later, on November 13, Thomas Wansley was returned to prison after a federal appeals court ruled in favor of the State and overturned the decision which had freed him. His bail revoked, Tom was sent to Road Camp No. 13, where he now

Addresses:

Committee to Free James
Carrington and Thomas Wansley
PO Box 7032
Norfolk, Va. 23509
(804) 625-7759
1103 Floyd Ave.
Richmond, Va. 23220
(804) 355-4860

Gov. Linwood Holton
State Capitol
Richmond, Va. 23219
(804) 770-2211

Thomas C. Wansley 89980
Pocahontas Field Unit No. 13
Chesterfield, Va. 23832

James Carrington 95682
500 Spring St.
Richmond, Va. 23219

performs slave labor on the state highways and is once again under a life sentence.

The depth of the support for Thomas Wansley in Richmond, where he lived and worked during his release, can be judged by the fact that 1,000 signatures calling for his pardon were collected in the single evening before he returned to prison. The petition campaign has been steadily mounting ever since.

In the Norfolk area, most of the support for Thomas Wansley has come from predominantly Black Norfolk State College, where a large movement has been building to free Cornel Wilkins, a Norfolk State student facing 30 years on a framed-up robbery charge in North Carolina.

Several Black churches in Norfolk have distributed the petition to their congregations. Signatures have also been gathered by Local 26 of the Distributive Workers of America, based in Suffolk, Va.

One of the most active supporters of

from each of the prison industries.

The following is an exclusive interview with Bob Womack, a recently released inmate at Jackson, now organizing support on the outside for the Prisoners Labor Union (PLU). Although the strike was not begun by the PLU, all the representatives elected by the prisoners were PLU members. While incarcerated, Bob was one of the main organizers of the PLU at the Marquette, Mich., penitentiary and later a member of the central committee of the PLU at Jackson. He is now active with the Detroit Prisoners Solidarity Committee.

Q. Why did prisoners in Jackson go on strike?

A. The major cause of the strike was that prison industry workers had been lied to by prison administrators and led to believe that they would be getting a bonus. Prison workers were tricked into working overtime for a bonus they couldn't get, no matter how hard they worked. (Note: Jackson prisoners make an average of 35 cents a day, but turn

Thomas Wansley is Mrs. Otelia Carrington of Keyesville, Va., whose son James is serving 75 years on a framed-up rape charge. "My heart goes out to Thomas Wansley," she said. "They both deserve a better break than they have gotten. I am not forgetting the thousands of other oppressed brothers and sisters that need our help and need it now. But I feel if these two could get out, it would be a major break and it might help to make the change that we are so desperately hoping for."

During his eight months of freedom, Thomas Wansley was instrumental in helping establish the Committee to Free James Carrington, which merged last May with his own defense committee into a single "Committee to Free James Carrington and Thomas Wansley." The new committee has been organizing throughout Virginia around both cases and against the racist use of the rape charge.

James Carrington recently wrote from prison about the nature of the rape charge in relation to Black people:

"The color of my skin, the hatred of the whites toward blacks, the unhuman ways that whites have degraded me physically and morally made it unjustly possible for me to be serving 75 years in prison. But today I seek justice. I seek freedom. This is the day for all poor and oppressed people to become aware of our oppressors and unite together for the complete freedom which we have never had."

One of the groups organizing nationally against the racist use of the rape charge is the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), which has been fighting for Thomas Wansley's freedom since 1962. Other national support is being built by the Third World Women's Alliance in Seattle, Washington, and by branches of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee and Youth Against War & Fascism, which are circulating petitions around the country. The petition campaign will continue and will be expanded until Wansley is granted a pardon. In addition to the petitions, individuals and organizations are urged to send letters or telegrams to Governor Holton, or to telephone his office.

Literature on the Wansley and Carrington cases, and on the racist use of the rape charge, is available from the Committee to Free James Carrington and Thomas Wansley and from the Prisoners Solidarity Committee, as are additional copies of the petition to Governor Holton.

Thomas Wansley can receive mail and visitors at the road camp, and he would greatly appreciate hearing from his supporters around the country.

The Committee to Free James Carrington and Thomas Wansley would appreciate copies of messages to Holton or

out an average profit of \$6 million a year for the Michigan Department of Corrections.) Q. What specific demands did the prisoners put forward?

A. The demands of the more than 1,000 striking prisoners were that the bonuses be given and that the rules governing the bonuses be revised.

Q. What was the outcome of the strike, and what was gained by the Jackson prisoners? A. The quarterly bonus has not been given to the striking prisoners, but an agreement was reached concerning the rules governing the bonuses and a revision is taking place. There have been no reprisals against the prisoners as yet. The strike lasted a week, the longest ever in the history of Jackson Prison. Members of the negotiating team are Prisoners Labor Union staff and PLU supporters—elected by the prisoners to represent them. So that prison administrators were forced to negotiate with the prisoners for the first time.

Q. You mentioned the Prisoners Labor Union. Could you give us a little background information on that organizing effort in the Michigan prisons? A. In 1970, in September, 2,800 Jackson Prison inmates refused to go to work. There were a total of 15 grievances and demands, but a \$1.00 a day wage was the most essential part of the prison strike, because this demand represented the efforts of Jackson prison inmates to free themselves from the economic exploitation of prison administrators and the bosses of capitalist society as well.

After this strike was broken and its leadership transferred to Marquette prison and locked up, the remaining strike supporters, headed by a brother named Chuck Thompson, learned that California prisoners were attempting to organize a PLU. Chuck Thompson gathered the necessary information, and prisoners in Jackson began circulating petitions in support of a PLU. When prison officials learned of this new effort by the prisoners to

to brother Tom, for use in the defense effort. Free Thomas Wansley, free James Carrington!

Write Governor Linwood Holton now!

De Mau Mau Brothers

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—In October 1972, nine Black men known as the DE MAU MAU Brothers were arrested on multiple murder charges. They were immediately tried and convicted in the bourgeois press by means of sensational headlines designed to whip up an atmosphere of racist hysteria.

Two of the Brothers were later murdered in their jail cells. Three others have now been found guilty of murder in the first of a series of trials stemming from the case.

The state's attempt to railroad these Brothers has been evident from the beginning. Soon after they were arrested, a highly



Murdered De Mau Mau Brother.

publicized press conference was held at which States Attorney General Hanrahan, Police Chief Conlisk, and Sheriff Elrod claimed that the De Mau Mau were a terrorist "killer gang" organized solely for the purpose of indiscriminately massacring whites. No evidence was ever produced to support this charge.

The initial trials have been held in Waukegan, over 40 miles from the Brothers' home city of Chicago. This isolation, combined with the lack of coverage in the Chicago press, has made it very difficult for the Brothers to receive the kind of support

they need to block the state's railroad attempt.

The Brothers were not convicted by a "jury of their peers," since all Black prospective jurors were immediately eliminated by the prosecutor. The state's case was extremely flimsy, the so-called evidence being almost entirely circumstantial. The only "eyewitness" was one of those originally arrested who turned state's evidence to save his skin.

Supporters from the Prisoners' Solidarity Committee were continually harassed by sheriff's police during the trial and were even called into the judge's chamber and warned not to "disrupt a fair trial."

Of course, a fair trial is not possible for Black people in the racist judicial system of the United States. The courts are part of an elaborate state apparatus designed to terrorize poor and working people into submitting to the rule of the rich. The struggle of the De Mau Maus and all political prisoners for justice is part and parcel of the struggle to overthrow the vicious system which victimizes them.

Since Governor Walker has brought the death penalty back to Illinois, the guilty verdict means that the De Mau Maus are facing possible execution. Now more than ever, a struggle must be mounted to free all political prisoners!

Chicago 7

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—The U.S. Department of Justice has made yet another attempt to intimidate the progressive movement by retrying the CHICAGO 7. The case revived contempt charges imposed by Judge Julius Hoffman in the 1970 trial for conspiracy to incite riot at the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

The U.S. Court of Appeals had overturned the conspiracy convictions from the original trial and ordered a retrial on the contempt charges. But this time, the government set it up so there was no jury.

As a result of having Federal Judge Edward Gignoux alone decide the case, the government called the verdict entirely according to its design. With only the judge to hear, it made no difference that the defense called Agent O'Brien to testify that he and Agents Billings and Filkins were assigned by Army Intelligence Group 113 to illegally disrupt the legal defense for the conspiracy trial and to spy on the defendants.

In the end, Gignoux convicted WILLIAM KUNSTLER, DAVID DELLINGER, JERRY RUBIN, and ABBIE HOFFMAN, but sentenced them to time already served. In this way, the government divided the 7, got convictions, and appeared lenient.

But the rub is that Kunstler as a lawyer is now liable to disbarment, preventing him from practicing law. The government means to intimidate all progressive lawyers from energetically representing political prisoners.

free themselves from the slave wages and barbaric working conditions inside the prison, they reacted as we had predicted they would. They began confiscating petitions, locking up union supporters, transferring them to Marquette prison, denying paroles, and gassing and beating union members. One of our brothers was transferred to Marquette and gassed so bad that the skin peeled off his body.

Despite these barbaric tactics by prison officials, they only succeeded in spreading the PLU to Marquette, and in April of 1972, we petitioned the Michigan Employment Relations Commission for recognition. As of the present, the issue of prison labor has not been resolved, but we are looking forward to a final decision (on prisoners' right to a union) by February 1974.

Despite the fact that we did not get a quarterly bonus, the strike was clearly a victory for prisoners, because it shows the growing power of prison workers.

San Quentin 6

On August 21, 1971, at San Quentin Prison, George Jackson was murdered by guards. The coroner's report admitted that he had been shot in the back. Three prison guards and two white trustees also died that day. Following these events 27 prisoners from the area involved were stripped, viciously beaten, and then forced to lie on the ground naked and handcuffed for hours while guards took shots at them, seriously wounding one prisoner.

On October 1 of the same year, six prisoners were indicted for the murder of the two trustees and three guards, for conspiracy to attempt escape, conspiracy to possess firearms, and conspiracy to kidnap prison officials. These six have since become known as the SAN QUENTIN SIX. They are: Fleeta Drumgo, one of the original Soledad Brothers; Hugo Pinell, a man born in Nicaragua; Willie Tate, born in Selma, Alabama, and raised in Fresno; David Johnson, born and raised in San Diego; Luis Talamantez, a Chicano man from Venice, California; and Johnny Larry Spain. All are Black or Brown. The frame-up was so patent that three members of the grand jury refused to sign the indictments. Also charged with similar counts was Steve Bingham, a white lawyer who visited George Jackson the day he was murdered. He has so far escaped capture.

The case of the Six is still in pre-trial stages. They are brought to the Marin County Courthouse in shackles and leg irons and chained to their chairs inside a sound-proof glass cage—for the spirit of Jonathan Jackson still haunts that courthouse in San Rafael and no judge or cop feels safe there.

The San Quentin Six refer to George Jackson, when they speak or write of him, like many prisoners do, as Comrade George. That is why they face death in California; that is why the poor and oppressed face death wherever the heel of the U.S. rests hard or its hand reaches. Their crime is that they share George Jackson's goals, his courage, and his determination to struggle.

Free the San Quentin Six!!

Charlotte 3

In July 1972 three Black activists in Charlotte, N.C., were convicted on a frame-up of allegedly burning the Lazy B Riding Stable four years earlier. JAMES GRANT, T.J. REDDY, and CHARLES PARKER were sentenced to 25, 20, and 10 years in prison.

A year before the fire, the three had been active in efforts to integrate the riding stable, which the state gave as the motive, but at the time of the fire no mention of arson was made. The trial was one of a series of political trials occurring all over North Carolina in an attempt to break the progressive movement.

The only "evidence" against Grant, Reddy, and Parker was the testimony of

Muhammad Ahmad

The state of New York is trying to revive a frameup against Black activists that dates back to 1967. In a Queen's courthouse on December 17, MUHAMMAD AHMAD is scheduled to stand trial on the first of four charges designed to keep this leader of the African People's Party out of political activity, and possibly lock him up for life.

In 1967, Ahmad (known then as Max Stanford) was a leader of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) in Philadelphia. In a massive police frameup, 16 people were arrested by Rizzo's stormtroopers and charged with having plotted to assassinate "moderate Negro leaders." Despite the fact that Black people were being killed—but by white racists!—the police authorities expected to crush RAM and other militant groups with such "conspiracy" charges.

The Philadelphia charges against Ah-

Theodore Hood, who was facing 30 years on assault, robbery, and weapons charges, and Walter Washington, who was facing 55 years.

Both Hood and Washington were "persuaded" to testify in return for release from prosecution. On the stand both admitted participating in the burning as well as lying frequently to the cops.

James Grant had been convicted in federal court in April 1972 on testimony by these same two men, Hood and Washington, on charges of aiding and abetting them as fugitives. The charges against Hood and Washington were also dropped in return for their testimony in this case.

The attorneys for the Charlotte 3 have exhorted nearly all legal appeals of their convictions. Reddy and Parker are out on bond until February 2, 1974. Grant was taken captive by federal marshals as soon as his family posted bond on the arson charges appeal. He is in the Atlanta federal penitentiary, P.O. Box PMB-96358-131, Atlanta, Ga. 30315.

Defense activities are being organized through the North Carolina Political Prisoners Committee, P.O. Box 2712, Charlotte, N.C. 28201.



Black Liberation Army

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Federal Judge Lee P. Gagliardi is running the trial of JOANNE CHESIMARD and FRED HILTON, charged with armed bank robbery in the Bronx, September 29, 1972, in an openly fascist way. The trial is taking place in an atmosphere of racist hysteria mounted by the police and press against the BLACK LIBERATION ARMY.

On the opening day of the trial, Hilton was brutally beaten to the floor in the corridor outside the courtroom when he tried to approach his wife and child whom he had not seen in a long time.

Judge Gagliardi has repeatedly refused to permit a delay so that Chesimard and Hilton can prepare their defense. Chesimard is currently in the middle of a trial in New Jersey, along with CLARK SQUIRE, charged with killing a N.J. state trooper at the time ZAYD SHAKUR was

murdered May 2, 1973. The second go-round in jury selection in the New Jersey trial is scheduled to begin January 2, 1974, after the judge there reluctantly had to disqualify the entire first panel because of blatant prejudice.

In the New York trial, Chesimard and Hilton refuse to go along with Gagliardi's railroad attempt and have repeatedly spoken out in the courtroom while Gagliardi tried to conduct jury selection. Gagliardi has tried to silence them by having guards take them out of the courtroom. He has given them the "choice" of being gagged and shackled or else tried in their absence. He has held Chesimard's lawyer Evelyn Williams in contempt and threatened to bar her from the case.

This same Judge Gagliardi presided over the opening of the trial of Watergate criminals John Mitchell and Maurice Stans and granted them an indefinite delay, throwing into question whether there would be any trial at all. Chesimard confronted Gagliardi with his "equal justice" shouting: "When it comes to Mitchell and Stans, you act like an errand boy, but when it comes to us, you act like an executioner!"

Gagliardi has been forced to delay the trial in spite of himself, at least over the weekend, because Chesimard has been hospitalized with pleurisy. An entire new jury panel will be called in on Monday because Gagliardi does not have any confidence in the jurors who witnessed this week's injustices.

Floyd Graham

Since we live in a class society, each class has its own justice. The "justice" a poor person receives is not the same that a rich person, or his protector, receives. In Cleveland, FLOYD GRAHAM (Abdul Ghani) a Black man and a Sunni Muslim, was convicted of first degree murder in connection with the killing of a Cleveland cop. The judge gave Graham two consecutive life terms (one because he killed a man, and another because that man was a cop).

Graham admitted shooting the cop, but out of fear for his own life. He remembered that eight years ago his brother was murdered by the cops. Graham himself, like most Black people, knows a life of poverty on the street and in prison. That dark night, when two cops pulled up in their car behind him and supposedly said, "Hey, fella, come here, we want to ask you some questions," Graham, turning around, caught sight of one cop pulling out his gun. Fearing the same fate as his brother, Graham pulled out his gun and fired first.

In Dallas, killer-cop Darrell Cain murdered 12-year-old Santos Rodriguez at point blank range. Cain was sentenced to only five years (see last WW).

Thus class justice works. The prison walls will not hold back the wrath of the people who have been framed and victimized by this class society. The walls will be torn down, but only long enough for the Grahams to get out and the Cains kept in.

have been widely exposed. Within the last week, it was revealed that Hoover in 1968 set in motion a plan by the FBI to "disrupt" radical groups from within—including both Black and anti-war organizations. It is known that Nixon resorted to burglary and other "dirty tricks" in his election campaign and in the Ellsberg case. And a few glimpses have been allowed into the whole world of provocateurs, agents, and police conspiracies that have been so indispensable to the power of the racist ruling class of the United States.

In his defense, Muhammad Ahmad intends to expose the many layers of police and government authorities behind this long-standing conspiracy and frameup. This alone makes the case an important one. The Muhammad Ahmad Defense Committee asks that letters of support from concerned individuals and organizations be sent to the office of his attorneys: O. T. Wells, Esq., 377 Broadway, Suite 1107, New York, N.Y. 10013.

INTERVIEW

Victim of Chilean terror describes detention camps

Joseph Doherty is an American Catholic missionary brother and a native of Quincy, Mass., who was detained for 11 days inside the National Stadium in Chile by the fascist junta, and then expelled from Chile. He gave the following interview to Frank Neisser of Workers World in Boston after his return to the United States.

WW: When did you arrive in Chile?

JD: At the end of this past July. I was scheduled to teach in the school of architecture in the Catholic University of Santiago. I have my Masters degree in urban planning. I was previously in Chile from March 1970 to June 1971 in the city of Concepcion working with people involved in land takeovers.

WW: What is going on in the National Stadium and what kind of people are kept there now?

JD: After the military coup in Chile the National Stadium and the Chile Stadium (both soccer stadiums) were set up as detention centers by the junta. In the National Stadium people were detained in locker rooms that had been converted into cells. Some people were placed outside in the stadium itself in the seats. The people detained were people suspected of being leftists. The vast majority were foreigners suspected of having been given refuge under Allende from repressive governments like Brazil, Uruguay, and Bolivia.

WW: Why did they detain you in the National Stadium?

JD: On the 16th of September (five days after the coup) I was visiting a friend's house in one of the working class neighborhoods in Santiago when six officials from Investigations (the Chilean FBI) entered the house and discovered Marxist literature,

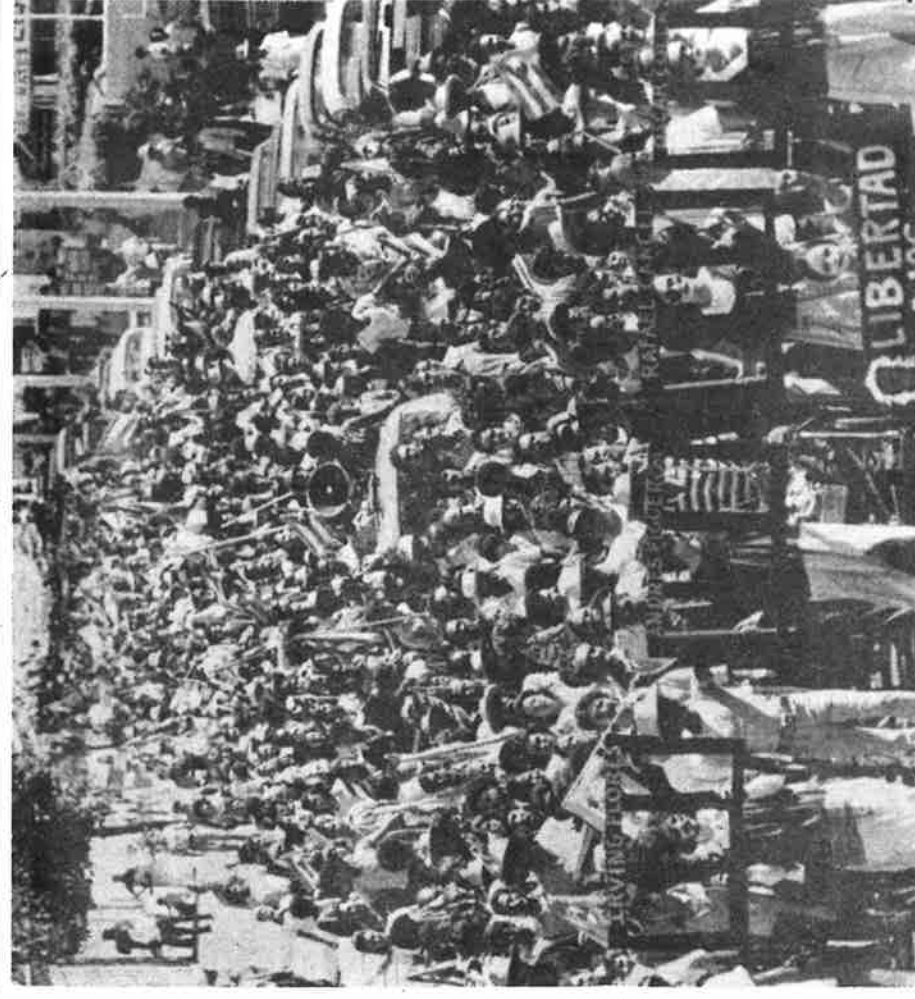
which overnight had become a crime to possess. As a result I was put in the National Stadium, simply for being in a house with Marxist literature. The working class neighborhoods were continually being searched by Investigations and carabinieri. The neighborhood next to the one I was visiting, La Victoria, was bombed.

WW: Did the fact that you were foreign play a part in your arrest?

JD: Yes. From the first day of the takeover there was a campaign against foreigners. Over and over on TV and radio Chileans were told, "Chileans don't kill Chileans—it is foreigners who have come to Chile who kill Chileans." People were encouraged to make anonymous phone calls to the police to tell the whereabouts of foreigners in the neighborhood.

WW: What was it like inside the stadium? What was the spirit and political perspective of the prisoners?

JD: The first cell I was in was a locker room 60 feet by 125 feet. On Sunday the 16th when I



Yankee go home!

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 2—Some 15,000 pro-independence demonstrators shouted "Yankee Go Home!" today to the U.S. mayors' conference being held here. The predictable size of the demonstration prevented Gerald Ford, Nixon's new Vice President, from coming to the conference and addressing it.

The thousands of protesters marched through the Condado tourist area and past the Hotel Caribe, where the conference was being held. The demonstration was organized by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), the Popular Socialist Movement (MSP), the Pro-Independence University Federation (FUPI), and the Pro-Independence University Youth (JIU).

The march had five basic slogans—the immediate release of the Puerto Rican Nationalist prisoners, independence for Puerto Rico now, scuttling of the superport refining complex, reduction of the high cost of living in Puerto Rico, and an end to discrimination against Puerto Ricans living in the U.S.

Puerto Rican students, workers stage 25-day strike

By JULIO A. GHIGLIOTTI

Students at the University of Puerto Rico have victoriously carried out a 25-day strike against the Puerto Rican Council of Higher Education (CES). Close to 45,000 students and workers forced the CES to hear their demands after shutting down the 13 campuses of the university. The joint student-worker demands were:

- (1) Drafting a new university law which would provide for student participation in running the university, and guaranteeing the students' democratic rights and the workers' and professors' right to unionize and strike.

- (2) New regulations on student conduct.
- (3) Student-faculty-worker participation in the selection of the university president and all other administrative heads.

- (4) Bringing the University Guard under the control of the students, faculty, and workers at the university. The goal is to

prevent the harassment of leftist and pro-independence students by the University Guard and to restrict them to such duties as regulating traffic.

These demands had been formulated at an assembly on October 4. The strike began on October 15 after the CES refused to even hear the student demands. The workers at the university campus at Rio Piedras, who also had many grievances with the university administration, coordinated with the student strike coordinating committee and agreed to remain out until the demands of both groups had been met.

The University Youth for Independence (JIU) and the University Federation for Independence (FUPI), together with the Brotherhood of Non-Teaching Staff and the Union of University Workers, were the major leaders of the strike.

The riot police of the colonial government carried out several actions to provoke

violence as an excuse for wading into the students and workers with brutal force, but the strikers refused to be provoked.

On November 4, the house of the president of the CES resounded with the chanting of 7,000 students, workers, and teachers demanding that the CES meet their demands. After this, the CES agreed to meet with the students and to set up a committee to present recommendations, subject to student approval, to the CES.

The final agreement reached with the CES was to set up a committee consisting of 6 students, 10 professors (8 chosen by the CES), and 2 representatives from the university workers. The committee will present recommendations to the CES concerning student activities, participation in the selection of the university president, chancellors, deans, the duties of the security forces, and the working conditions of the nonteaching staff and workers. The wage

arrived there were 70 people. By the following noon there were 153. Because of the crowded conditions we had to sleep in turns of three or four hours on the ice-cold tile floor. Those who weren't sleeping had to stand in the bathroom area while they waited their turn. In the morning at 10:00 they gave us a cup of coffee and a piece of bread. At 3:30 they gave us half a bowl of beans with some strands of spaghetti. I lost 24 pounds in 11 days. It was Chilean winter and the stadium is unheated, so people

(Continued on page 10)

1,000 protest pro-fascist rally

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Nearly 1,000 demonstrators turned out tonight, despite a driving rain, to protest a fund-raising concert for the fascist military junta of Chile.

The concert was held at Town Hall on West 43rd Street and featured Raoul Bazzan, the Chilean junta's Ambassador to the UN, as its "leading" guest. As he arrived at the hall in a limousine, the protesters shouted, "CIA, Asesino (assassin)!" and "Chile, si, Yankee, no!" Bazzan was rushed into the hall, but the demonstrators kept shouting and chanting slogans against the fascist junta's repression in Chile.

The demonstration was large enough (in fact, the demonstrators outnumbered the audience inside) to spill out onto the street where at least half of the roadway became occupied by demonstrators. The protest was sponsored by various organizations, which included the Chile Solidarity Committee, the U.S. Committee for Justice for Latin American Political Prisoners, the Attica Brigade, and Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF). One prominent YAWF banner read, "Down with the U.S. puppets, workers and peasants to power!"

The demonstration concluded with several speakers, among them Jim Ritter, an instructor at the University of Chile at the time of the coup, who described his arrest and detention in Santiago's National Stadium where he witnessed many executions and torture of prisoners.

demands of the nonteaching workers were met as well as their demands for improvements in the health plan and other benefits. One important victory is that campus workers' children can now attend the university free of charge.

Although there was no formal acceptance by the CES of the students' right to participate in the decision-making process at the university, the student leaders feel that the establishment of the committee is an important retreat by the CES. There will be more control of the university by the students, who until now have had no say in who runs the university or who teaches their classes.

The leaders of the strike have already stated that this is just the first phase, the first battle for the reform of the university system in Puerto Rico, which is totally controlled by the reactionary appointees of the colonial government. When the strike ended on November 12, the assembly held to announce the victory voted to have another strike vote if the CES stalled or tried to reverse the demands already won by the student-worker strike.

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WUW

ARABS
KEEP OUT

