

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

With the capitalist economy falling around their ears, the ruling class tries to turn the U.S. workers against so-called "aliens." See page 3.

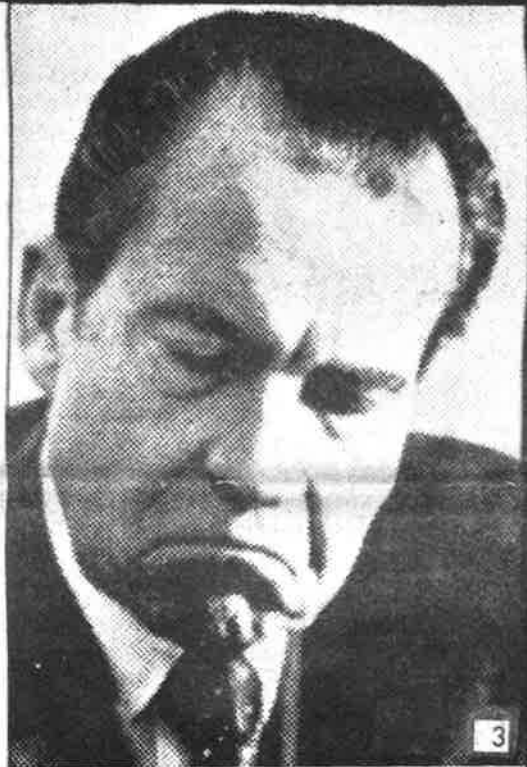
Vol. 17, No. 1

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25 cents

Ruling class split surfaces again with CIA dispute

-p. 9



A year of struggle!

1. May: A demonstration of hundreds of thousands of Portuguese workers in the streets of Lisbon celebrated the overthrow of Portugal's fascist regime.
2. August: Guinea-Bissau wins independence after years of struggle.
3. August: Arch-criminal Nixon is forced to resign as President of the United States.
4. December: 25,000 march through Boston to demand an end to the racist mobilization in that city.



'Happy little business' means misery for aged

- 2—Nursing home misery; Poland attracts retirees; Better World in Birth
- 3—Media smear of 'aliens'; Deportation drive escalates
- 4—Rockefeller's accession to power; Hint Rockefeller role in Watergate
- 5—Ford and strip mining; Colonial status of Puerto Rico admitted
- 6-7—NAACP calls for Boston arrests; Detroit workers excited about Boston march; Frederick Douglass looks at Boston; Second strike wins at Olson; Gay activists fight racism
- 8—Editorials: 1. Ring out the old; 2. FBI spies get court nod; What we mean by Exploitation; Letters
- 9—CIA spying; GI jailed for long hair
- 10—Political Prisoners
- 11—Italians demand housing; Mexican guerrilla leader murdered; Revolutionary activity in Mexico
- 12—A year of struggle!

By **BILL DELVECCHIO**
NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Twenty-seven percent of the elderly admitted to nursing homes die their first month there, according to a survey quoted in the New York Times. This is just one of the startling facts that have surfaced in the past month in the nursing home scandal that has rocked New York State.

Patients tied to beds and chairs, the constant use of drugs to keep the patients quiet, meals consisting of white bread soaked in milk—these are some of the common conditions the aged are subjected to. A modern exterior usually entices the relatives but the inside is maintained as a human warehouse.

The politicians who are supposed to protect us from these abuses are directly or indirectly on the payroll of the major nursing home owners.

NURSING HOME MONEY BUYS POLITICIANS

Bernard Bergman and Albert Schwartzberg have made their fortunes off the misery of the aged. The Bergman syndicate of nursing homes is the largest in the U.S. and has amassed him a personal fortune estimated at \$100 million. Schwartzberg as president of Di-Com Corporation, is the leading builder and developer of nursing homes. Around these two men is spun an intricate web of political corruption so far reaching that there is hardly a politician left in New York who can investigate it without exposing himself.

For example, Bergman's Towers Nursing Home recently charged Medicaid an unbelievable \$48,000 for insurance. A large part of the bill went to Grand Brokerage, Inc., which is co-owned by Assemblymen Stanley Steingut and Meade Esposito, both of Brooklyn. (Steingut is scheduled to become Assembly Speaker on January 1.) Another assemblyman who is in the highly specialized business of insuring nursing homes is James L. Emery, who serves on the subcommittee that is charged with preventing Medicaid abuses. Emery's biggest client is his close personal friend, Al Schwartzberg. Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz, whose investigation of the developing scandal has produced little if no results, claims to be prepared to prosecute whoever is guilty, regardless of

who they are. This is highly unlikely, since his closest friend, Sam Hausman (former "consumer" representative on the State Hospital and Planning Council during the Rockefeller Administration) is now a salaried lobbyist for Bergman.

In response to the growing calls for an investigation of the scandal, Governor Carey has named Mario Cuomo to act as a "fact-finder." Cuomo is slated to become Secretary of State in January. The N.Y. State Health Facilities Association, which represents the nursing home industry, applauded Carey's choice of Cuomo and pledged to cooperate with him fully. Why shouldn't they, since Cuomo was until only recently a lawyer for none other than Schwartzberg's Di-Com Corp.?

No family places their relative in a nursing home with the idea that it will be a pleasure resort. Most people feel that a home can provide the extra medical care and attention that is needed which the family is unable to give. With greater numbers of women working and many people living in apartments, the task of caring for the elderly can no longer be left to individual families. But the solution cannot be the victimization of elderly inmates in the Bergman prison system, or in



The care of the aged is a social responsibility, but under capitalism it has become a source of inhuman and greedy exploitation. Photo: LNS

any other profit-hungry chiseler's nursing home. The care of the aged is a social responsibility, and they must be accorded dignity and respect.

executive vice president of Grand Brokerage, Inc., said with a chuckle in a recent interview, "and if you reporters would leave us alone, we could get on with it."

"We have a happy little business," Henry F. Marcelle,

We can hardly wait to put you out of business!

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Elderly enjoy respect, comfort under socialism

Poland attracts U.S. retirees

By **SHARON SHELTON**
Although Paul Zybko worked hard as a metalworker in Los Angeles before he retired, his wages weren't high enough to save much money and he now must live on income from Social Security. Still, unlike thousands of retired workers struggling to live on a fixed income while food prices and rents in the U.S. continue their upward climb, he lives in a modern apartment, has more than enough to eat, and enjoys adequate medical care. And even then, he has enough left over to eat at a restaurant or go to the movies occasionally.

Why has this retired worker been able to live in such comfort on so little while almost 4 million others like him in the U.S. are more and more being forced to resort to measures like shoplifting, eating

dog food, and living on the streets just to survive?

The answer is simple. Paul Zybko retired to Poland.

He is one of more than 6,000 U.S. workers, reported on in the October 28 New York Times, who have gone to Poland to escape the miserable conditions facing thousands of elderly people living below the poverty level in the U.S.

"The main reason we are here is economic, there's no doubt about that," another retiree from the U.S. told the Times reporter about his decision to move to the socialist country.

"We figure that in rent this place is costing us in two years (\$179) just about what a comparable apartment in the States would cost us for one month," he pointed out. (Emphasis ours—WW.)

Besides the incredibly low rents,

food is cheap, public transportation costs less than a penny for a one-way fare, medical care is free and easily obtained, and most drugs are either minimally priced or free.

"But there is another enormous attraction about Poland for the American—in Poland, old people still command respect," the retiree continued. "In the United States, the so-called senior citizen is, in fact, a disenfranchised castout."

With such a stark contrast between the life of comfort and respect offered to the elderly by socialist Poland and the continued impoverishment and degradation of retired workers in the U.S., is it any wonder that, as the Times reported, "American immigrants continue to stream in"?

BETTER WORLD IN BIRTH



Inflation in Socialist Germany?

German Democratic Report, Nov. 6, 1974: "The insoluble contradictions of capitalism are not our problem. We are engaged in building the socialist and the communist society in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the whole community of socialist states. This new society still has the whole of life before it."

Average monthly industrial wage:

1960 567 Marks
1973 846 Marks

Retail Prices

	Quantity	1960	1974
(A kilogram is 2.7 pounds)			
Brown Bread	1 kg	0.52	0.52
White Bread	1 kg	1.00	1.00
Sugar	1 kg	1.64	1.64
Rolled Oats	1 kg	0.98	0.98
Potatoes	5 kg	0.60	0.85
Peas	1 kg	1.04	1.04
Carrots	1 kg	0.37	0.44
Oranges	1 kg	4.00	4.00
Milk	1 litre	0.68	0.70
Butter	1 kg	10.00	10.00
Eggs	one	0.37	0.34
Margarine	1 kg	2.00	2.00
Cheese	1 kg	7.20	7.20
Beef	1 kg	5.80-13.00	5.80-13.00
Pork Chops	1 kg	8.00	8.00
Coffee	100g	6.00	6.00
Man's suit		218.00	218.00
Man's shoes		42.00	42.00
Vacuum cleaner		235.00	235.00
Bicycle		242.00	242.00
Electricity	1 kwh	0.08	0.08
Gas	1 m	0.16	0.16
Tram fare		0.20	0.20

But, in the U.S.A....

In the U.S., less affected by inflation than many other capitalist countries, beef has more than doubled in price in those 14 years, margarine now costs almost as much as butter, shoes and sugar have more than quadrupled, and the subway fare, which had gone from 10 to 15 cents in New York City is now 35 cents and few believe it will stay there. Bus fares have jumped from 10 to 50 cents in many American cities.



These "illegal aliens" in upstate New York were deported, but only after being forced by Immigration to work for 3 more weeks to pay their plane fare home.

Media smear of 'aliens' aimed at derailing workers' unity

By VINCE COPELAND

The U.S. ruling class has opened up a chauvinist campaign against "illegal aliens," raising the hysterical cry that literally millions of them are now within the U.S. borders taking jobs from "American" workers and food from their families' mouths.

These "aliens" must be deported, the government says—and the false leaders of the biggest labor unions echo their reactionary cry.

What should be the position of real labor on this question?

First, most immediately and most practically, a campaign should be launched to organize the sweatshops, where most new immigrant workers are compelled to labor at substandard wages.

The traditional, principled, and practical way to fight the bosses' use of low-paid labor against higher-paid labor is to organize the unorganized and bring their wages up to the level of the organized, and thus prevent the use of one against the other to club wages down.

This is extremely difficult, in this case precisely because these workers are so super-exploited and so vulnerable to deportation.

That is one reason why the over-paid, anti-working class top labor leadership refuse to organize them, and prefer to yell about "cheap labor" and demand these workers be deported.

But it is no reason for genuine labor leaders and working class militants to refuse to do this all-important job—or to give up on working out a good program for making it possible.

One helpful thing, for instance, would be to demand that the NLRB make an emergency ruling that no worker can be deported during an organizing campaign.

This would have the effect of strengthening the workers concerned and raising the low level of wages. And, of course, after the workers are well organized the bosses would not have so much of a motive for deporting them and the top labor officials no motive at all.

'ALIEN' A LOADED WORD

The very word "aliens" is an insult to humanity and especially to the working class.

What is alien about our fellow workers, who sweat the same sweat and bleed the same blood that we do? Haven't we all come here from abroad—from Europe, Africa, Asia, South America—including the Native Americans or so-called Indians, who came some 20 or 30 thousand years earlier? Besides being an insult, the word

is inconsistent and hypocritically used by the capitalists.

Only 5 years ago they were complaining about a labor shortage. Fifty years ago and for many years afterward they were bringing people from everywhere on every available boat, train, bus, and plane to stoke their furnaces, build their cities, and sweep their floors—and glad to get them.

Seventy-five years ago the shipping companies were falling over each other in competition and bringing "aliens" to these shores for as little as \$5 passage money from Europe, so they could help these same U.S. capitalists accumulate more capital.

A hundred years ago, at the very height of their wars to exterminate the western Indians, the capitalists cried for more "aliens" to populate the West. (Now they are depopulating it with million-acre farms and 3-million-acre ranches!)

Now their system is turning against them like a back-firing gun. Their boasted freedom for the oppressed of the Old World has become the slavery of the new, and their boasted asylum for the genuine refugee has become a prison for Black refugees and an insane asylum for a lot more.

They can't make their own system go anymore, so they are blaming that on "too many

foreigners," just as only yesterday they blamed it on "too many babies" (and not because they were the slightest bit worried about a woman's individual right to abortion!).

MULTINATIONAL ROBBERY

The truth is that the United States is no longer a country, but merely an arena for capitalist exploitation which is now truly multinational—and not just multinational within the U.S. borders.

The U.S. capitalist system has spread—almost organically—through the economic arteries of all Latin America (not to mention Africa, Asia, and Europe), where most of the "aliens" now come from.

The "runaway" shops have run to Latin America by the thousands. The "runaway" Latin American workers have come to the U.S.—only after their own economy and culture has been half destroyed by U.S. capitalism.

The U.S. workers in general may not have imbibed the internationalism of conscious Marxism and conscious drive to world revolution yet. But the U.S. capitalists while spewing forth national chauvinism, are internationalizing the capitalist world economy and the workers of all countries along with it.



Morning

Every morning the sun, emerging over the wall,
Darts its rays against the gate, but the gate remains locked.
Inside the prison, the ward is shrouded in darkness,
But we know outside the rising sun has shone.

Once awake, everyone starts on the hunt for lice.
At eight o'clock the gong sounds for the morning meal,
Come on! Let's go and eat to our heart's content.
For all we have suffered, there must be good times coming.

—by Ho Chi Minh

U.S. escalates deportation drive

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—The U.S. Immigration Service here recently swooped down upon 140 so-called "illegals"—that is, super-oppressed foreign workers—arrested them, and sent them back to their countries of origin.

Similar incidents have been occurring in Buffalo, Chicago, and many other cities.

In the West and Southwest the campaign against Mexicans and Mexican-Americans has been stepped up.

In the East people from the islands of the West Indies are being rounded up—literally.

Sudden "revelations" about Black Dominicans making their way across the ocean channel to Puerto Rico "pretending to be Puerto Ricans," and then flying unchallenged to New York, have hit the press.

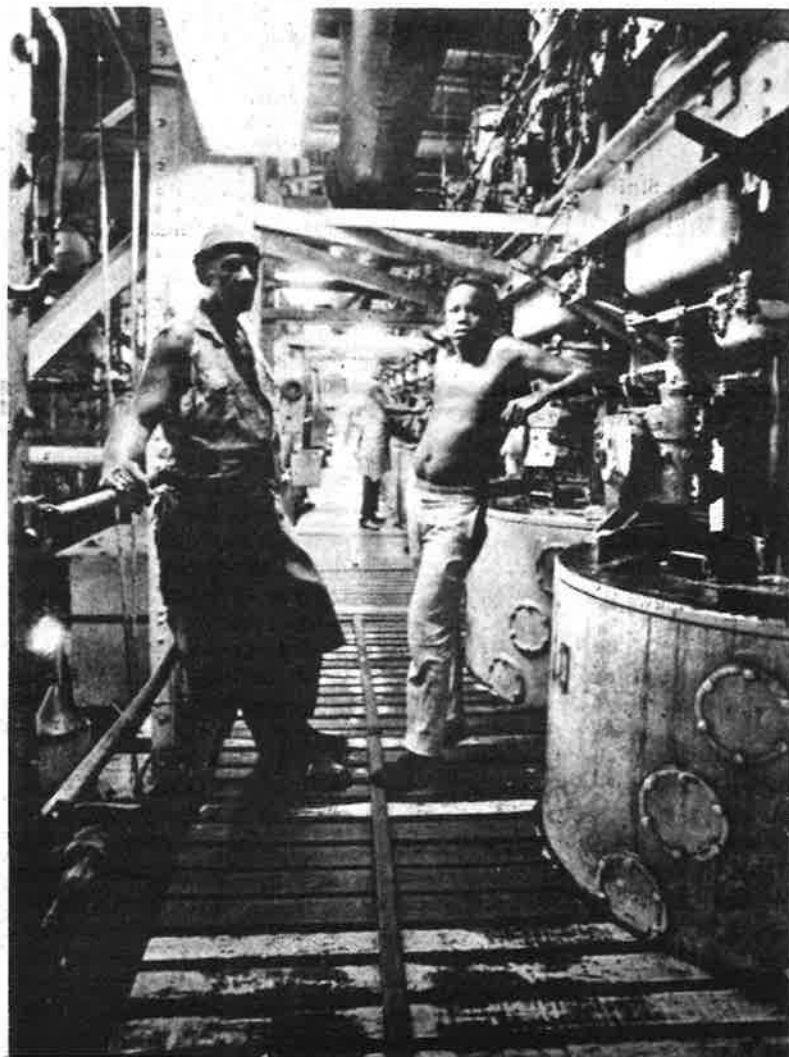
A similar campaign has been underway in Europe for at least a year. As the capitalist economies have stagnated into recession, the social problems resulting have been blamed on immigrant

workers from poorer countries.

The idea that deporting foreign workers will create more jobs is nonsense, however. For by reducing the population, the demand for goods and services is also reduced, creating more unemployment. The problem is not that there are too many people for the jobs, but that there are too few jobs for the people.

Countries with planned economies have no such problem. For example, while the Bonn government is complaining about the effects of foreign workers in West Germany, in East Germany thousands of Hungarians come to work there on 3-year contracts that insure complete equality in pay and working conditions.

This program has proven so successful that young East Germans are now going to go to Hungary on similar work projects, where they can learn new skills and get to know their fellow workers in another socialist country.



Dominican workers who come to the U.S. are called "aliens." When U.S. companies, like this Gulf & Western sugar refinery, go to the Dominican Republic and exploit the workers, that's called "progress."

Times begets 500,000

Can it be true?—that 500,000 "aliens" came to New York City in one day? Suppose they came by plane and boat. Three thousand planes, landing one every 20 or 30 seconds with 100 passengers apiece, plus 40 great ocean liners, each with 5,000 aboard, would be necessary for such a tremendous influx of people. Could all this have happened on Sunday, Dec. 29, 1974?

On that day, the New York Times front-paged the news that there were 1 million "illegal aliens" in the New York metropolitan area.

The very next day, the same newspaper upped the figure—also on the front page—to 1,500,000—that is, a half million more in 1 day.

Actually, the mighty U.S. government and its super-war machine have never been able to land 500,000 troops in any country in any war in anywhere near such record time.

But such is the power of hysteria that anything at all can be said—and sometimes, unfortunately, believed.

Rockefeller's accession to high office

What took him so long?

By VINCE COPELAND

The accession of Nelson Rockefeller to the Vice Presidency, with one vote and a family fortune of \$12 billion behind him, merits the label of a cold coup d'etat.

With the representative of such a powerful financial clique in the White House, there can be no doubt that the Rockefeller aggregation of wealth will control a share of political power out of proportion even to their vast holdings. (The sharing of political power is all within the ruling class, of course. The idea that the masses are represented in the U.S. government was consigned to mythology long ago, and the Ford-Rockefeller team barely pay even lip service to it.)

But in addition to this preponderant fact, which of course needs further elaboration, there is the question of why it was so difficult for Rockefeller to get the nomination, much less the office, in the usual manner.

True, he always had his eye on the Presidency, not the Vice Presidency (which he will now utilize in a new and unconstitutional way). But try as he would, he could not get his party's nomination.

It is significant that the very day after Hugh Carey, a relatively unknown politician, was elected to Rockefeller's vacated governorship of New York State, he was spoken of as "Presidential material." And yet, after 14 years in the same office, the seemingly all-powerful Nelson Rockefeller never got the nod from the Republican convention.

This cannot be simply because of Rockefeller's connection to New York banks or because he represents the so-called "Eastern Establishment."

OTHER NEW YORKERS MADE IT!

There have been eight Presidents from New York State, all closely connected to the New

York Banks, and ten Vice Presidents—all nominated and elected in the constitutionally prescribed manner of the ruling class.

There were ten others from New York State—mostly governors—who got their party's nomination for President but lost the election. There were seven from New York State who received the Vice Presidential nomination and lost at the polls.

Rockefeller was already governor for 2 years in 1960 but couldn't get the nomination at that time, it was said, because of his divorce, which had been considerably played down anyway.

He sought the nomination again in 1964, although it was clear that the assassinated John F. Kennedy's Vice President, Lyndon Johnson, was an extremely popular incumbent candidate. He took on Goldwater at the Republican convention that year and even spoke angrily of the "smell of fascism" at the California convention (Attica was 7 years later.)

In 1968 he made what appeared to be an all-out try in the primaries and admitted to spending at least \$7 million on his personal campaign, but still couldn't win sufficient delegates from the "poor" Mr. Nixon.

HE BOWED OUT—BUT...

In 1972, after having made all kinds of adjustments and deals with Nixon, including the promise of the Secretary of State job for his man Kissinger, he appeared to give all-out support for Nixon and didn't even mention his own ambitions during the campaign.

When he dropped out of the governorship nearly a year ago, however, it was universally understood that he was "getting ready for 1976."

Watergate had already been exposed and investigated by that time. And in the middle of 1974 came the impeachment

proceedings—after the convenient resignation of then Vice President Agnew. Then came the resignation of Nixon.

Aside from the sinister aspect of all this, why couldn't the ruling bankers and bosses unite to give the monopolist Rockefeller family their trust and confidence—as they have united so many times in the past, even finally agreeing on Tricky Dick Nixon?

To ask that question is almost to answer it.

The Rockefellers have virtually replaced the Morgans as the most important political organizers of a large grouping of capitalists who add their financial weight to that of the Rockefellers themselves.

But even though the resultant aggregation of wealth is far greater than that of the old Morgan group, the Rockefellers cannot swashbuckle through the White House today with the same nonchalance that the Morgans did.

WHO RULES?

Thus the author of *America's 60 Families*, Ferdinand Lundberg, once showed graphically how each financial house ran the Presidency. But he admitted frankly in his later book, *The Rich and the Super-Rich*, that he couldn't make out the real precise billionaire backing for each President any more, since the days of Franklin Roosevelt.

This of course is not because the United States is now more democratic. Capital is much more concentrated today than it was in 1936, and logic would seem to dictate an even more concentrated individual banking predominance over each President.

But instead it seems diffused. In reality, in the decline of imperialism, this must mean that there are fierce hidden fights over who should run the office—and the country. And one of the greatest fights is over the hegemony of the Rockefeller family and the Rockefeller clique of industrialists and bankers.



"The accession of Nelson Rockefeller to the Vice Presidency... merits the label of a cold coup d'etat."

New Watergate leaks hint Rockefeller role

By ANDY STAPP

DECEMBER 27—The "new team" in the White House has turned out to be as unpolluted as the Potomac River. But this doesn't seem to faze the honorable men on Capital Hill, or the image-makers in the national press who are trying to restore confidence in the crooks in Washington.

The latest leak from the Watergate sewer has to do with Vice President Nelson Rockefeller. Despite its bombshell potential, the story has received little publicity.

In part of the White House tapes played to the jury in the current Watergate trial, Nixon suggested that "hush money" to pay off the Watergate burglars be gotten from Nelson Rockefeller. Evidently Rockefeller, who for 6 years had shared an apartment building with Nixon in Manhattan and who had headed up the 1972 reelect Nixon campaign in New York State, was close enough to the criminal inner circle around the President to be seriously considered as a source of illegal funds!

Ironically, on the very day this portion of the tape was made public, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted unanimously in favor of recommending Rockefeller for the Vice Presidency.

NOT BRIBES, JUST 'GIFTS'

But what else could we expect from a cynical Congress which sat complacently for weeks politely questioning Rockefeller about his "gifts" to dozens of politicians, newspaper owners, and government officials? These "gifts" (which used to be called bribes when mere millionaires gave out large amounts of money in this manner) were only a small part of the estimated \$20 million that the new Vice President personally spent over the years in his blatant

drive to buy himself high office.

The capitalist press has already stated that Rockefeller will play the role of the country's "economic czar," while Kissinger (a long-time Rockefeller associate and the beneficiary of some of those lucrative cash "presents") will run foreign policy. Of course, the Mellons, Duponts, and others will still have a big piece of the action too.

Are we really to believe that Ford-Rockefeller are better than Nixon-Agnew?

There is no doubt that Nixon was a crook and worse. Eventually a reluctant Congress was forced to take steps to remove him, and then at least a year after he had lost all credibility with the vast majority of the American people. But it is only too obvious that Nixon was kicked out for factional reasons, not because of his sleazy activities. Most Senators had known all about that side of him since the Checkers speech over 20 years ago.

But Rockefeller is a different story. No revelation about him, no matter how shocking—not the Attica murders, not his funding the publication of a thinly disguised anti-Semitic book against Arthur Goldberg, not his original ridiculous lie that he isn't "really very rich"—none of this mattered to the cynical congressional committees.

This was particularly brought home when Rockefeller stated before a hearing on nationwide TV that he gave an \$86,000 "gift" to the chairman of the New York State Republican Party because he suspected that the man, Judson Morehouse, was corrupt and might be tempted to take bribes unless he was "helped out financially"!

Not one Senator on the committee got mad, or laughed, or even smiled a little. Three days later they voted 9-0 for confirmation.



Rockefeller has spent over \$20 million in "gifts" to buy himself high office. It's no wonder his fellow criminal Nixon considered him a likely source of "hush money."

Ford and strip mining

A ski trip worth \$100 million

By MOLLY CHARBONEAU

With all the dirty dealing and corruption in the federal government exposed since the Watergate break-in, can President Ford seriously expect us to believe that his Christmas stay with millionaire Richard D. Bass is devoid of political or financial significance?

WHO IS RICHARD D. BASS?

While most workers are familiar with such leading exploiters as the Rockefellers, Mellons, Morgans, and DuPonts, there are a number of super-rich families centered in the Southwestern U.S. who wield great power although their names aren't as widely known. Richard D. Bass is one of these.

Bass is the millionaire vice president of H. W. Bass & Sons, Inc., an independent natural gas and oil production and development company, based in Dallas. He owns a ranch, has large investments in ski resorts at Vail, Aspen, and in Utah, and has interests in mine exploration and production ventures. In addition, since 1967, he has owned a 20,700-

acre federal coal lease in northern Wyoming from which he stands to make a mint, depending on Ford's veto of a strip-mine bill just sent to him by Congress.

A SKI TRIP WORTH \$100 MILLION!

The strip-mine bill just sent to Ford, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1974, if signed, would require coal mining companies to pay 35 cents per ton of strip-mined coal to a federal fund designed to reclaim 2 million acres of wasteland created by previous strip-mining. Richard Bass is the largest individual leaseholder of the eleventh largest strip-mine acreage in the U.S. He will have to pay \$100 million if his "personal friend," Ford, signs the bill.

Picture Bass and Ford as they wing their way down slopes few workers could afford to go to, and sipping fireside cocktails in Bass's ski lodge. Under such intimate and joyous circumstances, it's hard to believe that Bass would fail to mention how much it would please him to save that \$100 million. Such a Christmas present would make

some of Rockefeller's gifts look meager by comparison.

'THEIRS IS A PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP'

White House spokespersons have been outdoing themselves to convince the masses that Ford had no idea his "friend" had interests in coal. Ford was even quoted as saying, "The first time I knew he owned one ounce of coal was when I read it at 7 a.m. in The New York Times." (NYT 12-20-74.)

Meanwhile, in Vail, Richard Bass has been claiming innocence, saying he offered his house after he read that Ford needed a secure location, although he was forced to admit that "He's (the President) familiar with my house. He's been there before." (NYT 12-19-74.)

Originally stating he would veto the strip-mine bill, Ford has been forced by press exposure and public pressure to modify his stand, saying he will sign the bill if Congress will agree to patch up its "deficiencies" with a companion bill. He failed to mention whether one of the "deficiencies" is the \$100 million cost to his chum, Richard Bass.



Ford's ski villa host is responsible for land devastation like these strip-mined mountains [below] and stands to save \$100,000,000.

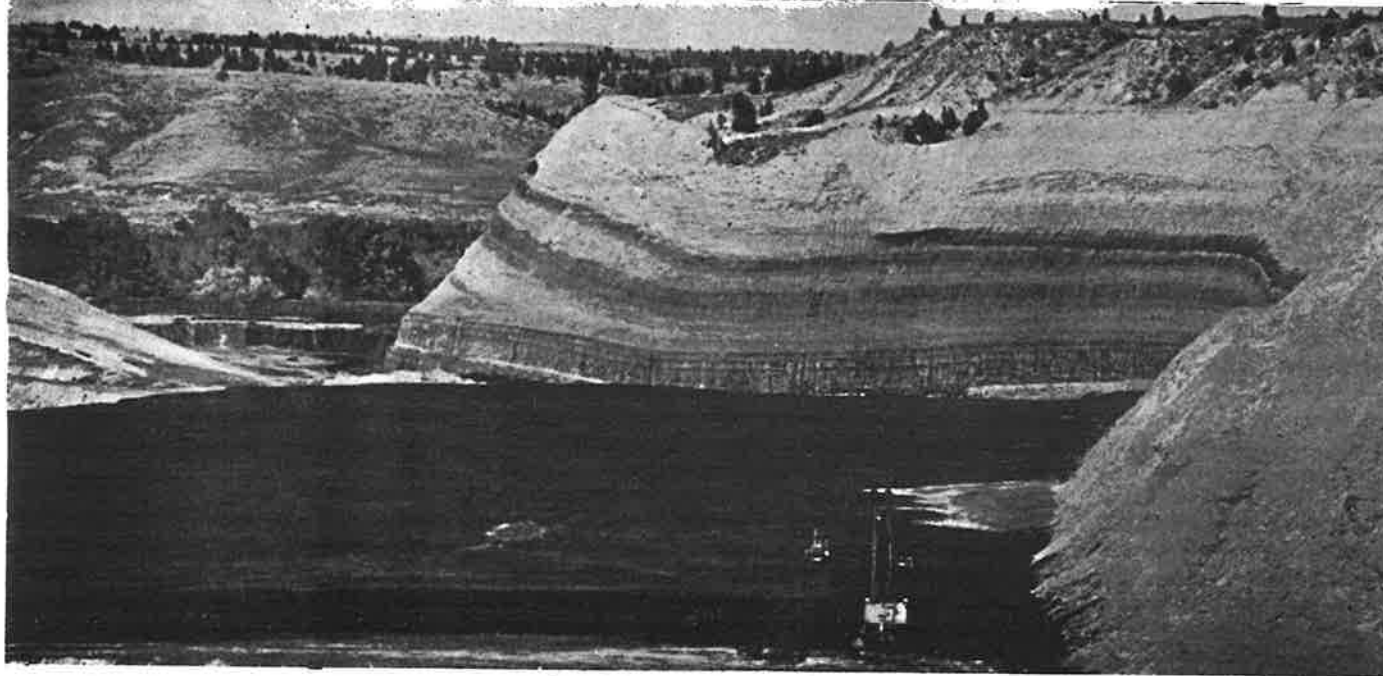


Photo: LNS

Claridad editor dies

SAN JUAN, Dec. 21—The editor of the daily newspaper Claridad, Raul Gonzalez Cruz, age 28, died early today in a fatal automobile accident in the suburban town of Guaynabo. Claridad is the newspaper of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), which became a daily just 3 weeks ago.

The death of Gonzalez is a blow to the PSP, since the editor was so instrumental in establishing the daily. Not only was Gonzalez experienced in every facet of publishing the daily newspaper, but he was also well known for his political experience as a militant fighter for Puerto Rico's independence and socialism.

A new editor will be elected by the PSP in early January, and Gonzalez' comrades have vowed to continue the publication of Claridad as a daily, following the invaluable groundwork laid out by their founding editor.

Messages of condolence have already been pouring in from all over Latin America and around the world, including one from Workers World.



Raul Gonzalez Cruz

Colonial status magnifies capitalist crisis in Puerto Rico

By JAIME RUIZ

DECEMBER 28—In recent weeks colonial officials in Puerto Rico have been predicting a deepening of the economic crisis already affecting the island.

The latest prediction comes from the Secretary of Labor of the colonial government of Puerto Rico, Silva Recio. In the December 16 issue of El Nuevo Dia, one of the many pro-U.S. dailies in San Juan, Recio was quoted as saying, "There will be more and more strikes as the economic situation in the Island deteriorates."

This gloomy forecast by the man supposed to help provide jobs was made a few days after the settlement of a 6-week strike by the workers of the Aqueduct and Sewers Authority (AAA). The struggle between the capitalist state and the workers became so intense in that strike that colonial governor Hernandez Colon tried to break it by calling out the national guard.

Silva Recio also told the press that strikes will increase if public employees are granted the right to

collective bargaining in respect to their working conditions. This was one of the issues of the AAA strike. Recio's remarks are part of a campaign by the colonial government to break down worker solidarity, making other workers feel threatened when their sisters and brothers strike.

STRIKE TO REGAIN WAGES

There has been a wave of strikes this year in Puerto Rico. It has been sparked by the general crisis of inflation throughout the capitalist world which hits Puerto Rico much harder than the United States. The annual rate of inflation on the Island is now 30 percent. But Recio admits food prices have risen 42 percent in the last 2 years.

Lackeys of the big U.S. companies that now own so much of Puerto Rico have always tried to pretend that the Island is a "Free Associated State." A complex legal arrangement hides the fact that Puerto Rico is really nothing more than a U.S. colony, with control over all important economic and political matters residing in

Washington. Usually the officials of the colonial regime want to deny this fact, but now that the bottom is falling out of things, they are not too anxious to take the credit.

Thus Silva Recio's surprising admission, when asked about perspectives for the economy and employment, that "Everything depends on what occurs with the economy in North America. The production that is realized here is for selling in the United States. It's illusory to think that the local government has decisive power in terms of our economy."

In January, it is likely there will be a general strike of sugar cane workers. As the struggle intensifies between the workers, who must fight harder and harder just to live, and the bosses who have captured Puerto Rico's rich resources, the question of Puerto Rican independence comes to the fore once again. And the Puerto Rican people are becoming surer in the conviction that the only way out of their growing misery is a free and socialist Puerto Rico.

NAACP demands jailing of 3 racists on Boston school board

By BOB DOBROW

BOSTON, Dec. 27—The NAACP yesterday called for the jailing of the three members of the Boston school committee who have illegally defied a federal court order to integrate the Boston schools. The Black organization's move came in a court brief filed after the pro-segregationist Boston school board tried to revive the racist, anti-busing campaign in this city.

The school board had voted, in a 3-2 decision, to defy a federal order to draft a plan integrating Boston's schools by next fall's school term. The board made its decision just hours before it was to submit the plan on December 16.

The Board, which has been found

guilty by the federal court of carrying out systematic and conscious segregation of the Boston schools, laid itself open to contempt of court charges, with possible fines and jail sentences.

As of this writing, however, no serious moves have been taken against the recalcitrant school committee members.

WHAT USUALLY HAPPENS

This kid glove treatment by the federal government contrasts starkly with the swift punishment handed out to unions defying a court injunction. Union leaders are often jailed immediately when found in contempt of court. Often union treasuries are fined as much as \$10,000 per day for every day out

of work. Likewise tenants defying a city eviction order will find a near-army of police ready to dump them on the streets, with the additional threat of fines and possible jail time.

The fact that this blatantly illegal action by the three school board members, chairman John Kerrigan, John McDonough, and Paul Ellison, has been handled so nervously by Judge Garrity indicates that the federal government is not going to carry out a real struggle against the racist, all-white school committee.

The NAACP's call for the jailing of the three, on the other hand, is a reflection of the enormous anger felt in the Black community over this double standard of justice. The

great support for the Black community shown in the December 14 National March Against Racism, which gathered 25,000 Black and white demonstrators together, has also helped produce a climate in which the traditionally moderate NAACP would make such a move.

The weak-kneed action of the federal government, personified by Judge Arthur Garrity, should show all progressive forces that what is needed in Boston to insure quality education for all children is an independent, bold movement of Black and white that can eradicate the racist poison. A fight for the interests of the oppressed Black people is in the interests of all poor and working people.



Since the courts are responding to both Black and white, who must

Detroit workers excited about march

A Detroit reader of WW writes the following about how workers in her hospital viewed the Boston march against racism.

I work in a large Detroit hospital, where many of the workers are Black. I thought I would share with Workers World some of the reactions the workers there had to the march against racism in Boston.

When I told the women in my department that I was going to the Boston march, they were really excited and supported it. In fact, many of them would have liked to have gone if it had been possible.

Word soon spread about the demonstration. Before I left, workers I hadn't even talked to about it came up to me and wished us luck.

So on the Monday after the December 14 march, we talked about nothing else. Most of the workers had followed the press coverage. They were full of questions about what the speakers had said, how it felt being part of such a big and historic march, and so on.

In particular, the other workers wondered if the press had really been telling the truth about the police attack, which was blamed on the demonstrators. When they heard how the police had charged us with horses, the workers compared it to the way attack dogs and fire hoses had been used against earlier civil rights marchers in the South. They talked about how the police had never lifted a finger against the Klan, the Nazis, and the other racists, and how the police have always been on the side of the racists, anyway.

GOT UP BAIL FUND

During the weekend, several workers had heard that some marchers were arrested. So they even decided to take up a collection for bail money, in case I was among those arrested.

The Black workers, especially, talked about racism in Boston becoming worse than in the South. It was important, they felt, that busloads of demonstrators had come from the South in a kind of reverse freedom ride to Boston.

They were also very concerned about the danger that the events in Boston could occur anywhere, maybe in Detroit next. After all, it was only a few years ago that the Klan openly organized in nearby Pontiac and bombed school buses.

When one worker made some teasing but good-natured remarks about people "gallivanting around the country," the other Black workers cut her short. They said the Boston march was not a joking matter, but a continuation of the civil rights marches, and a very serious and important part of the fight for Black people's rights.

HOPE TO TURN THE TIDE

One of the best discussions I had was with another white worker who was really infuriated about the racist attacks in Boston. We talked about the importance of encouraging progressive, anti-racist whites to support Black people and to fight the racist whites. This worker also felt that the civil rights and anti-war marches of the '60s had far-reaching effects, and hoped that this march would also turn the tide in Boston.

My friends who went to Boston also got enthusiastic responses from their co-workers. They work in other hospitals and auto plants, and said that in several instances white workers they hadn't even told about the demonstration came up and apologized for not going because it was such an important issue.

PRISONERS WATCHED IT

The message of the Boston march reached the prisons, too. My father is in the Detroit House of Corrections and he said that many prisoners—young, old, Black, and white—watched the demonstration on TV. Afterwards, they spoke with pride about the anti-racist march being much bigger than anything the racists ever organized.

I have seen it work how racism has been used to divide the workers and has weakened our efforts to unionize. So I was really heartened by the response to the march, from white workers as well as Black.

Also, I have never seen my fellow workers receive so warmly the idea of a demonstration. It made me think how a few years ago, the press tried to portray workers as conservative "hard hats." If that day ever really existed, it's gone now. The real feelings of the people I work with were shown by several women who said we need more demonstrations to fight for our rights—and they can hardly wait until 25,000 march on our hospital to demand they recognize the union!



Strong support for Boston march

Gay activists fight racism

By LESLIE FEINBERG

BOSTON, Dec. 25—The National March Against Racism that took place here December 14 united many elements in the Boston area behind the basic rights of Black people—and Black school children in particular. Not least among these was the gay community in Boston.

When the call for the march went out, the response from gay people was enthusiastic and militant. One of the leaders of the local gay community explained why:

"Like, Black, Latin, and Native American people, gays have also been a source of cheap labor. The oppression and job discrimination leveled against Third World people and gays comes from the same source. It is in the interests of big business to drive the sharp wedge of profit between Black and white, straight and gay. Now we know who the real enemy is."

In that spirit, a contingent of

three to four hundred gays marched on December 14 under the banner "One battle, many fronts." Many other gays identified by their "Lavender Rhinoceros" buttons (a Massachusetts gay symbol), marched with the women's contingents, tenants groups, Youth Against War & Fascism, and the Center for United Labor Action.

Gay support for the march began long before the 14th, however. Gays were among the original organizers working on the Emergency Committee. Gay workers got up at dawn to leaflet subway stops and street corners, raised funds for the march, sold buttons, and did media and publicity work across the country. The list of gay sponsors was long, including Dr. Howard Brown of National Gay Task Force, Loretta Lotman from Gay Academic Union, Homophile Community Health Service, Elaine Noble, and

many others.

POSTERED SOUTH BOSTON

An event in the racist stronghold of South Boston showed the militancy with which gay people consciously fought the racist hysteria. Ten gay women got in a van, armed only with gallons of wheatpaste and hundreds of posters and leaflets for the march. They worked through the night to cover every racist slogan they could find on the stores, streets, schools, and housing project walls. Alongside many racist epithets they found anti-gay slogans, evidence of the anti-gay hysteria being whipped up alongside the racism.

On December 14 one of the march guides, wearing a lavender armband, watched as thousands and thousands of people began forming into contingents in the field. He commented to a bystander, "We sure are a powerful force when we're united, aren't we?"



so meekly to the Boston school committee's defiance of the desegregation order, it is the masses, not respond with more bold actions, like the Dec. 14 march against racism. Photo: LNS

Olson hedges on contract; second strike wins union

By MOLLY CHARBONEAU

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The strike at Olson Labs, which was reported on in the Nov. 15, 1974 issue of *Workers World*, appeared to be won 7 weeks ago when the company agreed to recognize the union (Teamsters Local 239) which every worker had signed up for. But the struggle still wasn't over. The victory was not fully won until this past week when Black and Latin Olson workers fought their boss in round two of the struggle and won.

TRICK UP BOSS'S SLEEVE

Olson Labs is the only inspection

station for New York City's 12,000 medallion taxicabs. It has a million-dollar contract with the Taxi and Limousine Commission (TLC). When 14 workers went on strike in November, the strikebreaking attempts of the company were abetted by the TLC, which issued inspection stickers to uninspected cabs. Nevertheless, the workers finally won a "promise" from the boss to negotiate a contract if they returned to work.

The boss let weeks go by without negotiating with the workers, in hopes they'd have second thoughts about continuing the struggle as

Christmas approached. The workers saw through this tactic and organized a slowdown; in retaliation the boss threatened to lock them out. The struggle opened up again as the workers struck again on December 17, with the support of Teamsters Local 239.

'OLSON IS A STRIKE-BREAKING SCROOGE!!'

Despite the tremendous pressure of the coming holiday season and the prospect of no paycheck coming in to their families, the Black and Latin men and women at Olson remained determined to win. As small as their local is, they shut down the company by striking.

The militancy of the strike pressured higher-ups in the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to telegraph the company and the union to try and set a date for contract negotiations. At the session the company offered nothing, so the workers stayed out.

As a last-ditch, desperate effort to lure the workers off the street, the company set up a party on Christmas Eve and invited the strikers inside. In response to this, the workers, by now seasoned in the struggle, called their own party. Under a banner reading, "Olson is a strike-breaking scrooge," the workers and several supporters from the Center for United Labor Action, who had helped them in the course of the strike, set up a trash can "grill" and cooked hamburgers. The picket line held strong.

This show of strength was the last straw for the boss. Two days after Christmas Olson settled with the workers. They won wage increases, benefits, and an unusual point-by-point cost of living increase. They had won round two by remaining solid in the face of company bribery and intimidation.

LARGER LESSONS OF OLSON STRIKE

The workers at Olson know that the unity they achieved between Black, Latin, and white, men and women, was the key to their solidarity, their militancy, and their success. When a union official warned them that the cost of living increases could be blocked by another wage freeze, the workers responded, "Then we'll go on strike against Ford!"

A look at Boston by Frederick Douglass

This year Boston became such a symbol of racist violence that people came there from all over the country to show their abhorrence for this reactionary doctrine. But Boston wasn't always that way.

"There . . . the black man's children attended the same public schools with the white man's children, and apparently without objection from any quarter."

The author of the above statement, Frederick Douglass, was a leading Black spokesman for the abolitionist movement in the period before and during the Civil War. In those days, Massachusetts and its largest city Boston constituted the heart of the anti-racist movement in the U.S.

A runaway slave who made Massachusetts the headquarters for his writings against the treatment of Black people in a racist society, Douglass' description of the progressive role of the state he made his home seems a far cry from the events that have wracked Boston in the past few months:

"She was first in the War of Independence; first to break the chains of her slaves; first to make the black man equal before the law; first to admit colored children to her common schools, and she was first to answer with her blood the alarm-cry of the nation, when its capital was menaced by rebels."

Douglass, writing at a time when the majority of Black people in the United States were still in chains, expressed amazement that "... there was nothing in the laws or constitution of Massachusetts that would prevent a colored man from being governor of the state, if the people should see fit to elect him."

IRISH SUPPORT

Douglass spent several years abroad writing and speaking for the abolitionist cause. Speaking of the Irish, who later became a large portion of the working class population of Boston, Douglass

wrote from Belfast in 1846 of the warm welcome he received there. He mentioned "... the glorious enthusiasm with which thousands have flocked to hear the cruel wrongs of my down-trodden and long enslaved countrymen portrayed—the deep sympathy with the slave, and the strong abhorrence of the slaveholder . . ."

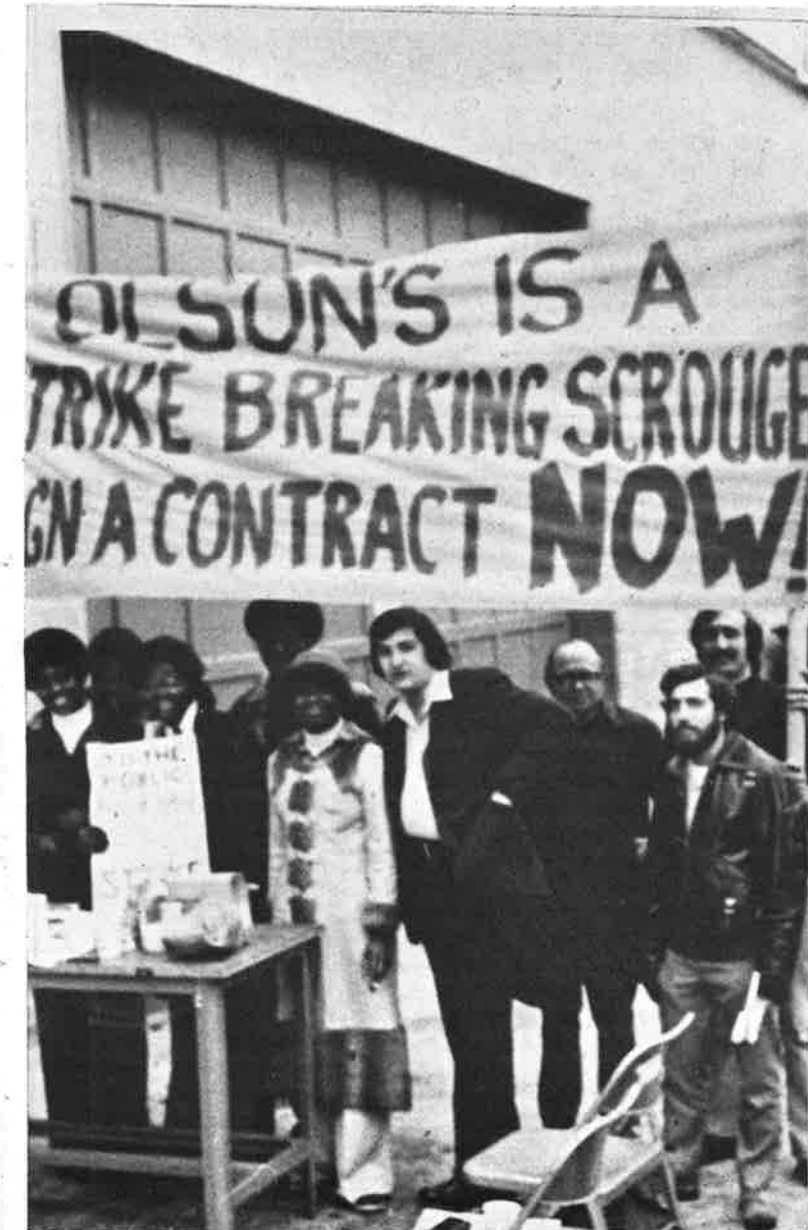
Moreover, he marvelled at "... the entire absence of everything that looked like prejudice against me . . ." in Ireland of the 1800s.

Of course, in those days when chattel slavery coexisted with capitalist wage slavery, there was prejudice against Black people, North and South, and Boston was no Utopia. But the prevailing sentiment of the age, in Massachusetts as in Europe, was a progressive one corresponding to the progressive struggle of capitalism to free the forces of production from the fetters of slavery and feudalism.

Now, 130 years later, capitalism is in severe decline and this is nowhere so noticeable as in the industrial cities of the Northeast U.S. As the capitalist system staggers from one crisis to another, the ruling class turns to the most reactionary ideology and tries to foist its views on the masses.

The inability of U.S. capitalism to solve the national question is seen in the century of oppression of Black people since the Civil War. It is this racist oppression which has led to the present situation in Boston.

It should be clear from Douglass' writings that the virulent racism in Boston today has nothing to do with the inherent nature of the city itself or the ethnic makeup of its white population. Instead, as can be seen by the encouragement and financing of racist organizers in the Boston area by politicians and businessmen, it is the ruling class that is behind the racist mobilization there.



Olson Lab strikers hold their Christmas party on the picket line.

WW photo: Key



Frederick Douglass


 EDITORIAL

FBI spies get court nod

Lest anyone be so naive as to think that the current struggle over the CIA revolves around any principled issue, the U.S. Supreme Court has reaffirmed the right of the government to use surveillance and harassment against left-wing organizations.

The critics of the CIA in the current power struggle have focused on that agency's illegal snooping and involvement in domestic politics—an area explicitly prohibited under the act of Congress setting up the agency. But no one should take this to mean that bugging, break-ins, paid informers, and disruption of radical organizations is the issue. No, it's only *which* agency should have jurisdiction. It is a bureaucratic, internal factional struggle and not one of principle.

The proof of this is the position of the U.S. Supreme Court on FBI surveillance of the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance. Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall just upheld a ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals allowing the FBI to monitor the YSA's convention in St. Louis. This was in spite of the fact that the two organizations argue (very convincingly!) that they have not committed "a single illegal act . . . over the past third of a century."

Yet the Supreme Court justice—and one considered liberal, at that—found that the FBI has the right to keep the SWP and YSA under surveillance, which means of course that there are hundreds of thousands of others who don't go along with the dictates of big business who will continue to be fair game for the secret police.

The repressive laws imposed by the capitalist ruling class must be fought, of course. But if this court ruling showed anything, it is that the fight against repression will be won in the streets and in the struggles of the working class, not in the courts.

Ring out the old

We enter the New Year with the weighty encumbrances of an Old Society hanging around the necks of humanity. It seems that the old way of doing things, the old human relationships, the ossified and corrupt government bureaucracy, the multinational corporate dinosaurs, the technologically space-age and socially feudal military caste, will drag down the bright new year into wrinkled senility before it can even let out a scream.

U.S. capitalism, which once epitomized newness and development, which plastered the word "revolutionary" on each new box of detergent, is now leading the way among the capitalist nations only in its headlong plunge into economic chaos and misery for the millions. In the year 1974, the Marxist axiom that private, monopoly ownership is incompatible with modern, socialized organization of the means of production has once again been concretely proven. Capitalism is foundering in its own, homemade dilemma, and a new era is opening up.

The institutions of imperialist "democracy" are wracked with intrigue and factionalism. The old "team" in the White House are out and discredited—an unprecedented event in American history. But all remains the same and worse. Instead of two tried and trusted stooges of the billionaires, there is now one stooge and one billionaire.

Alarm and pessimism spread out from the ruling circles through the arteries of the media and mass culture.

But nature—and society—answer death with new life, decay with growth. As the sands run out for monopoly capital, the hour of proletarian revolution draws nearer. Four-tenths of humanity have already made the leap across centuries of development into the beginnings of planned, socialized production. These revolutions, taking their method and ideology from the proletarian leaders of the developed capitalist countries, applied the science of Marxism-Leninism where capitalism was weakest. Others are bound to follow, for imperialist domination is starving the oppressed nations even as it chokes on its own overproduction at home.

This was a year in which the workers of Japan, of England, of France, of Portugal, of Greece, and yes, of the United States, stirred and rumbled.

U.S. workers, taking part in a restless strike wave, have a long way to go to match the political consciousness of Lisbon's hundreds of thousands marching on May Day. But they are saddled with a system that is just as outmoded, just as reactionary, just as rotten as in Portugal.

A New Year is here, struggling to break free of the Old. Momentous events lie ahead, not the least of which will bring into motion the tremendous revolutionary potential of the multinational working class in this country. Ring out the old, and ring in the new!

**TIME
IS
ON
OUR
SIDE**



WHAT WE MEAN BY . . .

EXPLOITATION

By ELIZABETH ROSS

Everybody who works for a boss is exploited. If the boss couldn't exploit you, he wouldn't hire you.

Exploitation is derived from the ordinary, 8-hour workday in any factory, office, mine, or field.

No workers receive enough wages from their jobs to buy back the products they have made. They create a surplus which goes into the pocket of the capitalist who employs them.

Where workers have built strong unions they can wrest from the capitalists more of the surplus than they would get if no unions existed, but as long as the capitalist system lasts the workers can never thoroughly wipe out the bosses' surplus or end exploitation.

Workers and capitalists are in constant struggle over the division of this surplus, but the capitalist holds the highest cards because the worker is dependent upon him merely to stay alive. In times of mass unemployment workers'

wages are driven down and the degree of exploitation rises.

Throughout the 7,000 or more years of class society, exploitation took different forms. Slavery, which employed the chain and the lash, was only too visibly exploitative. Under feudalism the serf knew very well how much he was exploited. When he and his whole family worked 3 or 4 days of every week on the lord's ample fields and the rest of the week on their own small plot to eke out a meagre living, they could easily measure the degree of their exploitation.

But under capitalism it is indirect and hidden from most workers, who can't see how the system operates. The low-paid typist or fileclerk, the ditchdigger or cafeteria dishwasher, are brainwashed to believe that incompetence is the source of their low wages. However, even the relatively high-paid construction worker, though he may not realize

it, is still exploited because he adds more value to the buildings he works on than he receives for his labor.

But simple exploitation is not enough for the capitalist class. The capitalist is driven by the contradictions inherent in his own system to look for fields of super-exploitation.

Whenever he has enough capital he moves his plants to areas where workers are more desperate and must work for lower pay—to the southern states of the U.S., to Latin America, Africa, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, South Vietnam.

That he cannot exploit the workers of the socialist countries is one of the greatest reasons for his hatred of them. The potential for super-exploitation has been shrinking ever since the Russian Revolution of 1917.

The primary reason the U.S. waged the two disastrous wars in Korea and Vietnam was to wrench those two key areas of Asia out of the socialist orbit and bring their millions of working people back into the field of capitalist exploitation.

Only the world socialist revolution will end all exploitation forever. Then, as Karl Marx wrote, pre-history will have ended and the history of humanity will begin.

LETTERS

Prisoners seek assistance

Asheboro, N.C.:

The PDO (Prisoners' Defend Organization) is seeking any help that the outside brothers and sisters can send us on our strive for total freedom. At this present moment we are attempting to prepare the unaware bloods here at the Asheboro prison unit for our struggle, but we lack the necessary equipment, such as any constructive reading material on today's struggle or anything they feel fit that will assist us in reaching the brothers.

We are asking you and your staff to give us assistance by informing the brothers and sisters through Workers World that we would highly appreciate any type of

assistance they are willing to give us. We would appreciate if material is to be sent, send it in care of Comrade Gregory Seku Barrett, P.O. Box 848, Asheboro,

N.C. 27203.

So in closing I will speak for all; together we stand but divided we fall.

Seku in arm struggle

**DEMONSTRATE—
to stop the death penalty
and free
Malcolm Jefferson
and James Washington**

RICHMOND, VA.

12 NOON JANUARY 11

**—assemble at State Capitol, 9th & Grace
March to State Penitentiary**

**Sponsored by:
United Congress Against the Death Penalty**

Watergate, JFK murder conspiracy surface in

Fierce faction fight over CIA spying

By ANDY STAPP

DECEMBER 29—The venomous and Machiavellian struggle between contending factions of the ruling class, which broke to the surface with Watergate, has now spilled over into a fight over the super-secret and immensely powerful Central Intelligence Agency.

A full-scale purge of the agency appears to be underway. It was triggered by a series of front-page exposes in the New York Times revealing that Nixon's CIA boss, Richard Helms, had carried out massive surveillance of U.S. citizens, employing mail interception, bugging, and even break-ins.

HUSTON MEMORANDUM

The latest disclosures reveal that the notorious Huston memorandum, a document brought to light by the Watergate hearings and denounced by the Senate Watergate committee for its "gestapo mentality," was indeed implemented. The Huston memorandum was ordered drawn up by Nixon in June 1970. It laid the basis for the various intelligence agencies—the CIA, the FBI, the National Security Agency, and the three military intelligence departments—to begin illegal and fascist operations inside the U.S., with the ultimate goal of a total police state under Nixon's control.

Although Nixon denied the plan was ever implemented, claiming it was scrapped after 5 days because of resistance by the FBI, it is now obvious that the CIA at least began to carry it out. It went so far that even Senators were put under surveillance as possible "traitors."

So far few of the specifics have been brought to light. But it was revealed in the Times, and has been corroborated by Senator Proxmire, that the CIA had begun "investigations" of at least 10,000 American citizens, all of them active in either the anti-war movement or the Black liberation struggle, or both.

CIA AND WATERGATE

In light of all this, it strains the credulity to believe that the five "former" CIA agents caught inside the Watergate were acting without permission of the agency. In any case, it is an established fact that Vernon Walters, then deputy director of the CIA, directly intervened to stop an FBI investigation of the break-in.

'COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE'

The man with direct responsibility for carrying out these secret police operations against thousands of Americans—all in direct violation of U.S. law—was the CIA's counter-intelligence chief, James Angleton. According to the New York Times, Angleton, who was forced to resign after the first Times exposure, is an extreme ultra-rightist. He believes that "many members of the press had ties with the Soviet Union" and was "convinced that the Soviet Union was playing a major role in the anti-war activities." He "saw conspiracies everywhere," the newspaper added.

Apparently Angleton, who kept under constant surveillance 50 high-ranking CIA officials he suspected might be secret communists, was greatly feared

for the power he wielded.

When James Schlesinger, the successor to Helms as CIA chief, ordered an end to some of these illegal operations inside the United States, his life was threatened, according to the Times. "Because of his (Schlesinger's) actions, security officials at the agency decided to increase the number of his personal bodyguards." The implication, of course, is that Schlesinger feared Angleton might try to have him assassinated.

'WHO STRUCK JOHN?'

It is in the context of an atmosphere so poisonous that the head of the CIA seems to have feared death at the hands of his most powerful lieutenant, that a remark Angleton recently made must be seen. In the middle of a Times article (Dec. 25, 1974) centered on Angleton in which some rambling remarks are quoted, is the cryptic comment: "I'm not privy to who struck John."

The Times makes no attempt to explain this remark. But the possible implications make it stand out like red ink. Is "John" President Kennedy? Is Angleton saying that the assassination of

John Kennedy wasn't his department?

Why should Angleton feel it necessary to disclaim any part in the murder, since the case is officially closed and he is not under any investigation in the matter?

DALLAS TO WATERGATE

On June 25, 1972, the Washington Post revealed that Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis, an "ex"-CIA operative, "was among those questioned by the FBI after John Kennedy's assassination because of his activities." What is the connection between Angleton and Sturgis? What was their exact role in the trail of crime that leads from Dallas to Watergate?

The capitalist state and press have shown again and again their fear of pursuing this matter. Angleton is being forced into retirement, but it is unlikely he will stand trial for anything.

The U.S. political police, a sinister force that has grown to monstrous proportions shielded behind secret congressional budgets, will remain, even if the bureaucratic form changes. Only the masses of people can clean out that sewer of murder and corruption.

GI in West Germany jailed for long hair

By PETE PERKINS

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Pvt. Robert Nuchow of Battery C, 94th Artillery, stationed in West Berlin, spent Christmas Day in jail because his hair is too long to enable him to "preserve liberty" by carrying out his duties as an American soldier overseas. The personal tastes of liberty are so severe, in fact, that Pvt. Nuchow will have to rot for another 6 months in jail before he can return to duty.

Bob Nuchow joins a long list of soldiers and sailors who will have a footnote in history as a result of their courts-martial. When the epoch of capitalism is over someone will compile all the famous courts-martial into a book and publish it as a tragicomedy.

KANGAROO COURTS-MARTIAL

Every U.S. Army unit has a legal arm known as the Staff Judge Advocate's Office. Within these offices are kept the mountainous files of regulations governing the conduct of the soldiers within the units. These files are so ponderous that they weigh as much as six or eight average GIs.

The effect of having this sort of paperwork around is so that when the Brass want to "throw the book at you," it'll come crashing down on your head like a ton of bricks. Although the average person is usually appalled by the bully behavior of the Brass, that doesn't stop them. They have a historic role to carry out.

Capitalism relies on its military to crush its opposition and the military relies in turn on its stockades to crush internal dissent within its ranks. For this reason, soldiers and sailors, from Billy Budd to Bob Nuchow, have been getting the purple shaft to show for

it every time they entered a military courtroom.

BERLIN BROTHERS

Bob Nuchow is one of several long-haired GIs known collectively as the Berlin Brothers. Although all the soldiers pictured on this page are white GIs stationed in West Berlin, the haircut struggle also rages among Black and Latin GIs and also among women stationed throughout Europe.



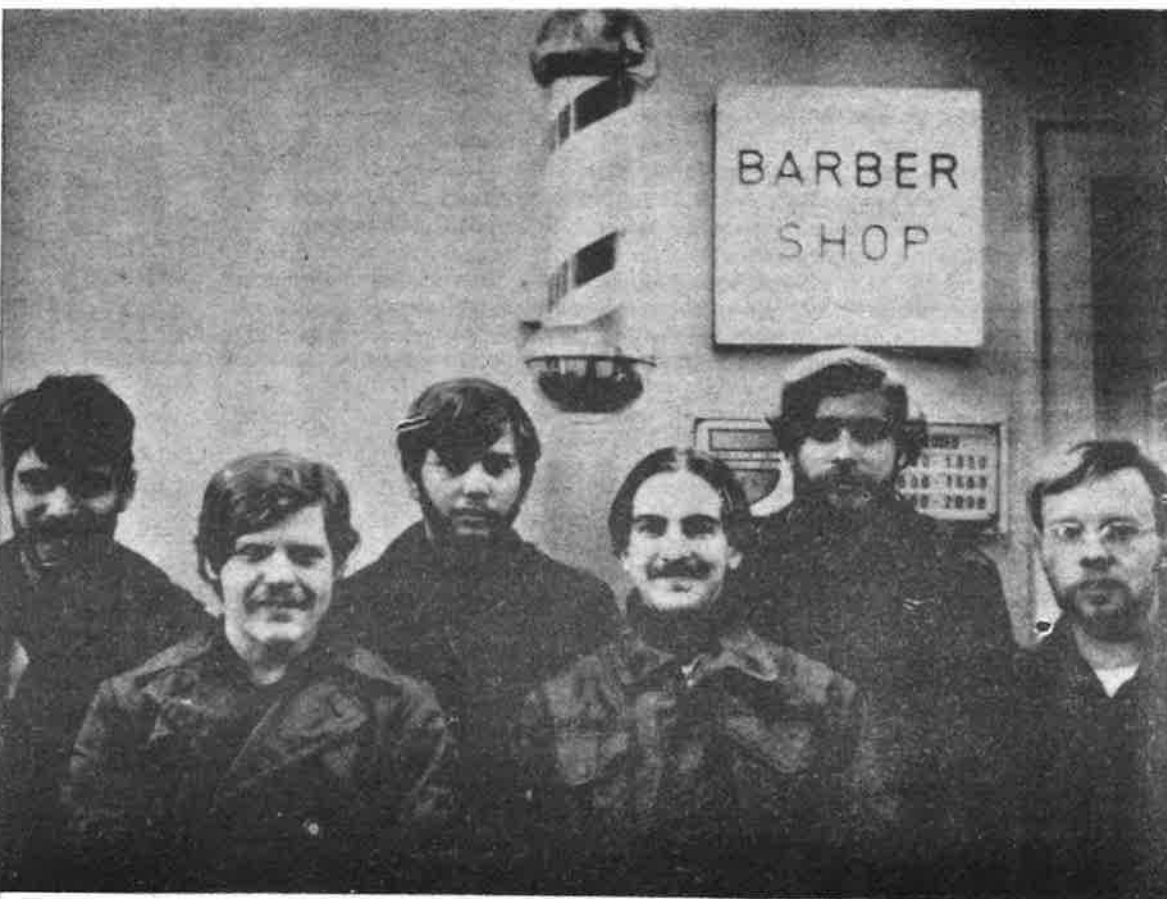
James Angleton, ousted CIA "counter-intelligence" chief. What does he know about the Kennedy assassination and Watergate?

Black and Latin GIs are even court-martialed for having short hair by the racist Brass when they adopt the traditional African corn-row style haircuts.

West Berlin, as a focal point of the harassment, holds a special interest to Gen. Alexander Haig, newly appointed NATO commander and former Nixon crony. To him it represents a forward artillery base within the German Democratic Republic

capable of spreading widespread destruction with its arsenal of H-bombs and "conventional" nerve gas shells.

For this reason, iron discipline in the form of kangaroo courts-martial are the rule of the day. But plenty of GIs resent their task of sitting on the powderkeg and Haig's courts aren't going to change that. They only serve to intensify the hostility of GIs toward their officers.



Berlin Brothers: Bob Nuchow [center left] will rot in jail for 6 months because his hair is "too long." Others face similar charges.

POLITICAL PRISONERS



KLAN NETWORK AMONG HACKS

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—A Ku Klux Klan Grand Dragon has been suspended from his job after teaching for 7 years at the Eastern New York Correctional Facility at Napanoch, New York.

New York State officials had repeatedly denied there was KKK staff in the prisons. Their hand was forced when the New York Daily News did an expose of KKK activities at Napanoch, finding as many as 15 to 20 Klansmen working there as guards and civilian employees.

Earl Schoonmaker made \$14,000 a year as a "teacher" at the jail, where 60 percent of the prisoners are Black. He has not been directly suspended for being a Klan Grand Dragon, but rather for bringing contraband material into the prison and for having a personal transaction with a prisoner. Schoonmaker asked a prisoner to paint a copy of a picture of a hooded Klansman on horseback from a Klan pamphlet!

According to the Daily News, Klansmen employed at Napanoch have set fires in the cells of Black prisoner-leaders and threatened other Blacks, smuggled KKK literature into the jail, and are recruiting white prisoners into the Klan. Klansmen have also directed terrorist activities towards another employee.

Mrs. Nancy Lorie, the director of volunteer services at Napanoch, said, "My office has been broken into and I've gotten phone calls from people warning me sincerely that their relatives—Klan members—were out to damage my car so that I would have an accident." Her car has been dented three times in the prison parking lot. Mrs. Lorie, a white employee and former ACLU official, refuses to go along with the racism of the Klan.

FREE THE HOUSTON 12 FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS



Libertad Para Carlos Abona

CARLOS FELICIANO JAILED

By JOE ZARBA
NEW YORK, Dec. 27—After a long and hard-fought struggle beginning in 1970, Carlos Feliciano was taken to jail December 13 to begin serving a 4-year sentence. A militant member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, Feliciano was tried twice on the same frame-up bombing charges. After an acquittal in the Bronx, the prosecution was finally able to get a compromise conviction in a Manhattan trial 2 years ago.

So nervous was Judge Arnold Fraiman in remanding Carlos to prison that not once did he so much as look up from his papers to look Feliciano in the eye. Just in case Fraiman might buckle under the pressure of

more than 100 supporters in the court, chief D.A. Kuh and two of his staff hacks sat through the entire proceedings. In addition, the fifteenth floor was ringed with cops who also filled numerous squad cars in the street below.

After hearing additional motions for stays and sentence reduction denied, Carlos raised his fist in solidarity and was taken away. Carlos is now in the Bronx House of Detention awaiting transfer to an upstate concentration camp.

While Carlos is in the Bronx near his family, only one person a day is allowed to visit him. (He has six children.) In addition to this, Feliciano is in virtual isolation, confined to an entire tier by himself. He neither eats with nor has any contact with any other inmates.

After each visit, Carlos is forced to completely strip and is then searched. The prison officials deny knowing the reasons for this nor why Carlos is even on this tier! It is obvious that the state does not want him to mingle with the mainstream population for political reasons. Even more important than

this, there is the very real possibility of Carlos being set up for an attack by the racist prison guards.

The Committee to Defend Carlos Feliciano is now preparing a leaflet denouncing these conditions as well as calling for a solidarity meeting January 18 at the Theater Arts Center, 110 Street and Lexington Avenue. At this time, demonstrations and future activities to free Carlos will be announced.

The progressive forces that have and will be mobilized in this struggle, will be acting not only to free Carlos but Puerto Rico as well for this as even the D.A. has said, is really what the case is all about.

LORTON REBELLION

DECEMBER 26—On Christmas Day prisoners in maximum security at Virginia's Lorton Reformatory took over the prison mess hall demanding improvement

of living conditions and no retaliatory disciplinary action. According to the press, the rebellion followed an escape in which three prisoners got away and one was killed by guards.

The uprising began at 7 p.m. on Christmas day and lasted for 20 hours. Ten hostages were seized and negotiations were demanded with District of Columbia prison officials. Today all hostages were released, and the prisoners returned to their cells after discussing with prison officials their demands for better visiting hours, improved medical and educational services, restoration of a furlough program recently canceled by Attorney General William B. Saxbe, and improvement of other conditions at the prison. They were not successful in getting a written agreement of amnesty.

FROM US TO YOU

The staff of Workers World regrets that we could not send cards to everyone who has written to us during the past year. We wish to extend warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes for the New Year to everyone who reads the Prison Page.

JAILHOUSE LAWYER WINS FOR BROTHER

Who knows more about the law than those who are brutalized by it? This point was conceded December 10 when Jerry Rosenberg, a jailhouse lawyer, won a case for a fellow prisoner who said that a Sing Sing doctor had denied him adequate medical care.

Rosenberg, now serving a life sentence, is known for his legal abilities and his desire to help other prisoners in Attica, Sing Sing, and Clinton State Prison.

John Rizzo, the defendant, is presently living in Manhattan. With Rosenberg's assistance, he has won \$8,000 in damages against Dr. Daniel Zurbick who gave him aspirin and sent him to his cell without examining him after he had fallen from the roof of a two-story building at Ossining. "Everybody told me that there was one guy who really knew the ins and outs," said Rizzo. "That was Jerry."

Rosenberg began taking correspondence courses from Blackstone College in 1962. He has three law degrees and he belongs to the National Lawyers Guild. He acted as courtyard counsel in the 1971 Attica rebellion, but he cannot take the bar exam because he has a record.

"They don't like jailhouse lawyers here," said Rosenberg after winning Rizzo's case, "but I do a good job. Even the judge said so." However, Judge Knapp, who heard the case and praised Rosenberg's skills, has ruled not to let the jailhouse lawyer argue any more cases in his court. Rosenberg remains undaunted. "Every time I go to court there's this problem. They're going to have to fight it every time," he said with a grin. "I'm gonna win, too."

We know you will, Jerry, and we're with you.



... LOOKS LIKE THIS'LL BE A NEW YEAR OF STRUGGLE!



Leandre and again: workers world

Italian protesters demand housing



Special to Workers World

ROME, Dec. 20—The inability to solve the housing problem is one of the ills deepening the crisis of Italian capitalism.

These contradictions are brought clearly into focus here in Rome where tens of thousands of poor and working class Romans live in shacks in shantytowns while 60,000 new apartments are vacant and unrentable.

To protest this situation, a union of tenants has been holding a vigil in front of city hall for the past month, stopping passers-by for

signatures on petitions and draping banners over the building and the statue of Marcus Aurelius.

As the vigil was first getting under way on November 20, this reporter asked one of the many women present what the demands of the demonstrators were. She explained that housing already existed for 2,500 homeless families and that they wanted to move in.

She then joined in the chant that echoed through the Piazza de Campodolio, "We want acts, not promises!"

Mexican guerrilla leader murdered

By JOYCE BETRIES

DECEMBER 26—Lucio Cabanas, Mexico's most popular guerrilla leader, known and loved throughout Latin America, is dead. This famous leader of the rural guerrilla group known as El Partido de los Pobres (Party of the Poor) was ambushed, along with 27 of his followers, by federal troops in Cabanas's home state of Guerrero. Two such incidents took place, on November 30 and again on December 2. However, there are reports that Cabanas might have been captured or murdered earlier.

Originally a primary school teacher in the terribly impoverished countryside of Guerrero, Mr. Cabanas took to the mountains 7 years ago to fight the causes of poverty and ignorance: capitalism and imperialism.

His program of land reform and his attacks on rich landowners and merchants earned him the reputation of a Robin Hood with tremendous popularity all over Mexico. In the last year, the government had increased its search for Cabanas, fearing the contacts he was making with urban

guerrilla groups. Hundreds of thousands of troops were deployed in the search for Cabanas.

Fearing that he might be given a martyr's funeral, the Mexican government had Cabanas's body quietly interred in a family tomb before publicizing his death. Even the liberal press has now accused the Mexican government of starting a campaign against Cabanas's "ghost": cabanismo, the spirit of struggle and revolutionary fervor which he inspired.

Cabanas is dead. But cabanismo will never die.

Revolutionary activity steps up in Mexico

DECEMBER 28—In spite of the recent murder of Mexico's best known and loved guerrilla leader Lucio Cabanas, guerrilla activity in Mexico has not only increased but shows signs of tighter organization and increased unity between urban and rural groups.

Since Cabanas's murder by government troops almost a month ago, there has been a wave of police killed and their weapons stolen, bombings, and a dramatic double bank robbery.

On December 10, almost as a revolutionary answer to Cabanas's murder, 20 young women and men of the "Communist League 23 of September," in 5 minutes time: held up two banks in Mexico City for over 2 million pesos (\$200,000), killed five police and took their weapons, passed out leaflets explaining the revolutionary

significance of the robbery to bystanders, and then escaped unharmed.

The operation went with clock-like precision. Obviously, much time had been spent in its preparation. The women and men who participated in the holdups knew the entire layout of both the Banco de Comercio and the Banco Nacional de Mexico, and all movements of the employees.

On December 9, a man took over the French Embassy and held three diplomats hostage for five hours while he negotiated safe conduct out of the country. However, on the way to the airport after having released the hostages, he was treacherously taken into custody.

Four men attacked a bank vehicle on December 13 in the heart of Mexico City, but the \$1.2

million that it had been expected to carry had been transferred to another vehicle.

On December 22, two bombs exploded in Mexico City, one in a bank and another in a municipal building.

The "Communist League 23 of September" has been responsible for many of the recent activities. The date commemorates an attack by the revolutionaries on a military barracks in the northern state of Chihuahua in 1965. This is the first nationwide urban guerrilla organization and has been in existence for over a year. In the last 20 months the "Communist League 23 of September" has struck against the ruling class in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey, and Culiacan.

Get in the struggle with
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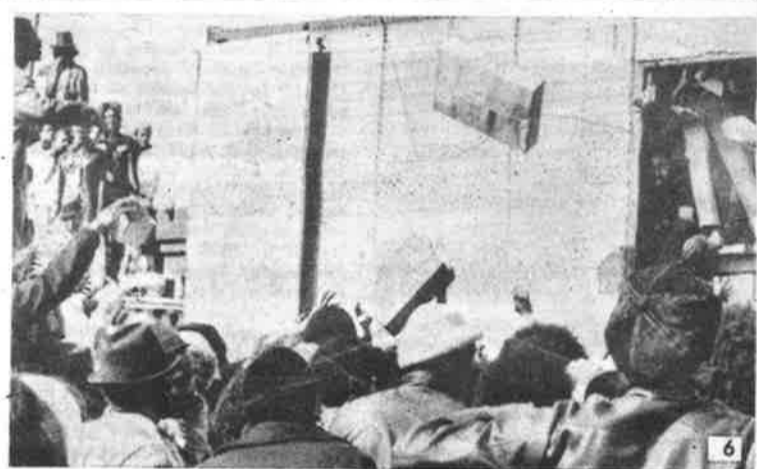
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U.S. court allows racist Boston school board to flaunt desegregation order. Black group calls for jailing board members. See page 6.

Jan. 3, 1975

A year of struggle!



1. October: After 18 months, the miners of Harlan County win their strike
2. February: Coal strike brings Britain to a near standstill
3. October: **Workers World** goes weekly!
4. September: Charges against AIM leaders, stemming from Wounded Knee occupation, are dropped
5. July: Months of strikes and demonstrations culminate in Army's overthrow of Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie
6. March: Massive turnouts for free food demanded by S.L.A. forces government to admit widespread hunger in U.S.
7. July: 20,000 gay women and men march in New York to commemorate Stonewall Rebellion of 1972
8. July: U.S. strategy backfires; Greek junta topples
9. September: Thousands demonstrate in Puerto Rico against U.S.-planned Superport