

workers world



Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

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25 cents

Angry shoppers vow



Women plan march April 7

Take food distribution out of the corporations' hands!

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Wounded Knee stands against gov't attacks

MARCH 29—In spite of every kind of government pressure, from armed violence to rumor mongering, the Oglala Sioux Nation at Wounded Knee continues to hold that historic community as liberated territory.

For over a month now, 200-300 Indian people and some non-Indian supporters have braved freezing temperatures, blizzards, and a force of U.S. marshals and FBI agents fully equipped for a military assault on the village. The Indian occupation of Wounded Knee was made to dramatize the new spirit of militant resistance among the Indian people, and to make the U.S.

government listen to the Indians' demands: for an investigation of the broken treaties, for an investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior, and for the right of Indians to elect their own tribal leaders.

The Oglala Sioux Nation, which was once strong throughout the whole Dakota territory, charges the U.S. government with these specific treaty violations: 1) The U.S. agreed to respect Sioux lands and resources. But the Sioux territory, which was once 11 states strong, has now dwindled to a few small reservations. 2) The U.S. invaded the Black Hills, once recognized as the sacred

(Continued on page 5)

U.S. dollar decline foreshadows more war

By SAM MARCY

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castration a legal punishment is not the fantasy of just one mentally sick and corrupt man of god.

A judge in California has already sentenced over 400 people in that state to be castrated, a punishment that is legal under California law. Over 90 percent of the men the judge has had castrated are gay and have been convicted of violating the state's medieval laws against homosexuality.

All anti-gay laws should be immediately repealed, and the people who have committed these atrocities against homosexuals should be tried for their crimes.

14-carat chauvinism

Are women often viewed in capitalist society as the property of men, as just another commodity on the market?

At Bergdorf Goodman, an exclusive store where the scum that floats at the top of society shops, a man can buy for "his" woman a 14-carat gold charm that has engraved on it the word "Taken."

Another reads "Sold."

Both are shaped like price tags.

Wall Street barbarians

In its March 6 editorial entitled, "No Escape in Khartoum." The Wall Street Journal states that "The Third World has as much at stake as the more civilized Western countries in suppressing terrorism."

Civilized countries?

Terrorism?

The people of Khartoum know all about so-called civilized countries and terrorism. For it was in the Sudan, and particularly at Khartoum, that the British imperialists, those great bearers of "Western Civilization," massacred over 1,000,000 Sudanese in a genocidal war of conquest in the late 19th century.

When it comes to the crimes of imperialism against the oppressed countries and peoples, the "civilized" Wall Street Journal has a short memory indeed.

In fact, their racist talk about civilized nations seems to indicate that they have developed a sudden case of amnesia about the U.S. butchery in Vietnam.

Capitalism needs poverty

The Christian Science Monitor supports Nixon's cutbacks on social services, as do the majority of other capitalist newspapers. The Monitor, a paper read mostly by the bosses, says quite frankly in its March 20 issue:

"To this day poverty in the U.S. can mean living in squalor, misery—and hunger. In spite of all the programs to relieve the worst features of poverty, the U.S. still tolerates literal starvation. And unfortunately, this god of poverty is built into the system.

"If the programs now being cut back or abandoned had been successful, then there would no longer be the helpless poverty operating from underneath the American system. And what would that do to the system? Could it survive without a large pool of cheap labor driven by fear?

"In any case, as the programs are cut back by the President, there will be a revival of fear-driven labor. Fear itself is coming back at the bottom."

From the number of additional cops they've hired, fear seems to be coming back on the top too.

Fascist in a clerical collar

Billy Graham, friend of Richard Nixon and mobster Mickey Cohen, continues to degenerate from a religious junk peddler into a Nazi psychopath. At a rally "for Christ" in racist South Africa this week, Graham stated, "We ought to pass a law in the U.S. making rape punishable by castration." Graham was speaking, of course, for those U.S. corporations like GM, Chase Manhattan Bank, and Union Carbide, that have been raping the Black people and resources of South Africa for the last 25 years.

Graham's suggestion to make

Rocky lowers taxes

From an advertisement in the March 19 New York Times:

"Your corporation taxes could be nearly \$00.00 in New York State. For new or expanded plants, you can receive business tax credits of nearly 100 percent in New York State. For full details write to Commissioner Neal L. Maylan, New York State, Department of Commerce, Dept. NTZ, 99 Washington Ave., Albany, New York 12210."

Too bad we can't all be rich executives and get free government advice on how not to pay taxes!

His brother's keeper

Philadelphia Bulletin, March 17, 1973: "Last July 27th, City Council President George X. Schwartz voted a \$30,000 contract to an accounting firm in which his brother-in-law is a senior partner. He also voted last April 13th in favor of legislation authorizing the city to purchase a home owned by his first cousin.

"The city paid Schwartz's cousin \$30,000 for the property last June 21. He had bought the house in May 1965 for \$6,800."

Schwartz is a political rival of Philly's fascist Mayor Frank Rizzo, so naturally Rizzo condemned Schwartz for his blatant corruption.

Schwartz replied by asking, "If the Mayor's so honest, why did his brother, Joseph Rizzo, get the job of city fire commissioner?"

The people of Philadelphia have suffered under corrupt officials for so many decades that this time they didn't even laugh.



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Editors

Naomi Cohen
Deirdre Griswold

Contributing Editors

Vincent Copeland
Fred Goldstein

Technical Editors

Alice Robinson
Lallan Schoenstein

Manager

Dorothy Ballan

Published Bi-weekly

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

Pensions for runaway plant victims

By VINCENT COPELAND

TRENTON, N.J., March 19—The New Jersey State Senate passed a bill today that is calculated to restrain runaway plants by insuring pensions for the bulk of the workers who are left behind.

The measure was debated as 200 workers from the latest runaway—the Passaic plant of Raybestos, Inc.—listened intently in the balcony of the Senate Chamber of the State House here.

WORKERS' PRESSURE DID IT

Accompanying the workers and backing their demands were more than a dozen members of the New Jersey Center for United Labor Action (C.U.L.A.)—coming from Jersey City, Clifton-Passaic, and Trenton.

This group passed out support leaflets to the people of Trenton, stretched a huge banner across the State House steps, and kept it there for about two hours. The delegation also held a brief rally after the Senate action, pointing out that it was the workers' own pressure that really got the legislation passed.

The Clifton, N.J., section of C.U.L.A. had already initiated a campaign some weeks ago to demand justice for these workers, whose plant is scheduled to fold up on June 15 as the corporation moves the Jersey facilities to Georgia.

ONLY 600 LEFT

The Raybestos plant employed about 3,500 workers only 2½ years ago. It has been laying off at a rate of 10 to 20 a week, and now there are only 600 left.

"We protest this criminal act of

throwing workers on the scrap heap after 30 years of service," said the Clifton C.U.L.A. statement.

"We demand that all the workers in the plant receive their hard-earned pensions and the company locate new jobs for all the workers it has laid off!"

The company does have a pension plan—of sorts. But workers have to be over 60 and must have worked 30 years or more, as well, to qualify at all.

THEY DON'T "QUALIFY"!

Take the not unusual case of Ludwig Gawronski. He has worked in Raybestos not for 30 years, but for 39 years. He will be 60 in August 1974—a year and two months after the company has moved away.

Or think of Stanley Mazur, who is 59 and will not be 60 in time for the company's plan. He has worked in Raybestos for 42 years.

And there are others. The ones who have suffered from industrial accidents, for instance, like Albert Schweininger.

He has gone deaf from the noise of the machinery. And he carries a big scar on his hand where it was caught in a grinding machine one day.

Nobody knows when the deadly shreds of asbestos will show up in somebody's lungs, either, and when their breath will come shorter and they may gasp to death in a few weeks or months.

(Raybestos makes brake lining and other products from asbestos and rubber. The practice of wearing nose masks was only begun a few years ago, when the diseases of asbestiosis and asbestos-caused cancer were first acknowledged.)

COMPANIES WILL FIGHT

The pension bill passed by the Senate

today was already passed by the State Assembly, and after going back to that body with a couple of alterations, will undoubtedly pass again.

It provides for a substantial tax on Raybestos and similar runaway companies in order to pay the contemplated benefits.



Raybestos pensioners and CULA members outside Trenton, N.J., State House after winning legislation against runaway companies.

March in NYC on April 7

Women to protest meat price robbery

By RUTH McCORMICK

Women United for Action, a national community-based group which has been waging a campaign against high food prices, is urging shoppers to boycott meat during the first week of April. At the end of the week, on Saturday, April 7, Women United and other consumer groups are planning a "March Against Food Prices" in New York City. Simultaneous marches protesting the skyrocketing cost of food are also being projected in other cities and communities around the country.

Laurie Fierstein, a spokeswoman for the group, states, "It's obvious that shoppers' patience has finally run out. The last

few weeks have demonstrated this very clearly. The meat boycott is just the beginning. We cannot afford these prices and demand that they be rolled back at least 25 percent.

"For this, shoppers must be organized together so that we can act in unison. We will not stop building the movement against the big food companies and chains. We will continue to boycott them, picket them, bring legal action, and close them down if necessary until they lower their prices."

More and more each day, people are joining the movement to lower the prices of the necessary food items. Grassroots organizations are springing up all over the

nation, and one of the fastest growing of these is Women United for Action. The group began organizing shoppers through Operation Food Price Rollback less than a year ago, on the first anniversary of Phase I. Since that time it has grown into a national organization with chapters in 12 cities.

The group also has members and affiliates in all five New York boroughs—all planning picket lines at supermarkets, mass leafletings, and sticker campaigns.

The national headquarters of Women United is a cheerfully decorated, busy office on West 25 Street in Manhattan. The organization receives no funds and subsists

on contributions of time and money from the women who are involved in its work. Telephone calls come in constantly from individuals and groups interested in doing what they can to fight runaway prices. And lately, radio stations and publications have been asking for interviews.

MEAT PRICES OUT OF SIGHT

One woman who has been donating time every day to help build the meat boycott campaign says, "We've been incredibly busy answering the phones here and getting out mailings. It's difficult for most of us who either have jobs, or children, or both, but it's been worth it. It's very exciting to see such enthusiasm among all kinds of people who want to fight this robbery." She added, "Many people we've talked to have already been forced to boycott meat, because they just can't afford it."

Women United is not suggesting that a boycott is the solution to exorbitant meat prices. However, it is a strategy upon which thousands of shoppers are willing to take action, and it can really hit the large food chains and meatpacking concerns where it hurts—right in their fat pocketbooks.

Another Women United spokeswoman told of a recent call from a Staten Island woman, reporting a rumor that supermarket chains were considering lowering meat prices during the week of the boycott in order to tempt consumers not to support it. "We told her that this would be a victory for us," she explained. "If they lower the prices now, it will be because we shoppers are putting pressure on them to do it."

People in this country, especially the women, who do most of the shopping and meal planning, have had it with the profit-hungry agribusiness giants who are making food a luxury item. If you've had it, too, and would like to work with Women United for Action in your community, you can reach the group at 58 West 25 St., New York, N.Y. 10010, phone (212) 989-1252.



Women United for Action and other consumer groups rally outside Manhattan supermarket to announce meat boycott for the week of April 1-7.

U.S. get out of all Indochina Now!

By BOB McCUBBIN

The United States, though defeated militarily in Vietnam and on the run in Cambodia and Laos, is continuing to follow a belligerent and destructive course. B-52s from the huge U.S. air bases in Thailand continue to carpet bomb Cambodia day after day. This is done supposedly "at the request of the Cambodian government"—a transparent euphemism for the Lon Nol dictatorship which rules Phnom Penh (and not much else) through the systematic use of fascist terror.

The puppet Lon Nol is totally isolated, his rule maintained solely by U.S. support. (An officer in his own army recently tried to assassinate him.) The terror he used

recently to try to break a national teachers' strike—grenades were set off in the midst of a meeting of 20,000 teachers—is a reflection of the policy that various U.S.-controlled puppets have used throughout the last decade to try to destroy the mass resistance to their rule.

In South Vietnam, upwards of 200,000 political prisoners languish in Saigon jails, in imminent danger of death at the hands of the fascist Thieu. Like the hundreds of unarmed civilians at My Lai, their fate may be sealed at any time by a CIA memorandum ordering them to be "eliminated."

Thieu has ordered his troops to continue to attempt to retake territory liberated prior to the signing of the peace accords in

January. He, like Lon Nol, is a corrupt militarist who could not survive without U.S. support.

In Laos, B-52 terror bombing continues, in violation of the February 21 Vientiane ceasefire agreement. The Pathet Lao announced this week that "the U.S. and the Vientiane side have repeatedly used aircraft, including B-52s, to raid and reconnoiter the liberated areas under the control of the patriotic forces. The U.S. aircraft have also dropped commandos for sabotaging activities in the liberated zone and provided support for the Vientiane army during nibbling operations against the liberated areas."

In light of all the crimes that the U.S.

continues to perpetrate in Indochina, including gross violations of the ceasefire agreements, mass murder, and political intrigue, it has no grounds to demand anything from the liberation forces. Yet the U.S. is choosing to ignore the 60-day deadline for removal of all U.S. military forces (which expires as we go to press) on the phony issue of nine Americans being held by the Pathet Lao. The Pathet Lao has already agreed that the nine will be released, which makes the U.S. truce violation even more blatant.

The Pentagon henchmen have bombed, burned, and butchered Indochina for more than ten years. The CIA and the State Department have cynically created and destroyed governments. Hundreds of thousands have been murdered. Hundreds of thousands more are homeless, virtually driven from their ancestral lands. Millions of acres have been rendered unfit for human life. There is only one thing for the plunderers to do. U.S. get out of Indochina and stay out!

Pentagon harasses anti-war POWs

On Sunday, March 18, 56 former U.S. prisoners of war landed at Travis Air Force Base in California. As the first 53 men walked down the ramp of the C-141 hospital plane, they were greeted by the almost hysterical applause of the military brass and officers' wives who had been drawn from the base.

When the last three men came out of the plane, however, a sudden and complete silence fell upon the crowd, as if by magic. The brass band that had played for the others began to put away its instruments.

It wasn't magic, of course, but a demonstration of hatred carefully planned by the government against these three former POWs.

For these men (all rank-and-file GIs, unlike the 53 officers who had preceded them down the ramp) had been members of the POWs' "peace committee" while they were held in Hanoi.

This reception contrasted starkly to the heroes' welcomes for the hundreds of officer-pilots, who have returned equipped with tales of glory and spouting Pentagon-prepared speeches pregnant with rosy-cheeked American patriotism.

The press has been front-paging and prime-timing their return for the past two months, giving the Nixon administration what it wants: a red, white, and blue cover for its retreat from Vietnam. It also conveniently turns the eyes of the people away from the post-war economic crisis—rising food prices, soaring profits, and mass unemployment—that is rapidly unfolding and that has hit Vietnam vets so hard.

PILOTS CLASHED WITH GIs

At least 15 U.S. prisoners who formed the anti-war peace committee have been responsible for hundreds of appeals to their fellow GIs in South Vietnam, asking them to lay down their arms and to go over to the side of the liberation forces.

Pentagon spokesmen admitted on March 15 that when the officer-pilots tried to pull rank on the anti-war GIs, it didn't work. (These GIs had realized they were being used as engines of death and that they had much more in common with the Vietnamese liberation fighters than with the Pentagon

brass.) "The anti-war enlisted men had apparently shared quarters at various times with some of the pilots who were shot down and captured in the North. The pilots, many of them senior officers, immediately clashed with them," the spokesmen said.

The Pentagon added reassuringly, "None of them (the peace committee POWs) are officers and some of them are black."

The Pentagon information officer finished this racist and hypocritical briefing by telling the press that he "hoped we can ease the men (anti-war POWs) out so they don't face charges from other POWs."

Then why the carefully arranged hostile reception for the three GIs at Travis Air Force Base?

Why were the three taken off to be held separately from the others? Why are they being kept completely isolated from newspaper reporters and other nonrelative visitors?

Isn't it because the government is out to get them for saying, while they were in



"Hey, man! Take off those rose colored shades and read your own statistics!"

captivity, what 90 percent of the American people were also saying and thinking openly: that the war was rotten and Nixon should get out of Southeast Asia?

The fate of two other anti-war lower-ranking ex-POWs shows what the "peace committee" may be in for. They face being prisoners in their own homes.

Since their release from military hospitals, Pvt. Ferdinand Rodriguez of Brooklyn and Spec/4 Richard Springman of Arizona, even though at home, are not allowed to speak with news reporters or receive phone calls. Nor are they allowed to receive visitors or leave their homes without a chaperone—courtesy of the Pentagon.

Certainly these men can be considered nothing less than POWs in the struggle against the military brass and their war criminal commander-in-chief at the White House.

All progressive people should demand hands off the lower-ranking POWs. We should applaud the strength and courage of our class brothers who, during detention, refused to bow to the orders of their racist, napalm-loving officer bosses.

Vietnam vets' plight focus of ASU campaign

By JOYCE BETRIES

Every weekday, as early as 3 a.m., they take their places to wait. As dawn slowly defines the city, more come, until by 8:30, this line, mostly of Third World young men, extends all the way around the block. Before the doors finally open at 9:30, fist fights knot the line over who is ahead of whom.

Is this the result of some terrible flood or other natural disaster? Is it a breadline in the 1930s? No. The year is 1973, and the city is New York. This is the line of jobless Vietnam veterans waiting to get into the Veterans' Welfare Center.

Often these men must wait in line for several days to get a check that won't last them more than a day or two. There are no jobs and no benefits for the returning veteran. All over the country, these men and women and those they love and must support, are angry.

AMERICAN SERVICEMEN'S UNION CAMPAIGN BUILDS

The American Servicemen's Union is a national organization that speaks for the anger and frustration of returned veterans. The ASU is building for a nationwide march on Washington, D.C., May 19, to demand \$2,500 cash compensation for time lost in the service for every Vietnam era veteran.

In Cleveland on March 9, ASU representatives from New York City and Chicago attended a hearing to explore the plight of the Vietnam era veteran, which was called by the League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Two hundred veterans, mostly Third World, attended. However, Sinio Conte (Republican from Massachusetts, who co-chaired the meeting along with Cleveland Mayor Ralph J. Perk) would not recognize the veterans. Only politicians were permitted to speak.

Finally, ASU representative Larry Holmes from New York seized the floor, with a cry for the words to stop and action to begin. He said that even according to the Labor Department, unemployment for Black and Latin veterans is an intolerable

14.5 percent. He demanded the abolition of less than honorable discharges, which are used as a reason to deny jobs to veterans. He spoke of the compensation march planned for May 19 and was cheered by the other veterans.

The politicians were no longer in control of the meeting. One by one, angry Black and Latin veterans went to the microphone and denounced the politicians for the war they were conducting against veterans. Cleveland Mayor Perk, who co-chaired the hearings-but was out of the room all morning, chose to leave again in a hurry when he was called a racist by the angry veterans.

During the lunch break, the veterans held a demonstration in front of City Hall demanding decent jobs and benefits for vets and \$2,500 cash compensation for all Vietnam era veterans.

CREATE JOBS FOR VETS!

On March 14, New York City saw similar hearings on the problems of the Vietnam veteran, sponsored by the NYC Commission on Human Rights. ASU veterans read a statement calling the hearing "too late," for it is time for veterans to defend themselves and fight for their rights. They called upon the government to "take the money from that fat defense budget (\$81 billion) and get jobs for the veterans." They called upon the government to "force the big corporations that reaped millions of dollars off the Vietnam war, Lockheed and Boeing Aircraft, which made those B-52s, Dow Chemical, which makes napalm... to use some of that money to create jobs for veterans."

Milwaukee ASU is working with Interested Veterans of the Central City (IVCC—a group based in the Black community) to build locally for the march on Washington. Together, they met with officials from the Schlitz Brewing Co. on March 12 to demand that last year's \$45 million in profits be used to hire veterans, giving special priority to Black and Third World vets. Schlitz refused, and ASU and IVCC held a press conference on the spot. Both groups are planning a boycott of Schlitz, which refuses to hire any Vietnam era veterans.

In New York City, the ASU is building for the march by holding street meetings, leafletting all over the city, and speaking to all organizations that will listen. So far, college veteran clubs, church groups, and antipoverty groups are supporting the march, and will bring people to Washington. Vietnam Veterans Against the War and other veterans' groups have also asked to join the march.

ASU representatives have been interviewed many times on local radio and TV programs. Phone calls flood the ASU office asking for speakers. The word is getting around.

March on Washington, May 19! Contact the ASU at 58 West 25 St., New York, N.Y. 10010, phone (212) 675-2520.

Solidarity with Wounded Knee!

HOUSTON, March 10—Today Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF) marched through downtown Houston in support of the struggle of the Native Americans at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Led by a banner demanding "No more massacres at Wounded Knee!" 17 YAWF members and supporters chanted "Red power! Indian power! Nixon, hands off!" and "Cops and troops get out of Wounded Knee!"

The response of hundreds of Saturday shoppers, most of them Black and Chicano, showed the very broad mass support of poor and working people in this city for the just demands of the Indians. The usually aggressive cops kept their distance from the march—indicating that even the pigs recognize how popular the cause of Indian liberation is among the people of Houston.

BUFFALO, March 24—Last Wednesday, 250 people, most of them Native Americans, rallied at the Los Jobsos Hall on Buffalo's West Side to hear American Indian speakers who had just returned from Wounded Knee.

One of the speakers at this meeting, Mad Bear, a Tuscarora Tribal Chief, was arrested in Ohio the next night along with four others, on his way to Wounded Knee in a caravan.

Today, 250 people, again the majority of them Native Americans, held a demonstration in Niagara Square in solidarity with Wounded Knee. Youth Against War & Fascism in this city participated in both of these actions.

YAWF also participated in similar rallies and demonstrations in Milwaukee, Madison, Rochester, and Washington, D.C.

...Richard Oakes, a 30-year-old member of the Mohawk Nation and an iron worker for 11 years, was shot to death on Sept. 20, 1972, in Northern California by YMCA camp manager Michael Morgan. Oakes grew up on the St. Regis Reservation in New York, near the Canadian border. He had been a leader of the 19-month Native American occupation of Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay, which began in November 1969. The liberators claimed the island in the name of "Indians of all tribes." Michael Morgan, whose racist, anti-Indian feelings are well known, was acquitted on March 16 of the charge of voluntary manslaughter.



Richard Oakes—his spirit lives on at Wounded Knee

he was under medication and semiconscious in a hospital after an operation.

The prosecutor in John's upcoming case, which is scheduled to begin on April 5, is Brooks Patterson, a self-proclaimed racist. He was the lawyer for NAG; Irene McCabe's racist antibusing group, which has worked hand-in-hand with Pontiac's Ku Klux Klan.

The government is not only after John, but several other Black YWLL leaders across the country as well. It is important for all progressive people to stand up against these racist frameups. Send contributions to the John Line Defense Committee, 131 Clairmont, Detroit, Michigan 48202.



Meredith Quinn, legal representative of the Oglala Sioux nation, addresses mass rally sponsored by AIM and YAWF.

WW Photo: Mary Pinotti

WW Photo: Fabian Truncellito



(l to r) Carlos Feliciano, Gray Horse, William Worthy, Deirdre Griswold, Meredith Quinn.

By JOEL MEYERS

NEW YORK, March 23—Tonight was a Night of Solidarity with the Native Americans at Wounded Knee for the over 1,000 people who attended a meeting co-sponsored by the American Indian Movement and Youth Against War & Fascism.

About \$1,400 was raised, after expenses, and a hefty truckload of desperately needed foodstuffs and other supplies was collected, adding a tangible dimension to the solidarity.

All of this was accomplished on only one week's notice.

The featured speaker at the meeting, held in Washington Irving High School, was Meredith Quinn, legal representative of the Oglala Sioux Nation, who had raised the legal claims of the Indian people to their land in the Alcatraz takeover and in the Washington-Oregon armed struggle for the fishing and hunting rights of Native Americans.

The theme of tonight's meeting was the case for Native American sovereignty.

Quinn posed the entire question from the point of view of solidarity with all oppressed people. "Where can we go in this country and not see the struggle and hear the cry of the oppressed?" he asked, pointing out that 40 percent of the Indian defenses of liberated

Wounded Knee were non-Indian, that 28 non-Indians had become citizens of the Oglala Sioux Nation, while eight were seeking political asylum.

The meaning of sovereignty was made crystal clear by the story Quinn recalled about the cavalry general who reached to shake hands with Sitting Bull, claiming, "I have come to make peace." But Sitting Bull asked, "What are you doing on my land?"

Just before he left Wounded Knee to come to New York, Quinn said, a Sioux tribal chief told him: "The flag of the U.S. has been seen in every nation of the world and has even gone to the moon. But that flag is dead and belongs to Crazy Horse, because at the Battle of Little Big Horn (Custer's last stand) it fell to the ground and died."

Solidarity from other oppressed peoples was reflected by the other speakers.

Carlos Feliciano, a revolutionary Puerto Rican facing many years in an impending "bombing" frameup, compared the history of the U.S. government's broken promises, broken treaties, and denial of sovereignty of the Indian people with the history of the Puerto Rican people. He praised Wounded Knee for "speaking in the only language the U.S. government understands."

William Worthy, a well-known Afro-

defenders of Wounded Knee with threats and false promises. A young leader from the liberated village explained, "The situation today is not new. Indians live under constant threat of war. It is an old trick to offer safety to the women and children. If they were to leave Wounded Knee, they would be immediately arrested. They are safer in Wounded Knee."

Representatives of the Oglala Sioux Nation, including four tribal chiefs and the legal representative of the Nation, Meredith Quinn, have been visiting other tribes and speaking before sympathetic audiences to raise support for their besieged brothers and sisters. They have also visited the United Nations, seeking recognition of the sovereignty of the Oglala Sioux Nation.

In a related development, 70 Indians, including AIM national director Vernon Bellecourt, were arrested March 24 in North Carolina at a rally called by the Lumbee Indians. The Lumbees had organized a meeting in support of Wounded Knee at a high school on their reservation, and had promised to burn down the nearest town if their sisters and brothers at Wounded Knee were harmed.

Bellecourt and some others were released the next day. (Some of the money raised at the Night of Solidarity with Wounded Knee in New York was used as bail. See accompanying article.)

American journalist, drew a historical parallel between Wounded Knee and a U.S. marshal attack on a group of abolitionists at the Boston federal courthouse before the Civil War. He also compared the U.S. government to the white settlers' regime in South Africa and concluded that genocidal racism is a permanent feature of the capitalist system.

Gray Horse, a Mohawk, praised the multinational solidarity of the meeting as being necessary to prevent another massacre similar to that at Wounded Knee in 1890.

Deirdre Griswold of YAWF, who chaired the meeting, set its tone by showing how the symbolism of Wounded Knee had been turned around. From now on, instead of signifying a terrible defeat for the Indian people, Wounded Knee means victory against genocide and for self-determination. This reversal is based on the heroic struggle being waged there and around the world.

She denied that feelings of guilt motivated solidarity. The guilt lies with the U.S. government and the big corporations, she pointed out. Yet it is the oppressed who feel solidarity.

"We may not all have a common history," she said, "but we have a common enemy right now!"

Fight frameup of YWLL leader!

DETROIT—For the past two years, John Line, a Black auto worker from Detroit, has been fighting frameup charges of passing bad checks. John, who is the state Chairman of the Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL), has had eight of the frameup charges against him dropped because of lack of evidence. The ninth case was tried in Pontiac before an all-white jury and resulted in acquittal on Nov. 21, 1972.

It all started when John lost his driver's license. Although his license was reported missing, John Line has traveled from one white suburb to another, defending himself against charges of passing bad checks since Oct. 31, 1971.

Despite his acquittal, the government is still pressing charges in a tenth case. They are after John because of his political activities, such as his militancy on the job at Chrysler and his past involvement in the fight to free Angela Davis.

The FBI has gone so far as to attempt to bribe him into becoming an informer against the YWLL and to question him while

—W. K. stands

(Continued from page 1)

land of the Sioux Nation. 3) The U.S. "borrowed" part of the Badlands for a bombing range in World War II; it was never returned. 4) Indians are refused hunting and fishing rights on their own land.

The American Indian Movement (AIM) has had to cope with organizing day-to-day life in the town, as well as setting up a strong defense. An AIM report on conditions inside Wounded Knee tells the story: "In one week's time close to 100 bunks were built, 14 rooms were erected, and an underground warehouse was established.

"Hides of cows slaughtered to feed the residents of the Independent Oglala Nation are being tanned, blankets and gloves are being produced. Residents of Wounded Knee are having their homes reinforced, sentry posts have been built, and classes are being held in areas ranging from first aid to the use of weaponry. The evenings consist of meetings of the entire community with information exchanged, singing, and various cultural activities."

The federal government has tried constantly to whittle down the number of

Take food distribution out of the hands of the corporations!



editorial

The skyrocketing price of food has, in the space of a few short months, moved from an inconvenience to a disaster—especially for the poorest people, who are forced to spend a huge portion of their budget on food.

Many excuses are being given by the ruling class and its politicians to explain where the money is going: they say farmers are getting higher prices; there's a greater demand for meat because more is being exported; etc.

But none of these answers are satisfying the mass of shoppers and working people. It only takes simple arithmetic to show that someone is making huge sums of money off farm products—at the expense of the majority of the people.

There have been no serious crop failures in this country, no droughts, no floods, no natural disasters that would cut back food production. Actually, the fault is not in production at all.

FOOD PRODUCTION MORE THAN ADEQUATE

There is plenty of food to feed the population of this country adequately and have more to spare. As a matter of fact, the problem for big corporation farms has always been how to reduce food production—for instance, by getting government subsidies for keeping land idle—in order to keep prices high.

For years, millionaire farmers (like the Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, James Eastland of Mississippi) have been raking in more millions of taxpayers' dollars while not growing crops. And there is talk even now, while prices are rising more each day, of cutting back crops even further!

People who remember the depression of the 1930s know that while millions were going hungry, the big food growers were

dumping oranges in the ocean and burning mountains of potatoes—to keep the prices high.

The problem is not in food production at all—but in distribution. It is a feature of this particular kind of economic system, capitalism, that the greater the productivity of labor—that is, the more people are capable of producing—the greater the economic crisis can become.

A movement on this question is stirring among millions of people—many of whom have had little previous experience at struggling in a united way to protect their interests. Groups of shoppers are springing up everywhere, most of them women, and a variety of tactics are being tried out to roll back the prices of food items.

A national meat boycott will take place the first week in April. Women will be marching on supermarkets and meat packers to voice their demands. Every form of struggle that helps arouse the mass of people to defend their interests is beneficial and will help pave the way for more militant forms of struggle later.

PROFIT HUNGER AND REAL HUNGER

The struggle between the giant food chains—who rake off profits at every level of food production, from the farm to the supermarket—and the workers and oppressed can only grow more acute. The giant monopolies' greed for profit is insatiable, while the workers' more modest appetite for some decent, edible food is a necessity of life itself.

The present agitation and organization on this question must be in preparation for a more direct defense of the people's stomachs in the near future. While demands on the big corporations will help expose their greed, the concessions they make are only stopgap measures, and will be taken away again the minute they can get away with it.

The food is there, in the warehouses, on the trucks, in the markets. The people are hungry and becoming desperate. The next step will be for the people to take over the distribution of food, to take this control over a basic necessity of life out of the hands of the profit-hungry corporations and satisfy the real hunger of our children, our sisters and brothers, and ourselves.

Behind the currency fog

U.S. dollar's decline foreshadows more war

By SAM MARCY

In spite of the two successive devaluations of the dollar by the Nixon administration—and in spite of the apparent agreement by six of the nine members of the so-called Common Market countries to link their currencies to a common float as a means of stabilizing the value of the dollar—the monetary crisis is by no means solved for the Nixon administration.

With one shock following another, even the most vulgar bourgeois economists are now openly admitting that the monetary crisis is merely the symptom of a profound disorder in the economic system. Despite this admission, however, they are still trying to claim that the "real causes" of the disorder are the unfavorable balance of payments and the unprecedented trade deficit which the U.S. has incurred recently.

These problems for the U.S. are real enough, but they are only a superficial manifestation of the real disorder. And to point to them alone avoids discussing the root of the matter. The capitalist media and the bourgeois economists seldom link up the trade deficit and the unfavorable balance of payments with the monumental outlay of U.S. dollars for the prosecution of imperialist wars.

Rarely do we see the trade deficit mentioned in the same breath with the staggering sum of \$250 billion which was laid out for the Vietnam war and the still more staggering sums which the Pentagon planners have in mind for "defense" budgets in the years to come (of which the current \$80 billion is only a first installment).

The trade deficit and the balance of payments losses, which amount to more than \$13 billion all told, are piddling sums compared to the fabulous amounts laid out at the request of the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex.

WHY NIXON'S ECONOMISTS ARE BLIND

Few of the capitalist economists, especially Nixon's "inflation experts," take into consideration as an inflationary drain on the U.S. economy the 300,000 fully equipped U.S. soldiers in Europe, for instance. The monetary policies of U.S. finance capital seem to be compartmentalized, as if they were somehow separate from the military-imperialist politics of the U.S. ruling class in general.

The capitalist economists can scarcely be blamed for doing this. They are unable to put these questions side by side and draw the obvious conclusions, for to do so would expose the true character of the capitalist system. It would show the urgent need for socialism as the only rational system that can liberate humanity from the double scourge of economic catastrophes and imperialist wars.

It is futile to examine merely the monetary maneuvers of the Nixon administration and its imperialist rivals (who, by the way, are still its partners) without putting into perspective the new economic position of the U.S. in relation to the rest of the world. This position is best illustrated by the following very pertinent figures.

DECLINE OF U.S. POWER

At the end of World War II, U.S. imperialism produced 50 percent of the world's goods, as measured by the gross national product (GNP). Around the time of the late 1950s, the U.S. portion had shrunk to 40 percent. It is now around 30 percent or perhaps even a point or two less. This decline in the relative GNP of the U.S. is one of the most accurate measures of the decline

of U.S. imperialism generally in world affairs.

Just before he mined the harbors of Haiphong last year, Nixon made a threatening speech at John Connally's ranch. (He was speaking to some of the wealthiest and most powerful oil barons and corporation heads in the country.) He said, among other things, that "The real issue is whether the U.S. is going to remain first in the world." Undoubtedly, Nixon meant that the U.S. ruling class must recoup its economic hegemony over the world and, in order to do this, must "be first" also in the military field—that is, be the principal military gendarme and counter-revolutionary guardian of the capitalist world.

But whatever Nixon and his predecessors have accomplished by military force (and there are grave misgivings on this score even within the highest U.S. ruling class circles), they have been unable to stop the decline of the U.S. as the primary economic force in world affairs. This decline, in the long run, also heralds a decline in U.S. military strength—as the Vietnamese victory has so vividly shown.

The two devaluations of the dollar have not halted the decline. The European capitalist class is not resigned to handing over to U.S. imperialism a share of the surplus value it extracts from the workers—unless it is forced to. The recent monetary agreement notwithstanding, the European capitalists now seem less inclined to accommodate the U.S. than ever before.

With some modification, the same unwillingness to tow the line for Washington is true of Japanese imperialism.

Merely showing the relative decline of the U.S. share of world production, however, does not fully reveal the true dimensions of the developing economic crisis which is sure to engulf the U.S. and the rest of the capitalist world. The real character of the crisis is revealed only when we examine the figures shown above in relation to the fantastic growth of the productive forces in the U.S., particularly the development of the most sophisticated technology.

INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY VS. PROFIT MOTIVE

While the share of U.S. world production has declined, productivity in the U.S. has increased tremendously. At the end of World War II, it was said that the U.S. productive capacity could satisfy the needs of more than half the world's population. Today the productive capacity of the U.S. is about double what it was then. Nevertheless, its share in world production has declined.

What does this show? Of course, it shows that both other capitalist countries and the socialist countries have expanded their productive apparatus at an even greater rate. But, looked at rationally, shouldn't this bring the abatement of economic crisis, instead of its onset?

But capitalism doesn't work rationally. It is not the scarcity of goods but the mad scramble to divide the world market within the framework of the capitalist profit system that lies at the root of the problem.

Gross world capitalist production has increased, tremendously. But this production is not geared to the needs of the masses; it expands or contracts according to how much each of the capitalist countries (and each of the warring monopolies within that country) can sell for profit. The fundamental contradiction of capitalist society, as Marx described it 100 years ago, is still the same! Production has become highly socialized (an accepted fact now even to bourgeois economists, but only because it is

(Continued on page 12)

letters

In the last issue of *Workers World* there was a typographical error in the article on the 1199 election victory at Presbyterian Hospital. The vote was actually 878 for the union and 507 against.

Since the article was written, a new situation has made the exact numbers even more important. Despite the wide margin of victory and the fact that there were only a handful of challenged ballots, the hospital bosses have decided to challenge the election and to delay recognizing the union. The hospital would like the vote to be tied up in the courts in order to intimidate the

Dear Companheros;

In regard to your article on Brazil, in the March 2, 1973 issue of *Workers World*, about Mr. Van der Weide on whose tour you reported, we would like to point out a slight error: he was one of 70 prisoners exchanged for the kidnapped Swiss ambassador in 1971 and not one of 7, as you reported.

Despite this oversight, we considered the article very good, and a very concrete summary of Mr. Weide's talk. We ap-

preciate your printing it and we hope that in the future you will be able to report more and more on the state of the struggle for liberation in Latinamerica, which is so closely linked to the struggle in the United States.

To prevent this, on March 21, on company time, over 200 workers went to the personnel office to demand a stop to this stalling tactic. Instead of answering this demand, the next day the hospital notified those who took part that their pay would be docked for the time. It is clear that Presbyterian will have to be forced to start paying back what it owes the workers here.

Medical Center worker

preciate your printing it and we hope that in the future you will be able to report more and more on the state of the struggle for liberation in Latinamerica, which is so closely linked to the struggle in the United States.

Thank you again, accept our democratic greetings in the name of the people of Latinamerica.

Carib (Committee Against Repression in Brazil), P.O. Box 426, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

100 at Southern prison conference

RICHMOND, Va., March 24—About 100 activists from communities throughout Virginia and North Carolina gathered here today for a Conference on the Prisoners' Movement and Political Repression.

The main speakers at the conference were Kathy Dennis, of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee (PSC), and Walter Collins, a Black organizer for the Grass Roots Organizing Work collective in the Deep South and a staff member of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Collins was recently paroled after serving two years in Texarkana Federal Prison for refusing to serve in the imperialist U.S. Army.

The Prisoners Solidarity Committee in Richmond and in Norfolk played a major role in organizing the conference, which was also planned and attended by groups such as the Community Prisoners Coalition, the Virginia Students Civil Rights Committee, the Committee to Free James Carrington, the Samuel Weston Defense Fund, the American Servicemen's Union, the Thomas Wansley Defense Fund.

After opening remarks by Tom Gardner of the Norfolk PSC, Kathy Dennis explained that the PSC sees the prison struggle from an economic and political point of view.

Walter Collins then described his own experiences at Texarkana, where he was involved in a major prisoners' strike. He explained the relationship between the prisoners' struggle and the struggle on the outside.

"Most Black prisoners are political prisoners," Collins emphasized. "All prisoners from the oppressed and exploited parts of American society are political prisoners. . . ."

"Prisoners cry out 'Freedom,' and they will get their freedom when they are organized, in conjunction with the people who produce the stupendous wealth of this country, to control what is produced and how it is produced and to have the products of labor distributed equitably among the population according to the dictum, 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his need.'"

Following the opening speeches and discussion, workshops were held on the prison struggle, on the racist use of the rape charge and the death sentence in the South, and on methods of organizing against political repression.

EX-PRISONERS PARTICIPATE

Ex-prisoners from federal and state institutions throughout Virginia and the country played an active role in the discussions. In particular, the struggles in the Virginia prisons were emphasized, and

the conference helped build a united movement to free Virginia prisoners such as James Carrington, Malcolm Jefferson, James Washington, the Camp Allen 14, and the C-Cell Ten (Virginia State Penitentiary). This movement will, of course, continue the fight to ensure Thomas Wansley's freedom.

The conference was an historic moment in the history of the struggle in Virginia; it was the first statewide, multinational gathering of its kind; and, unlike many conferences, it had deep roots in ongoing struggle.

After the conference, a public rally was held, which drew more than 150 people, primarily from the Black community in

Richmond.

The first speaker at the rally was Mrs. O. T. Carrington, mother of James Carrington, a Black man serving a 75-year sentence on a framed-up rape charge. Mrs. Carrington summed up the reason for her son's imprisonment: "He was born Black.

"You see, I've always known that the white man has no use for the Black man, other than to do his dirty work at a starvation price and then just get out of his face.

"If this thing had only happened once in a lifetime we could overlook it, but James is only one example among thousands of Black men who have been brutally beaten, had life imprisonment, or even been killed for crimes just as questionable.

"I look forward to the day when innocent Black men are no longer thrown into prison because this sin-sick society says this is where Black men should be."

WANSLEY SPEAKS

Thomas Wansley, a member of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee in Richmond, whose struggle for freedom has been one of the most important in the history of the South, spoke next. He told the audience that "had it not been for the people—fighting for me, making sacrifices—I would not stand here tonight.

"I want to make it clear that even as I stand here tonight there is a possibility that I shall return to the penitentiary, because the state elected to appeal the judge's decision. But I know that I will always be supported, regardless of whether I live on the street or in that place the rest of my life."

Walter Collins on prisoners and prisons

"...I think that for too long prisoners have been isolated by people using the term criminal. The notion is that these people are so corrupted that they cannot change, or that they are sick and need help. My position is that they are neither.

"They are poor people victimized by a system, and it's not psychological or medical help or spiritual consolation that they need. What they need essentially is control of the economic system and political and social institutions that reflect that economic system. And in that context, they are just one level in the larger struggle to build socialism inside America."

This statement, and many other thoughts about prisoners and prisons, were expressed by Walter Collins in an interview with *Workers World* on March 20. Collins was recently released from Texarkana Federal Prison after doing two years there for refusing to be drafted into the imperialist army. While in prison he, along with other Black prisoners, gave leadership to a strike in that institution. He is presently working for the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), organizing in the South from his home in New Orleans and continuing to struggle for the prisoners still on the inside.



WW Photo: Naomi Cohen

Walter Collins

Workers World: What kind of organizing efforts were going on at Texarkana while you were there?

Walter Collins: Basically the organizing at Texarkana was done by a predominantly Black group that focused on the conditions in which Black people live. (When Collins left prison, the population was one-fourth Black, one-fourth Chicano, and one-half white—ed.)

By the time Attica hit in 1971, it was clear that people couldn't be transferred out, and there was growing consciousness that prisoners were not criminals, but poor people victimized by the system. (After Attica, there were strikes throughout the federal prison system—ed.) So there was a whole body of people who had been together over a period of months and were able to develop a political relationship, plus there were people who had come in from places where there had been strikes. These were the people who got together in October of 1971.

SPONTANEOUS STRIKE

We divided the prison up geographically and according to jobs. We carefully selected jobs where the population was, particularly the Black and Chicano population. Our position was that at some point when we were strong enough, with a base in the population, we would begin to wage a challenge over conditions and control.

History overtook us, in the sense that the prison got so tense in April that a strike began that we had nothing to do with organizing. But just being the only organized group with a revolutionary perspective, we gave that strike leadership. After the first day, when the masses took (the prison) over, we effectively became the leadership of that strike. It lasted 3½ days with 98 percent participation—Black, white, and Chicano. From that strike I spent two months in the hole.

WW: What were the demands of the strike?
WC: What we did was to put the demands that were made by the prisoners in a much broader political vein and generally outline who were the people in prison.

Our perspective was that most of the people in prison are political prisoners, that the common denominator of prisoners is that they are poor and that they come from

the most exploited and oppressed class in American society.

What we asked for specifically was uncensored mail and literature privileges; the right to be in communication with revolutionary organizations, because these were the organizations that would begin to relate to prisoners in a real way; a curriculum that would place history in the context of our vision of ourselves as an oppressed nation in America.

We also wished to be the definers of the agenda of our own rehabilitation and demanded that programs should be geared to the outside. We also said that we should have the right to work toward freedom of political prisoners as well as the right to defend prisoners in the prison. And last, we demanded to control the job situation in terms of minimum wages, the right to form unions, and work with labor inside and outside the prisons.

WW: What is your perspective for future work around the prisons?

WC: Well, we hope to be involved in the prison struggle from the outside. We are in the process of initiating a suit that will involve people on the outside and inside. We see this not as a reform tactic, but as a means of involving prisoners broadly in the larger revolutionary struggle in the communities. It will involve the economic conditions in the prisons and will have a lot to do with prison labor. So far, we have about 400 plaintiffs.

In terms of what we see are the prospects for building broadly in the society, we hope to help empower prisoners and ultimately to abolish prisons. One thing we have in mind, those of us who worked together in Texarkana and other prisons, is what we call in New Orleans the center for prisoners and GIs. We see both involved in the same struggle, both being results of imperialism in the Black community.

The fundamental question is that prisoners are workers and very severely exploited workers. The only way to end that exploitation is through the mass action of prisoners, with support from groups on the outside who see the necessity of the people who produce everything controlling the institutions of production and distributing that production equitably.

Camp McCoy 3 sentenced

MADISON, Wisc., March 28—Three anti-war GIs, organizers for the American Servicemen's Union (ASU), were sentenced in federal court here today to terms of 18 months each on charges of destruction of government property and attempted arson.

Seventy-five demonstrators rallied outside the courthouse and then packed the courtroom in support of Tom Chase, Steve Geden, and Danny Krebs, who were immediately taken into custody.

The Camp McCoy 3 originally faced 35 years each on charges of bombing and conspiracy, and today they faced a possible 2½-year sentence on the reduced charges. The much reduced sentence is the result of more than two years of vigorous support organized by the Camp McCoy 3 Defense Committee.

The U.S. government spent tens of thousands of dollars in its efforts to jail these ASU brothers. When then-Attorney General John Mitchell announced the in-

dictments during the Laotian invasion in 1970, he hoped to scare other GIs from organizing with the ASU to fight their own oppression and to stop the war from within the military.

This effort failed! GIs around the world contributed money and risked stockade time for distributing "illegal" brochures about the frameup in their barracks.

The Camp McCoy 3 never bombed anything. But the ASU poses a far greater threat to the military and its illegal wars than any amount of explosives. If Nixon orders GIs to Palestine to defend Rockefeller's oil wells, what will he do when GIs take a vote and decide not to go? That's what the government and their big business backers fear the most—and that's why the Camp McCoy 3 were sentenced to 18 months.

The perpetrators of the most vicious bombing in the history of war have no right to jail anyone. The only fair sentence for the Camp McCoy 3 is no sentence at all!

Add counterfeiting to U.S. crimes against Vietnam

But that didn't work either!

seems to have gone haywire!

Now, the U.S. hasn't seen its rail lines, power plants, factories, schools, and hospitals destroyed by wave after wave of enemy planes. The Vietnamese haven't dumped billions of counterfeit bills on farms in California and Virginia.

And yet the U.S. dollar has plunged in value the last few months. Meat, bread, and vegetables are soaking up most workers' paychecks.

Why has the war damaged the U.S. economy, while every effort by U.S. psychological warfare experts to trigger spiraling inflation in North Vietnam has failed?

The answer lies in the class nature of the two social systems.

North Vietnam has a planned economy under the direction of a workers' party. While many goods are still sold on the market for money, and paper bills are thus a measure of the circulation of commodities,

the market is not the basic mechanism of the economy. (Under communism, the market will be abolished completely, and goods will be distributed according to need. But this will mark a higher stage of world social development than is possible at present.)

When the U.S. floods the DRV with counterfeit money, it is tampering with the market and the flow of currency. But this doesn't basically alter the economic plan which is the determining factor in Vietnamese production.

There is another reason, of course, why this U.S. tactic hasn't even had that much effect on the market itself. The North Vietnamese people have great confidence in their collective ability to defeat poverty, disease, and ignorance by building a free and socialist Vietnam. They have rejected selfishness for cooperation. They can see the hook in the bait, and when they find these bundles of bills, they turn them over to the

local authorities. This is just another measure of their high morale and of their voluntary allegiance to the party and the state in the DRV.

But what about the U.S.? What is happening here?

This country operates according to the "free" market. The "freedom" to compete is these days limited almost entirely to gigantic multibillion-dollar corporations, but the mechanism of the market still basically determines how much goods will be produced. There is no economic plan for society as a whole. If there are profits to be made, industry will boom. If the big companies can't produce and sell at a profit, they close down or look elsewhere for markets.

For many reasons, the war with little Vietnam has brought crisis to the gigantic U.S. complex of industry and finance (see article, p. 6).

If our economy were socialist like Vietnam's, we could look forward to the end of the war as a time to rebuild all the things that were destroyed, as a time when all the things that make life more comfortable and enjoyable could finally be had by all.

Instead, we face the capitalist dilemma of war or depression.

Isn't this another overpowering reason why we have to kick out the war criminals and tycoons who run our lives and build a workers' world?

Paper bills floated down from the sky. They were dropped by the planes that so often came with bombs, killing so many loved ones and causing such awful misery.

Farmers in the fields, workers in the streets, all picked up the newly printed money and read the attached message from the U.S. Information Agency (USIA):

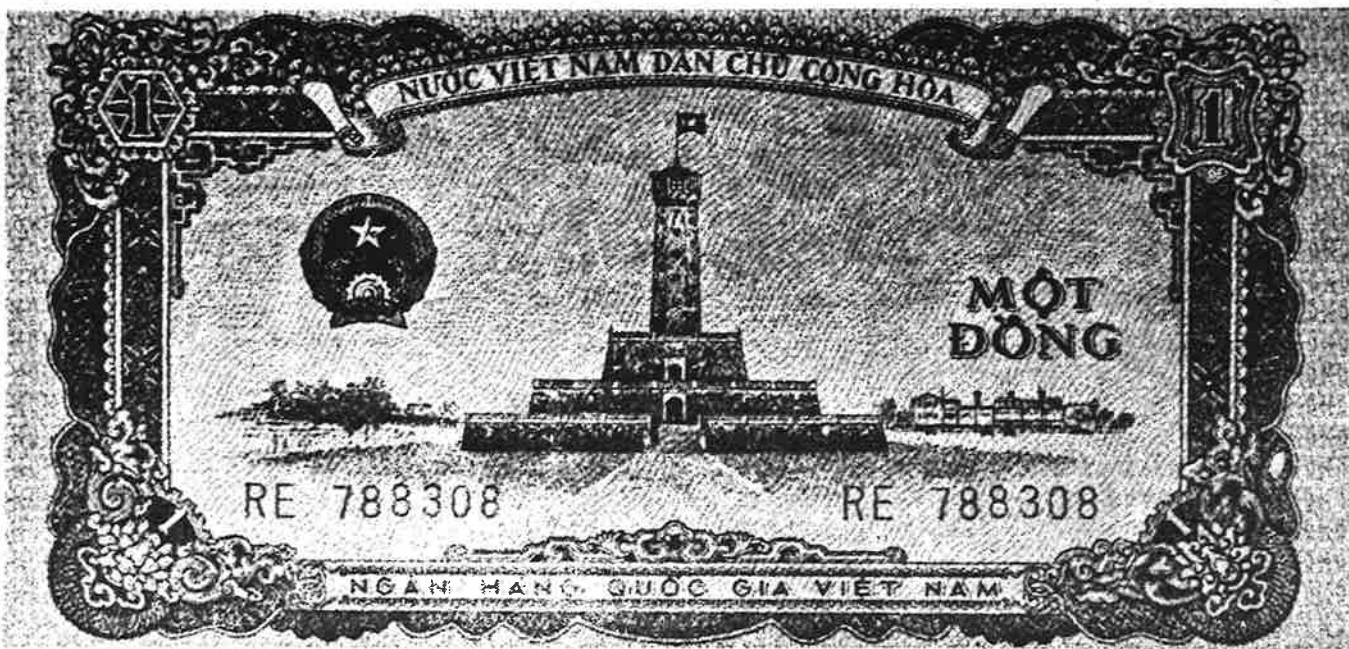
"... The Party is wasting your money in a hopeless, endless war. Money you have saved will soon become worthless."

The people of North Vietnam took the fraudulent notes to the local authorities.

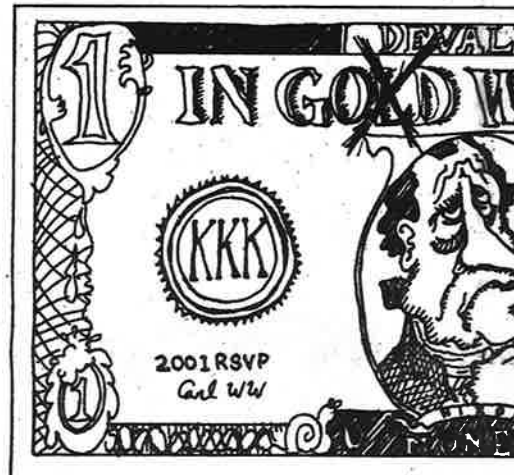
The USIA has finally had to admit that its plan to subvert the North Vietnamese economy with counterfeit dong (the DRV unit of currency) was a dismal failure. Even though it bombed North Vietnam with 60 million dongs between 1965 and October 1972, this massive attempt at economic and psychological warfare fared no better than the mining of the harbors, the B-52 bombing of the populous cities, and other direct military measures.

The Vietnamese people have remained united and determined to defend their independence from imperialism.

But a very curious thing has happened. While North Vietnam's economy seems to have remained strong, the U.S. economy



Sixty million phony dong (1.) failed to undermine North Vietnam's currency. But U.S. dollar is sick as a result of the war.



Restaurant boss foiled as waitress, union join forces

By MARINA VERKUIL

Thanks to the union, there's one less restaurant boss who thinks he can hand down unlimited abuse to waitresses and kitchen workers.

I am a waitress and a recently instated member of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union, Local 11. I worked in a coffee shop in the garment center of New York City.

Anyone who works for tips experiences the crudest kind of exploitation that capitalism offers. Waitresses face the additional humiliation of the extreme chauvinist arrogance and contempt of many of their customers, not to mention the bosses.

In addition to directly propositioning the waitresses, the two bosses in this coffee shop continually passed vulgar remarks about our private lives to the customers.

Because most of the waitresses are older women, and the bosses wanted to replace them with younger waitresses, my defiance of their foul mouths was tolerated. All this changed, however, when it became known I had joined the union, unlike most younger women who would rather have the dues money in their pockets than the security of union protection.

Now the bosses treated me with open

hostility. It came to a head when I asked for a day off because I was sick. After making sure I did all of my sidework, the boss took me aside and tried to hand me my pay, telling me that I "bitch too much for the job."

I then informed him that he was out of luck, that he couldn't fire me because I was in the union! The boss was enraged; he was so used to his unchallenged authority.

THE UNION STEPS IN

I called the union and told all the other waitresses and the kitchen workers, who are mostly low-paid Black and Latin men, what was going on. That afternoon the union rep came to the store.

The kitchen workers, who were not yet in the union, were very militant and excited about a confrontation with the bosses. They knew this wasn't just an individual fight between me and the bosses, but rather a direct challenge to the willingness of the union to defend its members.

While the workers listened, the union rep informed the bosses that if they fired me they would have a picket line to deal with the next day. It was resolved that I would have a day off and return to work the next day. This in itself was a victory, and a number of the

kitchen workers announced their intention to join the union.

THE BOSS FAILS TO FORCE ME TO QUIT OUTRIGHT

When I returned to work, I found that the boss had hired another waitress, making smaller stations for all the waitresses. And he had instructed the hostess not to give me any customers.

Instead of walking out as he expected me to do, I called the union in the middle of lunch and explained what was happening. The union rep advised me to sit tight until he came in the next day.

When the union rep came, he threatened to take the bosses before the Labor Relations Board for unfair labor practices. Then the bosses offered to pay me \$70 severance pay if I would leave that day.

The other workers were excited, because severance pay is unheard of in restaurant work—and they knew without the union I would have been out on the street with no job and no money.

By the end of the day, the union had found me another job and I accepted the \$70, knowing that a victory had been won. Perhaps nobody knew this more than the boss who snarled at the union rep, "I'll never forget this!"

The union rep answered, "I hope you will remember it the next time you decide to fight the union!"

Through this struggle the workers have gained the confidence that they can make demands on the bosses and win certain elementary improvements in their working conditions.

Oppressed face needs "psychosurgery"

By BOB McCUBBIN

Just over a year ago, an article appeared in *Workers World* exposing the secret plan of California prison officials to open a new kind of "Adjustment Center" for rebellious prisoners. Information gathered by Ned Opton of the Bay Area Medical Committee for Human Rights showed clearly that a new facility at the Vacaville Prison, halfway between San Francisco and Sacramento, was being readied as a diagnostic center for psychosurgery. According to one report, three prisoners had already undergone brain operations there before the story broke.

In an "off-the-record" discussion, Dr. Bach-y-Rita, a psychiatrist employed at Vacaville by the California Department of Corrections (CDC), revealed that he planned to use the facility to "treat" prisoners who were "violence-prone." He said that drug "therapy" would be the first stage of treatment. If that failed, electrodes would be implanted in the prisoner's brain.

That the Vacaville Center was not the creation of a lone Nazified doctor was made clear by a purloined letter written by none other than the Director of the CDC, Raymond K. Procnier. The letter's subject matter was: "Proposal for the Neurosurgical Treatment of Violent In-

White racism and the "quota" system

The question of "quotas" for Black people, particularly for Black workers to get better-paying jobs, came up again for the thousand-and-first time last month.

What made it more noteworthy than the other thousand times was that it was written into the "Statement on Civil Rights"—an official resolution of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The statement said in part:

"We have seen in the past few years . . . a series of unsound panaceas. . . . They include 'Black capitalism,' 'community control,' the 'Philadelphia Plan' and other gimmicks based on simplistic racial quotas."

Just what is wrong with the "quotas" these flaccid bureaucrats are so indignantly aroused about? What is so much of a "panacea" about them? What is so "unsound" and "simplistic"?

And even more to the point in this case, what is so harmful to the interests of organized labor in these "quotas"—leaving aside the interests of a handful of bureaucratic time-servers?

In a city where 30 percent of the

population is Black or Black and Latin—and there are many such cities—the workers in the higher-paid construction jobs ought to be at least 30 percent Black or Black and Latin.

If that is a "quota," then we cheerfully plead guilty to being one hundred percent in favor of a "quota"!

But "quotas" are supposed to be inherently bad. Why?

In some European countries, notably pre-war Germany, there used to be a formal, legal, vicious "quota" directed against the Jewish people.

This quota sharply limited the number of Jews who could go to college, or could become school teachers or physicians, etc., etc.

Naturally, we would have been against such a quota at that time, because it was designed to restrict and oppress an already restricted and oppressed people.

But the "quota" in question is designed not to restrict, but to expand employment opportunities for an oppressed people. What is so wrong about that?

Why do some people muddle things up by using the word "quota" in the first place?

The worst racists and the dupes of the worst racists use this word "quota" to describe the hiring of unemployed Black workers. But they know very well that Hitler used the word to justify putting Jewish workers onto the scrap heap—and worse.

So they must be using the word purposely to create a feeling that there is something fascistic and hateful about creating more jobs for Black people.

Generally speaking, we should refuse to use a word so loaded with sorrow and repression for any nationality. But we must also expose the hypocrisy, the cant, and, above all, the repressive white racism involved in the antilabor opposition to the Black "quota."

assault, it will certainly do so with reduced capabilities.

Dr. Peter R. Breggin, a doctor who has been fighting the use of psychosurgery, has made public a detailed exposé of the resurgence of psychosurgical mutilation. He explains the psychosurgical technique thus: "Again and again we find this phenomenon—that the psychosurgeon picks out the symptom that he wants to focus upon, then destroys the brain's overall capacity to respond emotionally, in order to 'cure' the symptom which he focused upon, completely neglecting that he has simply subdued the entire human being."

DESTROYS IMPULSE TO REBEL

Breggin likens the effect of brain surgery to an organic brain syndrome—a sign of generalized damage to the whole brain. It is characterized by disorientation, apathy, silliness, and inability to become emotionally aroused about anything. Creativity is wiped out and the person sometimes comes to resemble a backward mental patient.

But this is really only the lesser half of the crime. The February 1973 issue of *Ebony Magazine* centers on the political motive in an article entitled "Brain Surgery to Control Behavior." The article points out that you will look in vain through all the medical literature to find even one case of a policeman or a boss suffering from "destructive behavior," "aggressiveness," or "irrational rage" who has had his brain cut up. The victims are inevitably poor and the psychosurgeon's real motive is to burn out or cut out of the brain the impulse to rebel and make the victim into a docile

Black workers say "no" to Detroit Edison's racism

By CHRIS FRY

DETROIT, March 16—The Association for the Betterment of Black Edison Employees (ABBEE) is suing the Detroit Edison Company for its racism against Black Edison workers. It is also suing Local 223 of the Utility Workers Union of America and Local 17 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for their complicity with Edison's racism in hiring and job upgrading.

The trial of Edison in federal court here has been going on for several weeks now and has reviewed a history of discrimination by the Edison company that spans three decades. Even the federal government has been forced to join the suit against Edison.

Detroit Edison is the monopoly that supplies the electrical power to the entire Detroit area. It has \$5 billion in assets and a board of directors loaded with bankers and business executives. The outcome of this suit by Black Edison workers will have an impact on the struggle by Black workers all over the Detroit area.

Representatives of ABBEE point out that Edison employs 10,500 workers, but only 832 are Black. (This is 9 percent, in a city where half the population is Black.) There are no Black workers at all in 28 higher-paying departments. Black workers are "locked into" the lower-paying menial jobs as janitors, car washers, elevator operators, and coal shovelers. Many Black workers at Edison have two or three years of college or several years at skilled-trade schools, yet they end up as janitors at Edison for years, sometimes decades.

THE DOT SYSTEM

Testimony from the trial has shown just how Edison keeps Blacks out. An executive from the personnel department explained the company's "dot system." When a Black person applies for a job, a special mark is put on the application. The interviewer, always white, writes down "comments" on

zombie, easily managed and never causing any "trouble."

Psychosurgery was outlawed in the Soviet Union in 1950. In the capitalist world, however, more than 100,000 people have been subjected to various forms of psychosurgery and, according to Dr. Breggin, its use, which began to decline in the late 1950s, is becoming very widespread again.

WHO ARE THE VICTIMS?

Against whom is psychosurgery used? Breggin and the author of the *Ebony* article describe a number of individual cases gleaned from reports in medical journals and other sources. There is, for example, the case of the housewife who was "promiscuous," ran away from home, and was, on occasion, suicidal. After a lobotomy she was no longer promiscuous and no longer ran away. A cure? Yes, according to the doctor.

A homosexual was cured of his "deviation" by brain surgery. According to the psychosurgeon involved, "Potency was weakened, but preserved. . . . The aberrant sexuality of this patient was considerably suppressed without serious side effects." In three other cases involving gay men, the operation produced "a distinct and sustained reduction in the level of sexual drive." Better no sex than a form that the good doctor doesn't approve of. A Black male, age 28, was unemployed. He and his wife were forced to try to get along on her meager earnings. He was described as insecure, suspicious, moody, and explosive. He had beaten his wife a number of times

(Continued on page 14)

the personality part of the applications. But these comments, the records revealed, are racist slurs. The applications are then sent to an all-white personnel department for approval.

Edison's racist policies don't stop there. Many retired Black Edison workers have come forward to testify at the trial. One retiree was hired in 1947. The boss told him to be a janitor "only temporarily," that he would have a chance to bid on another job. He was still a janitor when he retired in 1967.

Another Black worker was hired in the early fifties. He went to night school in 1956-57 to become an electrician and received a license from the city as a journeyman electrician. He put in 19 bids for other jobs, mostly electrician jobs. All of them were



denied until 1969, when all of a sudden Edison decided he was finally qualified to be an electrician.

Seniority lists and pay scales have been brought in as evidence, showing the total racist discrimination used against Black workers at Edison. Since seniority is based on departments, very few Black workers have been able to transfer out of the janitor department.

The record of the two unions supposedly representing the Edison workers has been shameful. The union misleaders, also on trial, boast of the fact that there hasn't been a grievance filed against Edison for discrimination in 50 years! Several Black workers and retirees testified that when they went to the unions to object to the way the company was treating them, the union officials told them nothing could be done.

The ABBEE suit demands that Edison be forced to recruit Black people into its work force until 25 percent of the Edison workers are Black. The suit demands that group or department seniority, which keeps Blacks out of skilled-trades departments, be replaced by companywide seniority. It asks that the tests for promotions, which are mostly irrelevant to the job and are racist in makeup, be suspended. The suit demands that a Black worker be given the right to appeal any denial of a promotion or transfer. It demands compensation of \$10 million for Black workers who have been oppressed by Edison's racism.

ABBEE began its efforts several years ago. At first, Edison tried to scare the leaders of ABBEE into backing down. Interrogation, harassment—these went on constantly. But the Black workers stood up against this and are also demanding compensation for the damage that Edison has done them since they launched this court suit.

ABBEE points out that Edison's racist policies hurt all Edison workers. The hiring system, for example, is biased against whites who have no relatives working at Edison. Many white Edison workers support, or are at least neutral to, the demands by ABBEE.

The suit against Edison will continue, and it will be months until a decision is reached. All workers have a stake in this struggle by the Black Edison workers.



new horror: is on the rise

mates." In it, Procnier disclosed that detailed plans had been drawn up, including plans for funding.

Since the exposure of the Vacaville facility, however, evidence has been accumulating that the use of psychosurgery against oppressed people is becoming widespread. As with prisoners, the use of brain operations against Blacks, women, homosexuals, and other oppressed people is politically motivated, though the explanation in each individual case is couched in psychiatric jargon. It might be said, for example, that the "patient" suffers from "destructive behavior," "aggressiveness," or "irrational rage." The destruction of specific areas of the brain by surgical means "cures" the patient of these "problems."

In reality, however, psychosurgery is criminal in two important ways. First, in the absence of demonstrable brain disease, the destruction of any brain tissue, by either severing, removal, or other techniques, is a gross assault upon the body's most complicated organ. Yet psychosurgeons operate on the basis of behavior they don't like, not brain disease. It is very much equivalent to smashing the interior of a complicated electronic device with a hammer. If the instrument continues to work at all after the

Students defy Greek fascist junta

Greek committee asks support from U.S. left

By BOB DOBROW

Defying the iron fist of the U.S.-sponsored Greek junta, over 88 students occupied the Law School at Athens University last week, demanding a greater say in their own education and an end to the oppressive conditions.

For over three months now, student activists in Greece have rekindled the flames of struggle by shutting down all the major universities in Greece. What makes this activity even more impressive and reveals the utter bankruptcy of the Greek regime is that students are carefully screened for their political background and sympathies before admission to the university.

One of the most recent decrees of the government is Law No. 1347, which empowers the government to draft students into the army, thereby ending the student deferment. It is this edict in particular that has provoked more and more protests. The regime has also used the edict as an excuse for even greater police repression.

In the latest events at Athens University on March 20, police were especially savage in busting up the demonstration. They invaded the college, clubs swinging, and proceeded to crack heads at random. One woman suffered a brain concussion. According to a spokesperson from Demokratia, a progressive antidictatorial committee of Greeks and Americans active in this country, over 100 students and sympathizers on the streets were arrested and many people were seriously wounded. Also, 12 police were injured in the street fighting that ensued.

The law, physics, philosophy, and medical students who occupied the upper floors of the Athens law school chanted slogans of resistance. Many were directed against the United States, whose fleets and military aid in the Mediterranean stand as security for the fascist government. They spread a large banner outside the school proclaiming, "Out with the Americans!"

April 21 will mark the sixth year of the fascist junta. Indications are that the spark of popular resistance generated by the students will spread to the mass of the population and rekindle a fighting movement that will throw out the present regime and its U.S. masters.



Students on roof of University of Athens law school give V-sign as police storm building.



Manhattan demonstration in support of Greek liberation struggle.

NEW YORK, March 17—Over 100 people came together tonight at New York University's Loeb Student Center to commemorate the 1821 Greek Independence Struggle—one in a long history of battles by the Greek people against foreign oppression. Several hours of Greek music, dancing, food, and poetry, in addition to a political report, made up the evening. The event was sponsored by the Greek anti-dictatorial committee, Demokratia, in order to gather support and funds to further the struggle against the fascist regime of Colonel Papadopoulos in Greece.

A talk given by a leading member of Demokratia during the dance-meeting explained the twofold purpose of the evening's activities. The audience was urged not only to note an historical event in the fight for Greek national independence, but to support the continuation of that struggle, especially at this critical time when there is an upsurge in the student movement in Greece.

However, it could be seen that those words were not heeded by many American progressive organizations who should be supporting Greek antifascists. Most noticeably by their absence, in view of their former words of support, were the American CP and the Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL).

According to Dave Axel, speaking for a group of members of Youth Against War & Fascism who attended the function, "It is unfortunate that, after Demokratia worked so hard for many weeks to build this event, so few organizations on the American left sent any people.

"We recognize that political differences between groups exist. But the struggle of the Greek people to free their homeland from the fascist military dictatorship imposed on them and controlled by U.S. big business is really a struggle for self-determination against American imperialism. In such a struggle it is the obligation of all American progressives to put aside their differences, recognize the right of Greek people here to build and maintain independent organizations for the liberation of their country, and offer all possible support with no-strings attached."

The address of Demokratia is 346 West 20 St., New York, N.Y. 10011.

Arabs, Jews defy Israeli court, sing 'International'

NEW YORK, March 27—For the first time in Israel's 25-year history, Israeli Jews have been accused of banding together with Arabs out of ideological motives to aid the Arab struggle. Today, the Israeli courts handed two Jews and three Israeli Arabs sentences for treason ranging from 10 to 17 years. After sentencing, all five men sang the "International," the anthem of the world communist struggle.

Much to the embarrassment of the Israeli ruling class, these brave revolutionaries have exposed once and for all that Israel is not a homeland for the Jewish people, but that the U.S.-backed Israeli government oppresses the Jewish masses as well as the Arabs.

These men have said that their ideology is to overthrow the Zionist regime by armed struggle. Some had gone to Syria to be trained in the use of weapons and explosives. Ehud Adiv, a former paratrooper of Jewish descent who received a 17-year sentence, said he acted for the good of the "majority of mankind, the Jewish people, and the Arabs."

Daoud Turki, an Arab, also sentenced to 17 years, said, "I must be loyal to the Jewish nation, but asking me to be loyal to the regime that oppresses me is like asking a Jew who lived in Nazi Germany and who

was murdered by the Nazis to be loyal to them."

Fifteen-year prison terms were imposed on Subhi Naarani and Anis Karawi, both Arabs. Dan Vered, a Jew, was sentenced to ten years. A 2-year sentence was given to Simon Haddad, an Arab who pleaded guilty to lesser charges earlier in the trial.

In spite of Israeli attempts to divide Jews and Arabs living in Israel, the actions of these revolutionary brothers forecast the potential for Israeli workers, particularly Sephardic Jews and Arabs, to unite on a class basis. The international socialist movement, as well as the progressive Arab governments, sees the necessity of uniting Jews and Arabs on an ideological basis. The aim of the Palestinian struggle is to build a nonsecular, democratic socialist state of Palestine, where Arab and Jew will have equality and where the oppressive influence of U.S. imperialism will be ended.

The progressive Arab governments are also anxious that the struggle against Israel not be interpreted as a campaign against Jewish People.

Iraq, for example, has been taking measures to insure civil liberties for Iraqi Jews. Recently, a law was passed making all Jewish holidays legal national holidays.

Prison threatens Pancho Cruz with lobotomy

NEW YORK, March 27—Governor Rockefeller and state corrections head Oswald are taking steps to have prisoner Pancho Cruz lobotomized in retaliation for his political activity within Comstock Prison.

Incarcerated in 1970 on trumped-up bombing charges, Brother Pancho has recently filed a class suit on behalf of all Puerto Rican prisoners against the discrimination and racism that Puerto Rican prisoners are subjected to.

Last week, Brother Pancho was notified that he had been nominated for transfer to Adirondacks Corrective Treatment Center in Dannemora, New York, where prisoners "not capable of rehabilitation" are forced to take drugs or are lobotomized. What do they mean by "rehabilitation" of a Puerto Rican revolutionary, fighting for the liberation of his country? To Rockefeller and Oswald, Pancho Cruz will be "rehabilitated" only when he docilely accepts U.S. imperialism!

In response, Brother Pancho's attorney, Mark Amsterdam, has written to Oswald. This letter charges the Corrections Department with attempting to punish Brother Pancho for his political activism by this transfer. Oswald knows full well that Brother Pancho is a confirmed political and will not be "rehabilitated" by any program.

The transfer is also seen as an attempt

to isolate Brother Pancho from his family, from the Pancho Cruz Defense Committee, from the community, and from the outside medical attention that Brother Pancho has had to fight to receive. Due to the negligence of prison doctors, Brother Pancho has gone blind in one eye. After a long fight, Oswald was forced to give in to the demand that a private doctor be permitted to examine Brother Pancho. Now, through this transfer, Oswald is attempting to stop the examination from ever taking place.

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"We want daycare, not welfare!"

Hundreds of parents, children, and daycare workers demonstrate outside 26 Federal Plaza to protest daycare cuts.

New police 'rape unit' no boon for women

By JOYCE BETRIES

Last year 35 percent more rapes were reported to the New York City Police Department than the year before. To save face, the police have created a new, much-publicized Rape Analysis Unit made up entirely of women, to supposedly stop rape. This has been hailed as a breakthrough for women's liberation. Is it?

According to Chief of Detectives Louis Cottell, this new part of the Police Department will "interview sex attack victims, ... attempt to identify rapists and determine when and where they are likely to strike." The theory behind the squad is that the "victims will now be less reticent about discussing intimate details with women investigators than they were with males." Chosen to head the unit is Lt. Julia Tucker, a cop for 11 years, who has ambitions of becoming police commissioner. These women are cops. Whose interests will they represent?

'Operation John'

New York Mayor Lindsay has another new police program that is posing as women's liberation. "Operation John" consists of a woman cop posing as a prostitute, who arrests men who solicit. Certainly prostitution must be stopped, and men must be discouraged from exploiting women by going to prostitutes; however, the cops are trying to tell us that "equally" arresting the men, as well as the women, will end prostitution.

Even according to their own logic, this is just another attempt by the cops to pull the wool over our eyes. In an attempt to humiliate these men, they are taken to the precinct and given a date when they must appear in court to pay a small fine. In contrast, women accused of prostitution often spend as long as a year in jail just awaiting trial because they are unable to afford bail. In keeping with the racism of the police, the only published arrests under "Operation John" were of two men identified as being Black!

If the police are really interested in fighting prostitution, they would be fighting its real causes—the flooding of the oppressed communities with drugs (after all, cops are the biggest pushers), no adequate jobs for women, no on-job benefits, and lack of childcare for poor and oppressed women.

Incidentally, the Minneapolis cops have now started their own "Operation John."

It has been estimated that over 15,000 rapes took place in New York City last year, but only 4,000 were reported. Poor and oppressed women are most vulnerable and have always been the most frequent victims of rape. Why don't they report rapes? Poor and oppressed women don't trust the police.

A poor white, Black, or Latin woman who reports a rape is likely to find she is the "criminal." For example, women on welfare who report rapes of themselves or their children run the risk of having their children taken away from them because they are "unfit mothers."

BLACK MEN PERSECUTED

The police department has consistently used information supplied by women reporting rapes against poor people, especially against Black and Latin men. The fact is cops admit that if the accused rapist is Black, they more vigorously pursue his arrest. If the victim is white, they try even harder. This is true all over the country.

Since 1930, when the first national figures were compiled on rape, 455 men had been executed for rape; 405 of them were Black. Overwhelmingly in these cases, Blacks were executed for raping white women. In no case was a white man executed for raping a Black woman. There is no execution sentence in New York for rape, but the police, with the aid of the courts, use rape as an excuse to persecute nonwhite men.

A neighbor of mine was raped and stabbed. When the cops tried to hold a Black man on the charge, but couldn't for lack of evidence, they took the opportunity to beat him within an inch of his life.

Is this all-women unit any more concerned about poor and oppressed women and men than the rest of the police force? On March 21, Lieutenant Tucker spoke to a crowd of 50 at Pratt Institute about safety precautions, in response to what students referred to as an "atmosphere of fear" around off-campus housing where there were ten alleged rapes this year. Pratt is a predominantly white art school located in a Black community in Brooklyn.

Why is it that these women cops are only concerned with the possible rape of white women? If this is a high-crime area, what about all the Black women and men who are forced, because of poverty, to live here? Has the local 88th Precinct, and the new Rape Analysis Unit, shown any interest in protecting them? Not at all.

This new all-women police unit will not help poor and oppressed women because cops have never been interested in stopping any crimes against the poor.

NEW YORK, March 23—The mounting anger among parents over President Nixon's budget slashes, which are resulting in the loss of daycare facilities for many families, was felt here today when 500 parents and children took over the Human Resources Administration (HRA) building. They held the building for over nine hours while a supporting picket line was set up outside to explain to the public the meaning of this action.

The crisis over daycare in this city has become particularly acute since the government ordered all daycare centers to have parents fill out very detailed and complicated forms about their income. (The government is trying to eliminate almost everyone not on welfare from using daycare facilities.) Most parents and centers in the city are refusing to comply, and, as a result, have been threatened with a cutoff of their funds.

Today's action, called by the Committee for Community Controlled Day Care (a predominately Black organization), spearheaded a march to the HRA building after a picket line of 2,000 people demon-

strated outside the Federal Building at 26 Federal Plaza. The House Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities was holding a public hearing on the phase-out of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Once at the HRA building, the demonstrators demanded to meet with Georgia McMurray, head of the Child Agency of HRA. For several hours McMurray stalled the people, insisting on meeting with a delegation of the demonstrators. However, she was finally forced to give in to the demand to meet with them all.

Before the angry parents and children, McMurray (and her police bodyguard) heard the Committee for Community Controlled Day Care demand that there be no withholding of funds from centers that do not comply. Another demand was that the agency should be accountable to the mothers and fathers and not to the city, state, or federal government.

The protestors remained in the building until after 5 p.m., at which time they were threatened with arrest. However, many stayed anyway, feeling that it was the only way to let people know how serious a need daycare is. At 8:25 p.m., 20 tactical cops entered the building and took the remaining children, women, and men to the precinct. No arrests were made, however.

Today's action is just the most recent among many protests against the vicious cuts in daycare, cuts that will leave many with only one choice—to quit their jobs and go on welfare. As the crisis in daycare deepens, more and bigger actions of this kind are sure to follow.



Large numbers support Fort Worth 5 in march to New York FBI headquarters.

Irish cause gains support here

NEW YORK, March 24—This week, a demonstration in New York City and a militant struggle in Albany, N.Y., marked support for the Fort Worth 5 and the struggle for the liberation of Northern Ireland.

The Fort Worth 5 are five Irish-Americans, who last May were taken thousands of miles from their homes in New York to jail in Fort Worth, Texas, for refusing to answer grand jury questions about groups and individuals who support Irish freedom. They have not been charged with any crime, yet they can be held without bail for 18 months. They face the possibility of remaining in jail until they answer Nixon's questions.

In New York City on March 24, a demonstration was called by the Irish Defense Committee on behalf of these five imprisoned Irish-Americans. Several hundred people gathered at Columbus Circle and marched to the New York FBI headquarters.

On March 17 in Albany, a car bearing a banner reading "Democracy for Irish People, not British Imperial rule; Democracy for the American People, not Nixon" was denied entry in the St. Patrick's Day parade. Inside the car were two members of the Irish Republican Socialist Club (Official) and a member of the Center for United Labor Action.

When the car followed behind the parade, cops forced it to the side of the road, and the riders were made to stand with their hands on the car while police car after police car arrived. A crowd gathered, however,

and its support for the protestors forced the police to release the three. As they picked up their banner and walked to the sidewalk, the bystanders broke into applause.

NIXON BACKS REPRESSION IN IRELAND

While attempting to repress Irish-Americans at home, the U.S. government is at the same time collaborating with England to crush the struggle in the north of Ireland. The U.S. is the gunrunner for the British armed forces in northern Ireland. American taxpayers' money is being used to supply both heavy and light equipment—including the infamous rubber bullets and gas grenades used against the people there. At Camp LeJeune, North Carolina, British troops are being trained in methods of repression to be used in northern Ireland.

The Nixon administration is even transporting British troops directly into the north of Ireland. The CIA has been exposed as arming and training the notorious Orange fascist gangs, which work as assassination teams against the oppressed Irish masses and especially against the leaders of the anti-British forces. Clearly, the U.S. capitalist class is as afraid of the liberation struggle in Ireland as it is of those in Vietnam, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Latin America.

The two militant activities this week indicate that many Irish-Americans, as well as Americans of all national backgrounds, are less willing to put up with Nixon's illegal attempts to jail activists who work for the cause of Irish freedom.



Argentinian student is seized by police in city of Tucuman.

Peronist elected; Lanusse, oligarchs still in power

By P. MEISNER

The solid victory of the Peronists in the March 11 presidential elections may have ignited a new political crisis in Argentina. The present military regime is controlled by an ultra-reactionary clique of generals loyal to U.S. imperialism and the local oligarchy. But the Peronist candidate, Dr. Hector Campora, captured 49 percent of the vote and was declared the winner by all of the contending political forces.

Despite Peron's promise of "class peace," no doubt significant clashes between the masses and the unyielding rightist generals, who still control Argentina, are inevitable. The top Peronist leaders reached an understanding with General Alejandro Lanusse, the present dictator of Argentina, in what was called the Great National Accord. This agreement allows the military to retain much of its political and economic power under the new Peronist government. Just after the election victory, Peron said: "I have faith, more than many believe, in the armed forces, for they are the ones who in the main obliged these elections to be held."

The pro-imperialist generals have, at the present time, some influence or control in 40 percent of Argentina's industries—such as armaments, steel, light metals, petroleum, shipbuilding, airlines, railroads, etc. Since Peron's overthrow in 1955, the reactionary generals have invited Wall Street to regain its foothold in many of these industries, most of which had been nationalized under Peron.

The turn back to imperialism has led to a tremendous deterioration in the standard of living of most Argentinian workers. The rate of inflation under the Lanusse dictatorship was a staggering 64 percent in 1972. But the U.S. imperialist manipulation of Argentina's economy contributed no small part to Argentina's spiraling inflation rate. Recently, the U.S.-dominated International Monetary Fund refused to make good on a loan to the Argentine dictators, unless they agreed to raise the nation's railroad fares by 40 percent.

The political programs of the largest political parties participating in the elections were of no real significance. The main issue was whether or not the reactionary military would continue to rule outright. This is the issue that brought the mass of two million workers in the General Labor Confederation to vote for the Peronist candidate.

But when the workers voted for the

Peronists, they did not vote for the Great National Accord. Campora's victory cannot bring "class peace" by carrying out this agreement. In fact, he can only thereby bring mass disillusionment with the fraudulent electoral process. The brutal dictatorship of Lanusse will hold the rotten agreement over Campora whenever he so much as tries to do something that is in the interests of the people, thereby threatening the interests of the pro-imperialist oligarchy and military of Argentina.

-U.S. devaluation

(Continued from page 6)

so painfully obvious); each product partakes of the labor of thousands of workers. But the socialized character of production is in irreconcilable conflict with the private appropriation by the individual capitalists of the fruits of the workers' labor.

TRADE WARS LEAD TO REAL WARS

Inevitably, currency manipulation and trade wars among the imperialist powers have become the order of the day. That is what we are now witnessing within the international arena. The agreement reached last week by the European and Japanese imperialists is merely a temporary stopgap measure and can in no way be regarded as a lasting solution. Ultimately, the intensity of the currency maneuvers and trade wars will lead to a realignment of world powers with a view to a forcible solution of the problem by imperialist wars.

The imperialist rivalry among the U.S., Western Europe, and Japan is becoming more intense day by day. To overcome this, the U.S. ruling class is using everything in its political, economic, and diplomatic armor, and that by no means precludes armed threats. This inter-imperialist rivalry has been kept within bounds by the existence of the USSR and People's China as well as the revolutionary movements of the people struggling for liberation.

The European and Japanese capitalists are plagued by the same problems as the U.S., although they come out in an opposite form. Their share of the world market has greatly increased—but their productive

-U.S. and Panama

(Continued from page 16)

perialist exploitation in Latin America. Panama is also dominated by U.S. monopolies, as are the other "banana" republics in Central America. The giant U.S. corporations have been able to extract millions of dollars in superprofits out of Panama—with more than 80 percent of Panama's imports coming from the U.S. This is on top of the robbery of the Panama Canal itself. (From 1914 to 1958, the Canal earned \$42,500 million in tolls, while the U.S. paid out only \$20 million in annuities to the Panamanian government.)

That Yankee imperialism is the exploiter not only of the Panama Canal Zone but of all of Latin America was clearly formulated in a front-page editorial of the Panamanian newspaper, *La Estrella de Panama* (The Star of Panama), on January 29. The following excerpts are well worth quoting:

"The old colonial system has been replaced by an expansion in the continent of

a capitalistic and imperialistic superpower: the United States of America. Its predominant position has gone through different stages, and we are subjected to the last of these today, with the spread of large U.S. corporations in Latin America.

"These companies have imposed new styles of organization, production, and marketing, with patterns of planning, massive publicity, competition, and internal control of the dependent economies. Most of the time they have achieved their objectives through the corruption of the local oligarchies.

"This trend implies total imperialism different from that of past decades which limited itself to obtaining contracts and concessions, such as the infamous 1903 treaty imposed on Panama.

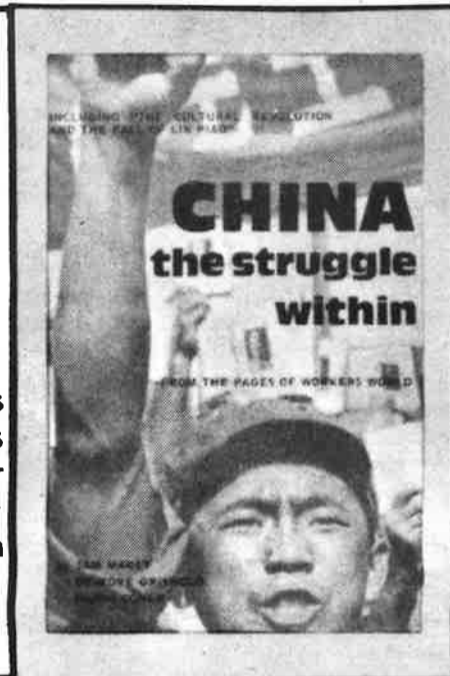
"The specific nature of total imperialism is the fact that it organizes foreign domination from the inside and at all social levels, from birth control, communications, and massive consumption, to the strict structures of education, massive transplantation of technology and social instruction, modernization of infrastructures and superstructures, capital or financing facilities, control of internal politics, etc."

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This pamphlet consists of articles that have appeared in the pages of *Workers World* newspaper over the last 13 years, most written by Sam Marcy, Chairman of Workers World Party.

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machinery has increased at an even greater pace. Much of their technological apparatus has been overhauled and modernized. But because they, like the U.S., are encumbered by a social system which is interested in the development of the productive forces and technology only for the sake of profit, and not for the common good of the people, they face the same dilemma as the U.S.

The Nixon administration as well as its predecessors have long been anticipating this situation. There may be brief periods of peace and truces of all kinds, but the uncontrolled growth of the productive forces, which burst across national borders long ago, makes imperialist wars inevitable.

WARS ALTERNATE WITH DEPRESSIONS

What if inter-imperialist war is momentarily ruled out, because it is too risky for the capitalists or because revolutionary developments in the working class and in the underdeveloped countries make it impossible to go from one war to another without there being some interval of peace? The capitalist "solution" is to slide into a major economic catastrophe on the magnitude of the one that took place in October 1929—the great crash.

The bourgeois economists, their money managers, and specialists in trade and various aspects of the economy constantly reassure the public that they have learned how to "rein in the economy," to control it, to so manage it that no real catastrophe of the magnitude of the thirties is possible.

It is true that a crisis of the magnitude of the thirties has not taken place since October 1929. But there have been numerous smaller depressions. However, the bourgeois economists do not explain the real reason why a giant collapse has not taken place since the thirties. All their learned treatises are devoted to illustrating

the value and virtue of the artificial economic controls. They claim that the various tools which the capitalist government has at its command have averted a giant collapse and make it possible for them to regulate the economy. (How well they succeed can be seen by the galloping rise in food prices, the continued wage freeze, and the virtual disaster cuts in social services.)

An objective and dispassionate examination of the period from 1930 to 1973 will show that, in each case, it has not been the artificial economic measures taken by the capitalist government which have averted a giant collapse. It is, instead, the influence of militarism on the economy and the prosecution of imperialist wars and counterrevolutionary expeditions.

ROOSEVELT'S ECONOMIC REFORMS

The collapse of October 1929 lasted all the way up to 1934 when Roosevelt took over the helm. He was generally credited with having reversed the economic trend in the country by undertaking new economic stratagems and introducing some progressive reforms (which he was obliged to carry out as the result of the tremendous upsurge of the working class).

But the years of revival, which began around 1934, abruptly ended with another crash in 1937 which completely exposed the makeshift character of bourgeois reformism "at its best."

The crash in 1937 showed that all the economic devices set up by the Roosevelt administration to control the capitalist economy failed. What saved the Roosevelt administration was not a new capitalist economic scheme, but a major unprecedented effort to build up the arms industry and prepare for war. From 1938 to the end of World War II, there was capitalist stability, but only because of the war.

When the war ended, there were a

Police murder Chicano in Denver

The following statement was handed out in New York City by El Centro Chicano.

DENVER, March 17—At approximately 12:30 a.m. today, a 20-year-old Chicano youth, Luis Martinez, was shot and killed by a policeman in this city. Three other Chicanos were shot and 36 were arrested. Four officers were also shot and two units of apartments demolished by police explosive charges.

The incident began when two policemen parked across the street from the Downing Terraces, property that is owned by Escuela Tlateloco and the Crusade for Justice Organization of Denver. They were seen observing a party in progress. A young man approached the policemen to find out why they were there. He was immediately arrested for jaywalking. As another Chicano

youth approached to inquire as to why the man was being detained, an officer named Snider jumped from the car and tried to grab Luis Martinez, who was a choreographer for the Crusade's Ballet Chicano dance group. Another police officer immediately called for reinforcements.

Witnesses say that Luis was last seen backing away from Snider saying, "Leave me alone, I don't want any hassle." Several shots were then heard but Martinez and Snider were not in view. Scores of well-armed police arrived on the scene, immediately leading to speculation that this was a planned attack by the police force. They began shooting at innocent bystanders who were drawn to the scene by the commotion. In the confusion, two other officers were shot, most probably by fellow officers.

In one apartment unit where police

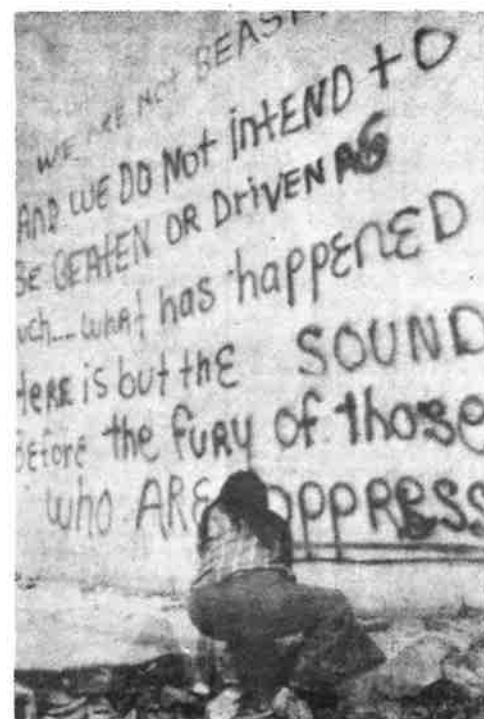
claimed they received sniper fire (though later no evidence of snipers could be found) they responded with a massive volley from firearms and what was apparently a rifle-launched grenade. Mario Vasquez, a math teacher at Escuela Tlateloco, was found wounded in the rubble. Officer Snider was hospitalized with three bullet wounds, allegedly sustained from Luis Martinez. Martinez' body was later found nearby but there was no gun in his possession. Police deny the use of explosives and claim that Mr. Vasquez set off 26 sticks of dynamite in his own apartment. Before a scientific examination, called for by "Corky" Gonzalez, could be made by an independent investigator, the police called in a wrecking crane which tore apart the bombed-out units.

The Associated Press reported that

Police Chief Art Dill said policemen confiscated at least 30 weapons. Many of the weapons were apparently only props used by the Ballet Chicano de Aztlan and lacked firing mechanisms.

Denver has been the scene of seven major anti-police rebellions in the barrios in the past four years, including two major armed confrontations. Yet Chief Dill still has the nerve to claim that the Police Department has good relations with the Chicano Community. He stated that the responsibility for this incident lies with "irresponsible individuals and militants." In the two days following this incident, seven bombings have been reported. Tension remains high. The Crusade for Justice and its members are being constantly watched. The Crusade now has undisclosed witnesses and evidence that Luis Martinez was killed in cold blood!

For further information contact: El Centro Chicano de Nueva York, c/o St. Marks in the Bowery, 10 St. and Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.



Section of Tlateloco school dormitory which exploded during Denver police attack. Next day, cops had building demolished, preventing investigation of the explosion. Woman (right) uses wall left standing to express people's anger.

tremendous number of plant shutdowns, and unemployment grew by leaps and bounds. The economists had promised that the pent-up demand held in abeyance during the war, because of shortages and inflation, would be so great that industry would be going in high gear for decades to come. But this proved largely illusory.

A recession set in only three years later, the recession of 1948-49. Furthermore, this recession didn't lend itself to being cured by any of the palliatives prescribed by the bourgeois quack-doctor economists. What pulled the capitalist system out of the recession was the launching of a furious, mad rearmament in this country, under the cover of "containing communism." And this culminated in the U.S. aggression against Korea, another imperialist war.

But no sooner had a truce in this new war been arrived at, than the recession of 1953-54 set in. It was followed by a moderate recovery and, again, a recession in 1957-58, followed by the last one in the years 1960-61. From then on, all the shocks of the inevitable economic cycle of capitalist development—stagnation, revival, and recovery, followed by crisis—were almost entirely absorbed by the militarization of the U.S. economy and the Vietnam war.

THE PARASITIC INDUSTRY

Thus, the only device which has staved off an economic collapse has been the artificial stimulation of the economy through arms production. But these measures cannot last forever. Arms production, as Seymour Melman in his book *Pentagon Capitalism* pointed out, is a completely parasitic industry.

Almost half of U.S. industry is directly or indirectly dependent on arms production. But a parasite is not a real producer. It consumes the living organism on which it

feeds. In his classic work on imperialism, Lenin referred to the export of money capital to underdeveloped countries as a form of parasitism. To this must now be added the entire scope of the weapons-systems industry and the enormous amount of real wealth it consumes in one way or another. This most degenerative aspect of imperialism is affecting all layers of capitalist industry.

Not a small portion of the fear and apprehension in the ruling circles is due to the fictitious character of so much of their capital and money issued on the basis of the arms and weapons industry.

As is all too well known, weapons sales are not sales in the sense of an exchange of commodities. The bulk of them are giveaways in the form of military aid to bolster puppet regimes or to maintain alliances. Much military hardware is destroyed in the course of a war, as it was in Vietnam and Korea. The rest is consumed more slowly in so-called military aid agreements and in equipping the hundreds of U.S. military installations on foreign lands as well as in this country. These military goods constitute the biggest source of fictitious capital in this country.

Anyone who even superficially compares the arms sales of the U.S. with ordinary sales knows that in reality there is no actual return in the exchange value. The capitalists hope their huge military apparatus will extract political benefits—but these have proved to be highly speculative.

The military-industrial complex creates a distorted form of commodity production which is an essential characteristic of the epoch of monopoly capitalism. It pours a tremendous amount of fuel into the engines of inflation—a situation which is sure to explode in one form or another.

Only the socialist revolution is a true alternative to the parasitism inherent in monopoly capitalism.

SCEF speaker declares

"Today's prisons are industrial plantations"

NEW YORK, March 18—Organizers from all over the South met here today with over 600 supporters at an annual fund-raising luncheon for the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF). SCEF has been involved in civil rights and labor organizing in the South for over 20 years.

The main theme of today's gathering was the struggle against racism and the fierce government repression being launched throughout the South—its principal victims being Black activists. Ben Chavis, Walter Collins, and Angela Davis—all at one time the targets of racist repression—described the many faces and forms of government repression.

Ben Chavis, who is presently out of jail on \$102,000 bail, faces 34 years in prison on trumped-up charges in Wilmington, North Carolina, because he dared to protest racism. Angela Davis emphasized the "growing trend toward fascism" in this country and the need to organize to defend the increasing numbers of victims of "the Nixon-sponsored repression."

Walter Collins, a draft resister who

spent his two years in prison organizing those incarcerated with him (see interview with Collins, p. 7), zeroed in on the conditions of the poor and oppressed people inside the prisons today. He described prisons as "concentration camps for the poor," comparing them to the slave plantations of the past—only today "they are industrial plantations."

Since his release in December 1972, Collins has been working to help free prisoners, the vast majority of whom he describes as political prisoners—"in prison because of their poverty."

Also speaking on today's program were an organizer involved in the rank-and-file insurgency against the corrupt United Mine Workers leadership, a hospital worker involved in union organizing in Birmingham, Alabama, and the Vice President of the Mississippi Poultry Workers Union, Matthew Nicks. Nicks described the efforts of the poultry workers to form a union in Forest, Mississippi.

In an interview with this reporter, Nicks related some of the demands of the union: an 80-cent raise from \$1.60 an hour (the Poultry Packers Co. has offered 10 cents), vacation benefits, job classification, and better working conditions. Some 200 workers, two-thirds of them Black and a majority women, struck for six months last year in their effort to get a union. The National Labor Relations Board election was finally won, and negotiations began in December.

In an attempt to break the organizing efforts, the company has tried to pit white against Black workers, telling the white workers that the union would be only for Black workers. However, Nicks emphasized, the union organizers have made it clear to the white workers that this is one struggle for all, and they have won the white workers away from the company's racist, union-busting campaign.

PRISON STRUGGLE NEWS

inside and outside

why, because the inmates have been lied to by prison officials and government aides that the penal officials were going to meet our demands. This was a trick in order to get things to cool off again and everytime there will be an uprising the penal officials have another trick to trick the inmates into giving so many days to meet our demands. . . . We are not going for any more tricks, we are through playing games with this penal system.

Out of about 30 or 40 demands about four of these demands were met, this is why the Virginia State prison system has these uprisings, and every one is getting worse. . . . And sooner or later there will be an Attica. . . .

An inmate in the
Virginia State Concentration Camp

hearing be held before the U.S. Commissioner requesting that bail be set, and Attorneys be appointed.

An inmate in
Leavenworth Concentration Camp

I await every coming issue of the *Workers World* with all the anticipation of a child awaiting Christmas morning. . . .

On the 20th of February 80 percent of the men in Leavenworth (2,200) did not go to the mess hall to eat. This lasted six days.

On Feb. 25 they could take it no longer (they locked up 20 organizers on the 20th) so they locked up about 200 men. It still lasted another week!

I was in the second wave on the 25th, I was kept in punishment for 11 days, without a charge or a hearing. After asking for 11 days to see someone, chaplain, counsellor, lieutenant or someone in charge, so that I might find out why I was being punished, and often hearing no and getting the door slammed in my face for that length of time, after being served meals all mixed together on one paper plate, after being denied and deprived of what little they allow us anyway I got angry.

I cussed the guards and put my fist through the door. I got action. The goon squad came to get me, I refused to go, so the other six men and I in our 2-bed cell put all our mattresses against the door and received an onslaught of tear gas, mace, and clubs. We gave up 15 minutes later and were dragged and beaten into leg irons and handcuffs and put into isolation.

We stayed in these chains for 30 hours and we had a hearing.

I was found not guilty of the supposed offense that they had me in punishment 12 days for and guilty of—causing a disturbance and destroying government property. I am still in the hole awaiting the FBI to see if they are going to take me to outside court!

I had only till now heard of the atrocities and brutalities and inhumane, cruel and unusual punishment. Now I can attest personally it is the truth!

You can print any or all of this and please use my name!

John Fackelman
Leavenworth Penitentiary

I have just gotten news on the Indians declaring themselves an independent nation, also declaring their fight with the U.S. to be a war. To this I say, "It's about time!" and again I put out a plea of help for this Indian Nation for this is not just a war between Red and white, it is a war between the people and the capitalist establishment. This war which has been forced on our Red Brothers is also forced on us, especially those of us with Black skin and above all should be taken into deep consideration.

We as people must make this stand with our Red Brothers for if they are forced to yield to the establishment, now more than ever our fight will go deeper into the pits of darkness. This fight I speak of is in very much concern with those of the working class for they are also being pushed into our struggle.

An inmate at
Waupun Concentration Camp

—'Psychosurgery'

(Continued from page 9)

and the doctor diagnosed his condition as "uncontrollable rage." Following brain surgery, the patient lost his memory of recent events and showed a marked decline in simple awareness. The doctor noted: "Aggressiveness no longer present."

M. Hunter Brown and Jack Lighthill are psychosurgeons who have stated that they see a bright future for operating on criminals, especially those who are young and intelligent. A sizable number of psychosurgeons admit having operated on children as young as five years old to make them "more manageable at home and in school."

O. J. Andy, a psychosurgeon who works in Mississippi but refuses to report the race of his patients, admits to having operated on a nine-year-old boy's brain four times in succession, each time destroying more tissue, in an attempt to cure him. The child's symptoms? "Hyperactive, combative, explosive, destructive, and sadistic." The result? A marked improvement in "behavior" according to Andy. "Intellectually, however, the patient is deteriorating."

GOV'T SPONSORS BRAIN MUTILATION

One Dr. Sweet, another psychosurgeon, has just been awarded \$500,000 from the National Institute of Mental Health to determine if there is any way to identify people who commit "senseless" violence and those who are "constantly at odds with the law." Sweet recently told *Ebony* Magazine: "The proponents of urban disorders seem to be the people who are most likely to suffer from organic brain diseases."

Drs. Ervin and Mark have been awarded \$108,930 by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice. Dr. O. J. Andy, the Mississippi child mutilator, spells it out. He believes that people who are involved in uprisings "could have abnormal pathologic brains" and "should undergo tests with whatever capacity we have now." He advocates surgery in such cases because "society demands correction or appropriate control."

The racism, sexism, and cold-blooded inhumanity displayed by these high-paid doctor-butchers is hardly surprising. Living, as they do, in an era of social crisis, and sharing with the capitalist ruling class a strong desire to fight change and preserve their privileged positions, these monsters are merely using the tools at hand for that purpose. That there are other professionals fighting these criminals is significant but unfortunately their protests have not been decisive. These brain mutilators, after all, have the resources of the state behind them, whether it be the praise of the governor of California or the financial resources of the U.S. Justice Department.

What is needed to combat their hideous plans, and the only weapon that will put an end, once and for all, to all the nightmarish creations of monopoly capitalism, is a revolutionary movement of workers and oppressed people like there is in Vietnam. Then we'll be able to sweep out the brain police along with all the bankers and businessmen whose bidding they do.

N.Carolina: Union at Tillery

Virginia: Another Attica?

Leavenworth: 2,000 men boycott mess hall

TILLERY, N.C. — Prisoners at the Caledonia Prison Farm are circulating a proposal for a Prisoners' Labor Union (PLU), based on information the prisoners have received about a similar union in Michigan.

A statement of grievances from the Prisoners' Labor Union declares:

"We have been and presently are being ECONOMICALLY EXPLOITED. We are forced to supply (slave) labor for the state and receive no salary; we are coerced into this employment by threats of delayed release, confinement in segregation, or denial of ordinary privileges."

The statement goes on to declare the prisoners' rights to a fair minimum wage, better working conditions, a job classification system based on the prisoners' desires, workmen's compensation (including accident, life, and medical insurance and retirement benefits), full Constitutional rights, educational programs, and programs for *handicapped prisoners*.

Many of the proposals in the Prisoners' Labor Union statement are more advanced than what is available to workers on the outside in North Carolina. North Carolina has the lowest degree of union organization and the lowest wage level of any state in the country. It is clear that the formation of a PLU at Caledonia would be a tremendous victory, not only for prisoners throughout the state, but for all of North Carolina's super-exploited workers.

The Prisoners' Labor Union proposal is being circulated by the Political Prisoners Liberational Front Forum, a collective of revolutionary Brothers which was organized "to raise our level of awareness and commitment while incarcerated behind the walls of Amerika's prisons."

The Political Prisoners Liberational Front Forum has also established a Free Commissary Program, "based on the concept of brothers helping brothers," to make sure that all prisoners have access to necessary personal hygiene items, which the prison refuses to provide free.

The Caledonia prisoners contacted the Prisoners Solidarity Committee (PSC) in Norfolk to ask for support in developing the Prisoners' Labor Union, and the PSC has offered all possible aid.

The Brothers at Caledonia need money for their Free Commissary Program and educational material for their study sessions. These may be sent to Lewis Turner or John Williams, P.O. Box 137, Tillery, N.C. 27887.

This letter is a request for help!!! So I will give you a rundown on the situation as it now stands.

On Feb. 20, the prison population did not go into the mess-hall for the morning meal. This is how the food boycott at Federal Concentration Camp at Leavenworth started. Out of a total population of 2,100 men, 87 men went to eat, of these 20 were men over 50 years of age and ten were diabetic, so the food boycott got off to a good start. Seven men were taken to the hole by the pigs the first day.

On Feb. 21, everything was under normal conditions, all men work eight hours with no food. Warden Samuel J. Britton, the head oink at this camp, sent his little pigs around to all the jobs, to try and get the prisoners to eat. (Was not successful.)

On Feb. 22 all men work eight hours. Our unity was beautiful, black, white, brown, and red were as one people. The pigs were very unhappy about the unity, more so than the food boycott. There was much harassment, and some more prisoners were put in the hole. This is the third day without food, everyone is hungry, but we will not eat until the head oink Samuel J. Britton decides to improve the food.

On Feb. 23, the fourth day with no food. The prison population is still strong. There were only about 30 men who ate today. The Captain Roy Steward gave this news to the papers (quote): he did not give a damn if we starved.

On Feb. 24, the fifth day without food, the Warden Samuel J. Britton made his speech over the P.A. system, that he would look into the food situation and if he felt that it needed correction he would then take the proper steps.

It is Sunday evening, 5 p.m., Warden Samuel J. Britton has turned over the handling of the food boycott to Assistant Warden Clide J. Malley, the head mad-man.

He sent his goon squad to all the cell houses, and the mass arrest started. The pigs came down on us with mass lockups. After 300 men were put in the hole, there were from six to ten men, in two-man cells.

On Feb. 25, the mass transfers began, 30 men were sent to El Reno, Oklahoma, and put in the hole where they are now being held.

On Feb. 26, the transfers continued, 30 more men went on a bus trip to Springfield Medical Center for the sole purpose to beat in their brains.

It is now March 21, and there are 50 men locked up as ring-leaders. These men have been threatened with court action. The charges threatened by fearless Malley are riot, mutiny, but it is bullshit. We are still strong. Also the fucking pigs came down on us with clubs and mace.

We have filed a class action and there have been numerous individual actions filed. We are asking that an immediate

letters

Mr. Cunningham (former director of Virginia prisons—ed.) stated out of all the uprisings that have occurred in the penitentiary there has not been anyone killed or seriously injured. I will tell you

Prisoners Call Out, Freedom!

\$1.00

WRITINGS FROM BEHIND
THE WALLS OF AUBURN
CONCENTRATION CAMP

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

Feliciano facing double jeopardy

NEW YORK, March 26—Puerto Rican Nationalist Party member Carlos Feliciano appeared in Manhattan court today on attempted arson and explosives possession charges. Carlos has already been acquitted by a jury in the Bronx on the same charges from the same arrest!

From the day of his arrest on May 16, 1970, this 42-year-old father of six and his family have been subjected to the cruelest injustice.

For 17 months Carlos was held captive in jail on a total bail of \$275,000 on completely fabricated bombing charges—charges that were dropped at the start of his first trial. Only after many demonstrations organized by the Puerto Rican independence movement forced the government to reduce the ransom to \$55,000, was Carlos able to return to his family and community.

The first trial, held in the Bronx, proved the government case is the most outrageous persecution. Even one of the arresting cops admitted that the testimony against Carlos—all from cops—is completely

was lying on the floor trembling and frightened."

"Judge Haley was waving out the front window of the van and shouting, 'Don't shoot!' Then he waved out the back window, saying, 'Don't shoot!' Shooting was going on when he was waving."

Magee went on to tell how he was wounded and fell unconscious before Haley was killed. The cops were so anxious to cut off the escape and gun down these brave Black men that they shot their own kind to do it. Now they are trying to convict Magee of their own crime.

Angela Davis was freed on charges relating to the same incident. Now free Ruchell!

PSC activist gets 2 years

WILMINGTON, DEL., March 2—Mawami El Shabazz (Stanley Jackson) was sentenced in the Court of Common Pleas here today to two years in Smyrna Prison. His crime? The alleged attempt to shoplift a jacket from Sears & Roebuck. Can you even imagine any white person being given two years for shoplifting?

The real reasons for this racist sentence

Rap Brown trial nearing the end

On the night of Oct. 16, 1971, H. Rap Brown was shot and captured on a rooftop on West 85 Street in Manhattan. Later he was charged with robbery of the Red Carpet Lounge nearby and attempted murder of cop Gary Hunt at the scene.

Now the jury is hearing closing statements by the defense before beginning deliberation on the verdict. The prosecution has produced only three highly questionable witnesses who claim to have seen Brown at the scene:

Cop Gary Hunt, who was wounded and placed in the same hospital recovery room with Brown, did not recognize Brown as his alleged assailant until a month later, supposedly when relatives showed him newspaper stories of Brown's capture.

Melvin Ware, who was allegedly outside the Red Carpet Lounge among a group of sidewalk crap shooters and who is under the thumb of the cops because of his criminal record and a pending assault charge, did not claim to have recognized Brown until September 1972, 11 months after the incident.

Roger Jenkins, a cook at the Red Carpet Lounge at the time, could not identify Brown in a lineup a month after the

Canadian law states that no person shall be surrendered if the offense or prosecution are of a political character. But the judge cooperated with the U.S. and approved the extradition.

To give your support contact: Karl Armstrong Defense Fund, P.O. Box 2521, Madison, Wisc. 53701.

Navy framing

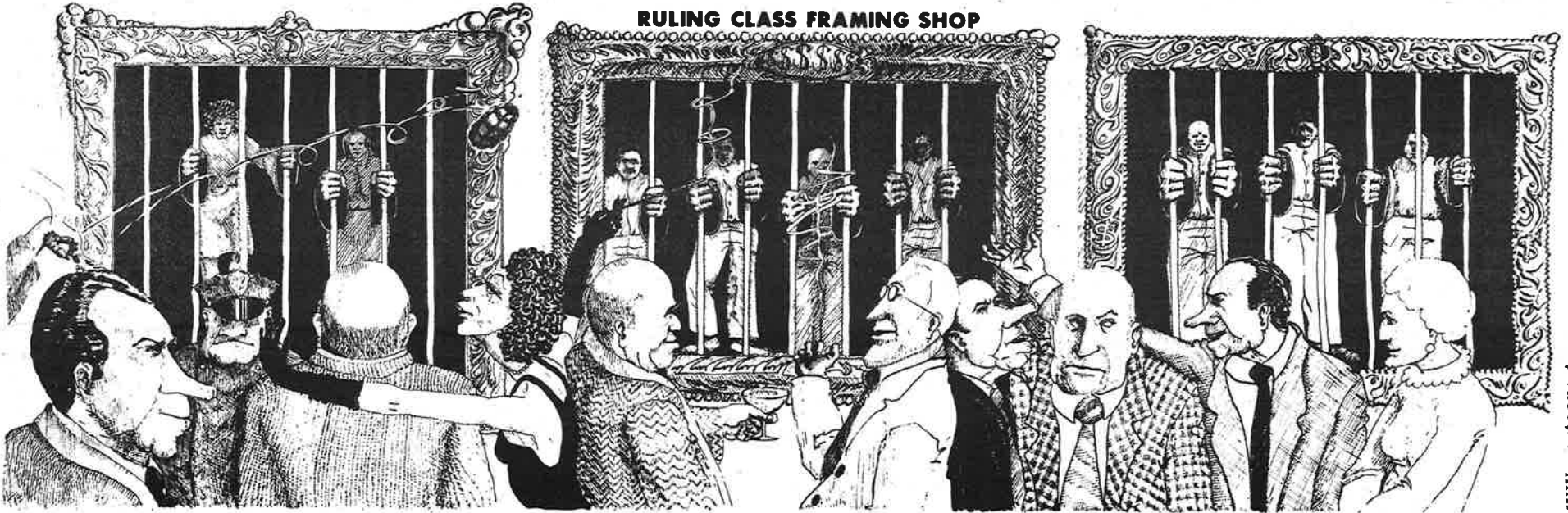
Patrick Chenoweth, an anti-war prisoner of the U.S. Navy, is charged with willful destruction of government property and sabotage in time of war. He has already been subjected to the brig for seven months and faces 36 years in prison if convicted.

The brass is trying to have the trial moved from San Francisco, where support for him has been organized, to the Philippines, where martial law could be used to harass his lawyers.

The only evidence at the pretrial hearing relating Patrick Chenoweth to a fire aboard the USS Ranger, off the coast of Vietnam, was that he said he disliked the Navy and thought the war in Vietnam was wrong.

Since his imprisonment, there have been two more fires aboard the USS Ranger and rebellions aboard several ships in the Pacific fleet. The U.S. military is trying to

RULING CLASS FRAMING SHOP



WW cartoon: tom

fabricated. The jury unanimously acquitted Carlos.

There is no case against Carlos Feliciano. The cops and the DAs are guilty of false arrest, perjury, and illegal imprisonment. The charges against Carlos must be dropped now!

To give your support contact: The Committee to Defend Carlos Feliciano, Box 356, Canal Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10013.

Ruchell Magee takes stand

On March 14, in San Francisco Superior Court, Ruchell Magee took the stand in his own defense against murder charges and testified to his total innocence in the death of Judge Harold Haley.

Haley, Jonathan Jackson, and two Black prisoners were killed, and Magee and DA Gary Thomas were wounded when cops fired on a van carrying all of them during an attempted escape from the Marin County courthouse on August 7, 1970.

All people who know the terrible injustice perpetrated by the courts were inspired by the bold act of Jonathan Jackson, younger brother of George Jackson, when he produced arms in court and led the prisoners and hostages toward freedom.

DA Gary Thomas, now a judge himself, has told the story like he was another John Wayne, claiming he personally grabbed a gun from the prisoners and shot all of them as Magee shot the judge.

Today Magee told what this pig was really doing as the cops opened fire: "He

of a 20-year-old Black man were only hinted at by Judge Arthur Di Sabitino. Mawami was sentenced to two years because of his political activities. He is one of the leading spokespersons for the Prisoners Solidarity Committee (PSC) in this city.

Three years ago, the deplorable conditions at Ferris Prison were exposed when the inmates staged a sit-down demonstration. One of the principal organizers of the demonstration was Mawami El Shabazz. As a result, he was transferred to various institutions and finally landed in solitary confinement at the old workhouse—as a juvenile.

As a member of the PSC, Mawami has been active in building support for the Smyrna 8, who are being persecuted for a rebellion in that prison. In addition, he was instrumental in staging a demonstration demanding visiting rights for 11 Black prisoners who were segregated from the rest of the prison population.

These activities and many more like them are the real reasons why Mawami has been sentenced to two years in prison—and not any "theft" of a cheap jacket. His sentence by the racist authorities is meant to be a warning to all those who dare to fight back against the miserable conditions they are forced to endure.

The Delaware Prisoners Solidarity Committee, along with Mawami El Shabazz's family, have formed a defense committee to fight this racist sentencing both legally and politically. An appeal to the racist court is being filed, and over 10,000 leaflets urging people to support the case have been distributed. Presently, the Defense Committee to Free Mawami El Shabazz is planning a mass public meeting to demand freedom for Mawami and to build for coming hearings in court.

incident and, in fact, picked two other men.

So the frameup case against Brown rests on contrived testimony of a cop bucking for a promotion, a hustler looking to get off an assault charge, and a man who proved he couldn't point out Brown!

Karl Armstrong

The trial of Karl Armstrong for alleged bombing and murder began March 20 in Madison, Wisconsin.

On Aug. 24, 1970, the side of the building housing the Army Math Research Center was demolished by a powerful explosion. One researcher was killed and the national and local press and politicians cried crocodile tears, although they never denounced the mad bomber in the White House for his monstrous war crimes.

During the height of the student anti-war movement, Madison was a center of the struggle. The protests against the military on campus for its crimes against the Vietnamese focused on the officer training program and the Army Math Research Center, which, a study had revealed, was directly participating in operating the "electronic battlefield" in Vietnam.

Repeated demonstrations of 10,000 and 15,000 students demanded that the ROTC program and the AMRC be shut down. But the university officials only repeated their excuses and apologies for the U.S. military—until the explosion put the Army research out of commission!

The FBI put four students on the 10-most-wanted list. Karl Armstrong was captured in Canada and brought before extradition hearings to return him to the U.S. to face first-degree murder and assorted arson charges.

make Patrick Chenoweth a scapegoat for the discontent among GIs caused by their own mistreatment.

Send support to: Patrick Chenoweth Defense Committee, 3325 Kempton Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94611.

Navy trial on

NORFOLK, Va., March 17—Seaman Recruit David Jones was found guilty by a military courts-martial of assault on a superior officer and disorderly conduct, and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge.

This 19-year-old Black sailor is one of 14 inmates of the Camp Allen brig facing heavy charges stemming from a disturbance in the brig last November 27, when a white Marine guard attacked and beat a Black prisoner and other Black prisoners came to his defense.

Jones, an enlisted man, was convicted by 3 white career officers on contradictory testimony from Marine guards. He is a victim of the racism of the Navy which has fostered so many protests by Black sailors in recent months.

Members of the American Servicemen's Union (active duty and veteran) and sympathetic civilians were present at the trial every day, and a week before the trial started the ASU organized a demonstration of over 35 people at the main gate of the Naval Station to demand the release of the Black sailors who have been framed by the Navy brass.

The ASU is organizing support to free the Camp Allen 14. For more information contact: American Servicemen's Union P.O. Box 7007, Norfolk, Va. 23509.

U.S. vetoes return of Panama Canal Zone

The anti-imperialist groundswell sweeping Latin America is now taking its toll against U.S. imperialism in the country of Panama. Washington has just been forced to use its veto power to block a UN Security Council resolution calling for a new and fair Panama Canal treaty between the U.S. and Panamanian governments.

The Security Council session was held in Panama City, at the request of Torrijos' government, resulting in further diplomatic embarrassment to the Nixon administration. The vote on the resolution was 13 to 1 with one abstention from Great Britain.

A growing hatred of the U.S. presence in the Panama Canal Zone has been building up since 1959. The Panamanian people regard the Canal Zone as an outright U.S. colony in Latin America. They sympathize with revolutionary Cuba's similar claim against the U.S. possession of Guantanamo Base and with the Puerto Rican people's struggle for their island's independence from the U.S.

On Nov. 3, 1959, the Eisenhower administration had to raise the Panamanian flag beside the U.S. flag in the Canal Zone, in order to head off a confrontation with the Panamanian people. In January 1964, U.S. troops in the Canal Zone murdered 22 unarmed Panamanians, as they protested the action of North Americans who pulled down the Panamanian flag within the zone. The then U.S.-puppet president of Panama had to denounce the U.S. massacre if he wanted to remain president for another day.

The 1964 massacre sparked a campaign in Panama to tear up the infamous Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903, which had given the U.S. control in perpetuity over the Canal and the Canal Zone. The outrageous "treaty," which should be called a robbery, actually stated:

"The Republic of Panama grants to the United States all the rights, power and authority within the zone which the United States would possess if it were the sovereign of the territory to the entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power or authority."

Even U.S. Secretary of State John Hay

had to admit:

"We will have a completely advantageous treaty, but we must confess, as best we can, that it is not so advantageous to Panama."

The 1964 massacre also showed that the 11,000 U.S. troops in the Canal Zone were there to defend it against its rightful owners, the Panamanian people. The Canal Zone and other U.S. bases within Panama also serve as the Pentagon's Latin American center for "counter-insurgency," that is, counter-revolutionary military operations.

But the Canal Zone is only one of the more brutal and open areas of U.S. im-

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Panamanian peasants struggle for land

A new and militant movement is spreading rapidly in Panama. And in many areas it has taken the form of a militant, collectivist agrarian movement.

Already in three Panamanian towns—San Jose, La Mula, and El Cuay—peasants have seized land that is justly theirs under the Agrarian Reform of the government of Gen. Omar Torrijos. However, rich landlords have launched attacks against the peasants, and government officials have tried to divert them into long drawn-out legal struggles.

By January of this year, the movement had grown substantially, and the Peasant Liberation Movement (MCL) was formed.

When MCL peasants take land, it is only for the purpose of working it, and working it collectively.

The most difficult struggle has been in San Jose, where a rich landlord family attacked poor peasants and wounded several of them seriously. The land collectively seized by the 34 militant peasants was legally theirs under the Agrarian Reform. It was also legally proved that the landlord family did not have title to the tracts in dispute. The rich landlord family had just assumed over the years that the land was theirs to use as they please and that no one else could have rights to it.

The peasants sent delegations to the Director of the Agrarian Reform on five different occasions, but the bureaucrats refused to act in favor of the peasants. Instead they proposed legal channels which would take at least three (and as many as 60) years to resolve the conflict.

The peasants of San Jose decided not to rely on the government, and have resumed working the land, despite new threats from the landlord-oppressor family. In La Mula, landlords have attempted to use barbed wire to fence off the land already being worked by a peasant collective. In El Cuay, a rich landlord has tried to buy some of the land already taken by another peasant collective.

The growth of the MCL is a new development in Central America, but it is strongly tied to the new level of mass struggles taking place throughout Latin America. In Chile, with Allende in power, a peasant movement known as the Revolutionary Peasant Movement has grown tremendously under the leadership of the MIR, mostly without official support from the Allende government.

While the Panamanian military regime is far from resembling the present regime in Chile, it is at this very moment involved in a tremendous battle with U.S. imperialism over Panama's sovereign rights to the Panama Canal. This battle, regardless of Torrijos' stand, will definitely open up more and more antilandlord, anticapitalist, and anti-imperialist struggle in Panama.



Testimony uncovers a case study in imperialism

ITT told CIA: Let's fix Chile's elections!

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

Imperialism is a big and often misused word. Whole books have been written to explain what it means.

Over the last few weeks, the testimony of some high government officials and top corporation executives before a congressional subcommittee has helped flesh out the concept of imperialism—what it is and what it does.

As the story unfolded of how ITT tried to prevent a leftist government from taking office in Chile in 1971, it became startlingly clear once again how immediate and direct are the methods by which the huge corporations and banks plot the foreign policy of the U.S. government—and then call in the appropriate agencies to carry it out.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been hearing the testimony of ITT officials—like Chairman Harold S. Geneen, Director John A. McCone, and Vice President William R. Merriam—as well as the stories of CIA agents and the former U.S. Ambassador to Chile. (These roles tend to get mixed up, as in the case of McCone, a present director of ITT who used to be the director of the CIA!)

ITT was nationalized by the Chilean government after the Popular Unity Coalition, headed by Salvador Allende, took office. Since Allende had promised the people that he would nationalize the U.S. firms that had been sucking out Chile's wealth, the company knew what to expect and plotted ahead of time to keep a right-

wing, pro-U.S. government in office.

"HELLO, CIA? THIS IS ITT"

So what did the ITT do? It called up the CIA—yes, just like that—and the two outfits got together to figure out how they could sabotage the election. According to Merriam, there must have been 25 meetings with the CIA over a period of several months and a couple of visits by Merriam himself to the State Department as well as to Kissinger.

The result was a program of economic pressures and threats on the Chilean economy, an expenditure of \$400,000 in Chile to try to swing the election the way the U.S. corporations wanted it, and efforts to line up the Chilean military—in case all else failed.

These attempts to prevent the nationalization of U.S. properties in Chile did fail. ITT, Kennecott Copper, and Anaconda Copper were taken over by the Popular Unity government. (Chile has also shown that while it is willing to pay compensation for the property, it will only pay the amount at which these facilities were evaluated for tax purposes, which was very low, and from that sum must be deducted the excess profits made in Chile over what these companies made from their U.S. properties during the same period. Needless to say, this leaves a balance sheet in which Chile owes these parasites just about nothing.)

The remarkable thing about the testimony now coming out on these

machinations is not that imperialism pulls such dirty tricks. It has already been admitted more or less openly that the oil companies worked with the CIA to overthrow the progressive Mossadegh government in Iran in 1953, that the sugar interests got Ellsworth Bunker appointed special assistant to the president to handle the invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965, and so on.

What deserves attention is that a rupture within the ruling class is being aired now, so soon after the event. Some of the testimony concerned a "deal" which ITT allegedly offered the Allende government, in which ITT would receive full compensation after being nationalized, thereby supposedly winning over "world public opinion." And then Chile could expropriate Kennecott and Anaconda, presumably without U.S. government interference.

What this really meant was that ITT, which has been very close to Nixon, thought it would offer Chile a hands-off promise by the U.S. government, as long as ITT's interests were covered—even if this meant screwing other U.S. corporations. Chile didn't fall for this.

ITT'S EXPLOSIVE GROWTH

ITT grew from a profit base of \$30 million a year to \$406 million in the years 1960-1971, largely through acquisitions. Today it is the ninth largest U.S. corporation.

Such phenomenal growth, and the use of

its political connections at the expense of other financial groupings, has obviously angered and alarmed other powerful sections of the imperialist ruling class. Something similar to the Chile venture happened on a domestic scale when ITT contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Nixon campaign, in return for a settlement with the Justice Department of its antitrust suits.

It is one function of the capitalist government to arbitrate between different groupings and interests within the ruling class. They have learned through long experience that if one faction is allowed to benefit too much at the expense of the others, the resulting instability can be disastrous to the existence of the capitalist class as a whole.

The present congressional investigations by the Foreign Relations Committee on the Chile events and by a House subcommittee on ITT's bribery of the Nixon administration so it could continue to be a "trust"—that is, continue to gobble up other companies through mergers and acquisitions—reflect these fears of the ruling class itself.

But, as in any crisis of the system, when these thieves fall out, the working class can begin to come into its own. Right now, this means that we can get a glimpse at the inner workings of the system. And while they talk about how to patch it up, our class must study the weaknesses in order to uproot capitalism completely.