

workers world

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

An ex-CIA agent has exposed so-called "international labor organizations" as fronts for the State Department and the CIA, subverting foreign labor unions as well as governments. Page 10.

Vol. 17, No. 15

April 11, 1975

25 cents

With jobless rate rising, ranks press unions to act



Inside:

- Half a million added to official jobless rolls in March
- Labor ranks are pressing union officials to fight the layoffs, protect workers' rights
- 'From protest to mass action'—Workers World Party presents a 10-point statement on what workers can do to fight the economic crisis

**'Operation Baby Lift'—
Rescue effort
or cynical kidnaping?
and
Life in the newly
liberated areas of
South Vietnam
—see centerfold**

Inside: Ex-prosecutor charges state with cover-up

Hundreds protest Attica verdict

By BRAD KANE
BUFFALO, April 6—After deliberating for 3 days, a State Supreme Court Jury found Attica Brother Dacajeweah (aka John Hill) guilty of murder and Charlie Joe Pernalice guilty of second-degree attempted assault in the death of guard William Quinn in the opening moments of the 1971 rebellion.

The date of sentencing has been set for April 30, and

Dacajeweah's lawyer, William Kunstler, will file an immediate appeal. Dacajeweah faces a possible life sentence and Pernalice up to 4 years.

The verdict came late last night at the Supreme Courthouse here after a week of events which has shown widespread support for the Attica Brothers, despite attempts by the Buffalo Police Department and the Erie County Sheriff's Department to shatter all ex-

pressions of solidarity with the defendants.

700 MARCH TO SHOW SUPPORT

The courtroom itself was packed each day of the trial. Picket lines were held for 4 days in defiance of police and court orders prohibiting them.

On April 2, a demonstration of
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Inventions and millionaires

The forgotten story of Billy Smith

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WORKERS WORLD

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By V. COPELAND

Last week we explained how the present owners of the oil of the world had nothing to do with its original discovery; and how a man named Bissell got the idea of drilling for oil from a man named Kier; and how the oil itself had already been tested and refined, lamps invented, and shale oil used, all by a number of people before the actual drilling began.

Bissell, although he "got the idea," didn't get to do any drilling.

He went to some New Haven money men for capital. And they all organized a new company called the Seneca Oil Company.

Then they made a contract with E. E. Bowditch and E. I. Drake to drill for oil in Titusville, Pa.

In that town there still may be seen a statue of Drake—who called himself "Colonel" in order to get more respect for himself in bossing the job. (Bowditch seems to have bowed out at some point or other.)

The statue was provided many

years ago by one of the free-wheeling, hard-boiled crooks whom the first John D. Rockefeller used for one of his company presidents.

In a moment of sentimentality, this particular crook spent several hundred dollars for the memorial to "Colonel" Drake, to whom he felt (at that sentimental moment) that he owed the origin of his millions.

But Drake didn't do the actual

drilling himself, of course. He hired other people to do that.

A BLACKSMITH TO FIND BLACK GOLD

At first none of these people was very effective at the work. But finally Drake found an old blacksmith named "Uncle Billy Smith."

Uncle Billy could make horse-shoes and all kinds of iron and steel tools in his own forge. He had made salt-drilling tools for Kier, the big salt man, for years.

Drake hired Smith for \$2.50 a day and a little extra for his two sons, Sam and James.

Smith started drilling with his own tools in May 1859. When he and his sons got the drill down 18 feet, the dirt caved in. Then Billy got a hollow "pipe" 6 inch square through which he sent down a bigger drill.

At 36 feet they hit solid rock. But the old blacksmith rigged up a little engine, and they started boring through the solid rock.

On August 20, they struck oil at 69½ feet. Smith rigged up a pump and started bringing it to the surface.

The next day Drake showed up and Billy Smith led him to the well and pointed down to the slowly swirling liquid.

"What's that?" asked Drake.

"That's your fortune," answered Billy.

Only it wasn't Drake's fortune, Drake only got a statue out of it.

Billy Smith didn't even get that. And yet it was his know-how, his ingenuity, his home-made tools, and the hard work he and his sons put in that first opened the door to hundreds of billions of barrels (and dollars) of oil.

The heritage of Billy Smith

(and a few million others)

Listed below are the assets of the wealthiest and most powerful U.S. oil companies. These corporations, owned by a half-dozen super-rich families, have enriched their owners not only from the oil under the United States, but also from the oil of Mexico, Canada, Venezuela, the Middle East, Central Africa, and so on. [If the figures were up to date, they would be 5 to 10 percent higher.]

Company	Controlling family	Total Assets (Jan. 1, 1974)
Exxon	Rockefeller	\$25,724,319,000
Texaco	Morgan and duPont influence	13,595,413,000
Mobil	Rockefeller	10,690,431,000
Gulf	Mellon	10,074,000,000
Standard of California	Rockefeller	9,082,248,000
Standard of Indiana (Amoco)	Rockefeller	7,018,013,000
Atlantic Richfield (Arco)	Rockefeller	5,108,756,000
Continental (Conoco)	Rockefeller	3,693,265,000
Phillips	duPont	3,606,773,000
Union Oil	Mellon	2,908,685,000
Sun (Sunoco)	Pew	3,381,647,000
Cities Service	Rockefeller	2,659,600,000
Getty Oil	Getty	2,355,322,000
Standard Ohio (Sohio)	Rockefeller	1,963,478,000
Amerada Hess	Hess	1,921,992,000
Marathon	Rockefeller	1,572,249,000
Ashland	Blazer	1,437,252,000
	(Rockefeller connected)	

Why Beverly can't get a job

Beverly came into our office the other day and told us she wasn't having any luck finding a job. That's tough, we said. What's the problem?

"Well, I think it's attitude," she said. Attitude?

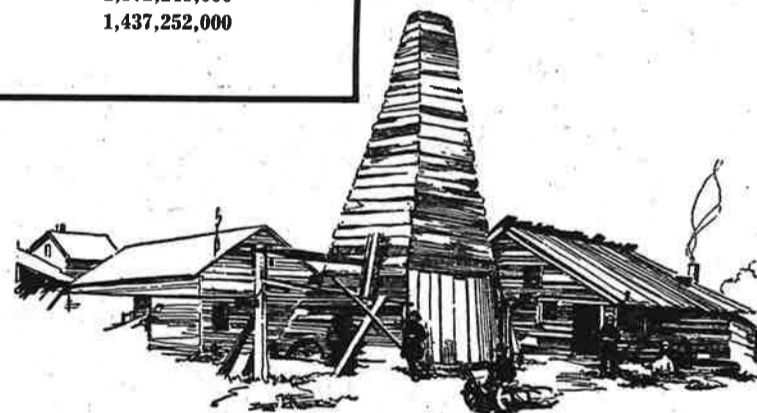
"I had an interview today, and first the boss asked how many words I type a minute. He seemed happy with my qualifications.

Then he said to me, 'I drink my coffee black with two grains of saccharine.'

"That's nice," I said. 'I drink mine light with two sugars.'

"I didn't get the job."

(P.S. Beverly's going for another interview tomorrow. We'll let you know next week how she made out.)



The first oil well at Titusville, Pennsylvania.

DECLINE AND FALL



AN EYE FOR SALE

A picture caption in the New York Daily News, March 28:

"Aaron and Betty Rowe sit in Dalton, Ga., home after making a painful family decision. Aaron, who has been out of work since December, is offering to sell an eye or a kidney for \$10,000. Utilities have discontinued services to the Rowes for lack of bill payment. Family has five children."

A DREAM THAT COSTS \$96,000

New York Daily News, March 6:

"Rolls Royce unveiled its latest model today, a two-dollar sedan with a price tag of \$70,200.

"The Shah of Iran and 119 others are in line ahead of you for the new Camargue

model so, since it takes 6 months to make one, and only one or two are coming off the line weekly, you'd better hurry.

"It'll probably cost you \$96,000 if you just can't wait and want to take one of the early ones off somebody's hands.

"Rolls said the Camargue was the result of three years of designing, research and testing—all in secret—and contained more electronic sophistication than has been packed into any other car.

"It can for instance, 'think' for itself, tightening the seatbelts on sharp curves and keep the air conditioner at a pre-selected level.

"You'll be comfortable with your feet on a plush carpet and your body nestled in a seat covered with hide from a special herd of 500 Rolls cattle kept away from barbed wire so as not to scratch them.

"You must not look upon a Rolls Royce

as a car,' Rolls official Evan Morgans said. 'It's a dream. And where else can you buy a dream?'

FIRST TO CLIMB MOUNT EVEREST?

The New York Times, March 31:

"Lady Louise and Belinda Hillary, wife and daughter of Sir Edmund Hillary, died in a plane crash" last week, according to Reuters, the British news agency.

"Sir Edmund was the first man to climb Mt. Everest," said the dispatch.

Reuters did not mention that Hillary climbed the last crucial lap on the back of his Sherpa guide, Tenzing Norkay, who carried him to the peak.

'DON'T EVACUATE—JUST RUN LIKE HELL!'

The New York Times, April 2:

"Saigon: In an unusual public statement today, the United States Embassy said it 'has not ordered an evacuation of its staff and dependents.'

"But the statement acknowledged that

'the embassy has now authorized a favorable response to any officer here with his family who would like to move his dependents' either back to the United States or to some other place in Asia.

"This is not the same thing as evacuation, the embassy statement explained."

JUST A QUESTION OF MONEY

The New York Times, April 2:

"Cam Ran Bay, South Vietnam: Two small ships carried rich civilians who had paid one million piasters (\$1,200) per person to come from Da Nang to Saigon, only to be told that they would not be permitted to go beyond Cam Ranh Bay.

"It was said that Saigon authorities were not willing to permit a flood of refugees into the capital and had therefore ordered the navy to prevent the civilian ship from going farther. But some said it was just a question of money.

"When they are willing to pay another one million piasters per person, then those ships will set sail for Saigon," a military man said."



Colonial police scuffle with P.R. Cement Co. workers while making way for scabs. As they crossed the picket line, company goons escorting the scabs fired several shots at the workers.

Puerto Rican Cement strikers shot at by company goons

By CARL BESSON

NEW YORK, April 6—Police attacks and shootings by hired strike-breakers last week at the Puerto Rican Cement Company in Ponce mark a growing desperation by the company in its efforts to crush the strike of its approximately 500 workers.

It didn't work. In fact, the determination and confidence of the workers has been heightened.

The strike, which began more than 2 months ago when the company refused to pay a contractually obligated sickness compensation to several workers, has great importance to all of Puerto Rico's workers, both employed and unemployed.

The Puerto Rican Cement Company, owned by the family of Luis A. Ferre, former colonial governor and a leader of the pro-statehood New Progressive Party (PNP), holds a virtual monopoly over the vital cement industry in Puerto Rico, producing 80 percent of the island's total output.

Some of the main issues besides the important wage demands are the right to strike and a 2-year contract at a time of sharply rising prices. During this economic crisis and with catastrophic unemployment levels—officially set at 18 percent—in Puerto Rico, the company has been initiating speed-ups and leveling numerous provocations aimed at lowering the living standards of the workers and ultimately breaking the Operators and Cement Industry Quarry Workers Union (UOCIC).

However, this strike has set an example in the combativeness of the workers and the solidarity displayed by many other unions throughout the island, including the Teamsters, the Firemen's Union, Electrical and Irrigation Industry Workers, and the United Workers Movement (MOU).

COMPANY AVOIDED NEGOTIATIONS

From the outset of the strike, the company contracted with Security Associates, a rent-a-goan company responsible for shooting at picketing workers last week while the police looked on. Luckily, no one was hurt. Using every foul

move in the book, from repeated threats of closing the plant to red-baiting union leaders, the company has so far fallen flat on its face.

In an effort to avoid negotiating and prolong the strike, the company falsely accused the union of striking illegally and refusing to negotiate. In fact, the union had been calling for negotiations for months prior to the strike. When the company finally did sit down to negotiate, all it offered was to further reduce benefits won over the years. A call by the union for the press to be present during the negotiations so that the true progress of the talks could be reported was flatly rejected by company representatives.

The company claimed it had lost \$1 million during 1974 due to increases in the price of raw materials and labor costs. However, it was later revealed that among the Puerto Rican Cement Co.'s expenses during that year were \$113,028 for parties; \$178,161 on trips; \$123,180 for legal fees; \$129,666 for "public relations"; and \$141,675 for donations. Top executive salaries were not included in the released figures.

80 PERCENT OUT ON PICKET LINE

Last Thursday, April 3, managers inside the plant, aided by a meager number of scabs who got in while the Security Associates goons fired on the workers, attempted to give the impression that the plant was functioning by lighting one of the furnaces so smoke spewed out the chimney. However, Efrain Fernandez, president of the UOCIC, stated that "The bosses' plan to give the impression that the strike was over and the company was back in operation fell flat, because only five workers crossed the picket line while 400 (about 80 percent of the workers) responded by joining the line immediately and with more militancy than ever."

Union statements also pointed out that a minimum of 140 workers are required to get the plant functioning again. The failure of the strike-breaking attempt has only strengthened the union, according

to Mr. Fernandez, and "the response of the workers is that not one sack of cement will come out of this plant."

WORKERS WIVES FORM SUPPORT COMMITTEE

Support for the strike has come in from different unions throughout the island, the United Workers Movement (MOU), and the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), which has begun a campaign to expose the Ferre Enterprises and raise support for the striking workers.

The cement workers' wives have formed a defense committee to "raise funds, organize picket lines and micro-meetings in Ponce and wherever we have to go to explain the objectives of the strike." "We are ready to go to the bitter end," stated one worker's wife.

'Spirit of '76'—

Unprecedented inflation ahead

By T. MITCHELL
NEW YORK, April 6—Economists are fretful about the effects of the huge federal budget deficit this year and next.

The deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, will be about \$45 billion, twice as much as the largest deficit in the past 15 years. And the official estimate of the deficit next fiscal year, which has been revised upward four times since January 15, is now at \$82 billion.

The combined deficit for 1975 and 1976 would amount to more than the total increase in the national debt over all the years since 1960. What will be the economic impact of doubling and then redoubling the yearly deficit?

With all that government borrowing from Wall Street and the giant financial corporations, working people will get the tab for much more interest on the national debt, but this will be small change

'Broaden D.C. march,' demand labor activists

Special to Workers World
NEW YORK, April 8—Representatives of the Center for United Labor Action last night called on a meeting of New York trade unionists to press those unions not already involved in the April 26 March on Washington to lend their support to the mass action against unemployment.

The appeal of the CULA activists was made to a meeting of the New York Coalition to Support the April 26th Rally for Jobs, held at the headquarters of District Council 37 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).

FIGHT FOR BROADER SUPPORT!

Pointing out that the majority of the labor movement has thus far withheld its support for the action, members of the CULA urged that a stiff fight be put up to mobilize as many unions and workers, employed and unemployed, as possible to be in Washington on April 26 to force Ford, Rockefeller, and the Congress to act swiftly on behalf of the millions of unemployed.

The group proposed that delegations of rank and file workers and unemployed be sent to visit such powerful trade union bureaucrats as Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, in order to persuade them to pull out the millions of workers they allegedly represent in support of the unemployed. Demands should be made on them to provide money and resources to organize and transport thousands of unemployed workers, particularly those from the most deprived communities, to Washington by way of a "bus caravan," the group said. It explained that such a caravan traveling through the areas hardest hit by unemployment, like Harlem, Brownsville, and Newark, would be able to pick up crowds

who want to go to Washington but cannot afford to pay.

The meeting of the New York Coalition was headed by DC 37 director Victor Gotbaum, who spent a good portion of it trying to explain why the proposals "were not possible," concluding that it is easier to fight Ford than it is to fight George Meany and Van Arsdale.

LEADERS' ESTIMATES SHRINK

While there is continuing interest of thousands of workers in the Washington demonstration because of the deepening economic crisis, the efforts of the top labor bureaucrats appear to be focused on keeping the numbers at the rally down. Thus, leaders of the New York Coalition to Support the Rally are now talking about 30,000 to 40,000 turning out for the rally in contrast to 2 weeks ago, when estimates ran as high as 70,000 to 100,000. Gotbaum's prediction that the New York delegation will probably comprise the major portion casts a dim light on the organizing which is supposedly being promoted by the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO, the sponsoring national organization.

The rally itself promises no openings for rank and file sentiment. The New York Coalition has invited every New York State politician to lead the New York delegation. Gotbaum admitted at last night's meeting that "probably no progressive labor leaders will speak at the rally." Tentative speakers now include I.W. Abel of the steelworkers union, either Lane Kirkland, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO, or George Meany himself, and scores of politicians.

This conservative roster can be overshadowed by the rank and file movement of the workers, however, if the vast numbers affected and threatened by unemployment find a way to intervene en masse in Washington on April 26.

compared to the heaviest costs of the enormous deficit.

Interest rates are certain to go back up above 10 percent as the government intervention in the money market will create a shortage of funds for loans.

The Federal Reserve Bank will go through bookkeeping manipulations to increase the money supply in an attempt to keep the financial structure propped up. And as the government presses roll out paper dollars upon dollars while production of real goods is in a depression, inflation will be the worst yet.

As the politicians say, "This is not a very appealing scenario." Nonetheless, the economists entrusted with managing the government fiscal and monetary policy see it as a very real possibility. They are not at all sure that all will go well and the economy will recover next year.

Rapid inflation cutting into the real income of working people was

an important factor in starting the current depression. A resurgence of big price increases will undermine economic recovery. But the government deficits that will heat up inflation are necessary to stimulate the economy. Is there no road to recovery?

The capitalist system is now in its old age, with its power on the decline as the new socialist system advances. The capitalists only recovered from the Great Depression by setting up a war economy and engaging in total global warfare. In our age of imperialist wars and national liberation struggles, the capitalist world is in contraction, and the giant monopolies are hard pressed to keep their profits rolling in.

Will the capitalists be able to revive and temporarily stabilize their system of exploitation and oppression? Working people are facing greater and greater hardship and they will not wait forever to find out.

From protest to mass action

I. THE DEPTH OF THE CRISIS

The "business recession" of 6 months ago has now become a full-scale depression for the working class. In the face of escalating layoffs, the plight of the unemployed is growing desperate, while the threat of still further layoffs hangs like a storm cloud over the heads of those still working. The U.S. Department of Labor now admits that there are more people out of work than there have been at any time for the past 34 years. The most conservative figures say about 8 million. But with part-timers and people so discouraged that they have "stopped looking," most of whom are not registered, everybody knows that the real figure is at least 12 million—with Black people, other minorities, and women represented out of all proportion to their numbers in the population.

But 12 million is only the figure for working adults. If their families are included, the number of people affected comes to 35 or 40 million. And with additional millions of needy working class families, mostly mothers and children, forced to go on welfare, the total amount of people in desperate condition now approaches 50 million—or close to one-quarter of the population of the United States.

II. THE DUBIOUS SCHEMES OF WASHINGTON

The Ford-Rockefeller-Kissinger team are doing nothing or next to nothing about this appalling situation and are in fact trying to belittle its magnitude and conceal its horrors. The tax rebate scheme of this billionaire-controlled political gang is only a trick to make poor people feel rich for the one day they receive their \$50 to \$100 check—which is barely enough to pay the gas and electric bill at present skyrocketing rates. This tax rebate—pennies for the poor and billions for the rich—has meaning only as a "pump-priming" measure. Aside from it being a transparent attempt to buy votes from the workers, it is mainly intended to create a new ripple of business, to provide new sales for the very corporations that threw these workers on the scrapheap in the first place.

And even if this dubious gimmick should actually give the required shot-in-the-arm to these anti-labor corporations, there is utterly no sign, much less guarantee, that the 50 million outrageously neglected people would really benefit from the corporations' additional profits.

III. UNION LEADERSHIP HAS NO REAL PROGRAM

The top leaders of the official labor movement—that is, the trade union bureaucracy—have so far shown no independent policy of their own, as against labor's enemies in the White House, to really rescue labor's brothers and sisters who are walking the streets.

This leadership's only program is the program of the Democratic Party—the Democratic "loyal opposition" to the hidebound, openly big-business Republicans. This leadership proposes for their only solution to elect more Democrats to the already Democratically controlled Congress and to trail behind whatever opportunist Presidential candidate the Democrats may put into the field in 1976. Their policy is really a policy of stalling, of waiting for something to "turn up," or of crossing their fingers in hopes that the

A statement on the crisis of the unemployed by Workers World Party



corporate economists are right and good times will come back before things get even worse.

IV. THE GREAT POTENTIAL

And yet the unions led by these bureaucrats comprise well over 20 million members. They have combined treasuries of hundreds of millions of dollars; and above all, they have the potential combined strength, the economic and political power of several times all their individual members if they only mobilize it in a unified way. And that is infinitely more than the Democratic and Republican parties put together can really command in living human resources.

These big business parties can only get votes; they can only bedazzle the people in front of their television sets at home; they can make promises and get the people to pull down levers in the election machines; but they cannot and will not even try to organize the people for action against their oppressors. The unions, on the other hand, are organizations of the people who do the real work of the country and can stop the work of the country, too.

V. SLOGANS AND DEMANDS

The question is how to get these immense working class organs into action—with, against, or in spite of their present leadership. This can hardly be done by merely repeating a slogan, even a good one. The idea of 30 hours a week or 32 hours or 35 hours for 40 hours pay is a good one; the idea of declaring various hard-hit cities to be "disaster areas" eligible for immediate additional federal funds is also good and even more concrete at the moment; the idea



of a drive for 8 million federally financed jobs, or the idea of calling upon the government to enforce the Full Employment Act of 1946—these are all good. And one or two of the top union leaders may even adopt one or more of them—in words—after prodding from the ranks.

But the question remains: how to make these demands stick; how to put these ideas into action, struggle for them and win them. In other words: how to do it.

VI. PROTEST AND STRUGGLE

What has to be done is to force the union bureaucracy to launch a struggle for the unemployed, as a matter of life and death for those still employed, as well as for their already suffering brothers and sisters outside the plants and for the union movement itself. What has to be done, besides appealing to the employed workers directly on behalf of their unemployed co-workers, is to seize upon the already active stirrings and loud statements by the bureaucrats themselves (in response to the tremendous pressure from below) and push toward a massive struggle of employed and unemployed together.

Large and militant labor demonstrations have already been staged in some cities. The UAW has already taken thousands to Washington and the workers made a splendid show of militancy there. And the AFL-CIO has now called for a huge one-day rally in the capital for April 26. This clearly shows that the workers are pushing for action and ready to fight. The top leaders, on the other hand, so far have shown a tendency to stop and be satisfied with a protest alone. And they unquestionably dominate the unions at this time. Nevertheless, it is possible for the workers to use the instrument of these unions, even to some degree under their present leadership, to get the results that are so urgently needed.

VII. THE UNIONS BELONG TO THE WORKERS

This is possible because the unions are class organizations—that is, they are objectively instruments of the working class in spite of the misleadership of the bureaucrats. Their whole reason for being is to protect and advance the interest of this class. They were founded in struggle, often bitter and deadly struggle of the workers against the capitalists and all the capitalist class forces of deception as well as violence. And the bureaucracy itself, no matter how much it may hurt the workers from time to time or divert the struggle away from its logical goal, cannot in the very nature of things turn the unions into non-unions or turn themselves into capitalists while they are still union leaders. For if they did so their function would be gone; their own reason for being would disappear. Much as they fear the results of a militant policy, much as they shrink from a militant struggle, the bureaucrats cannot absolutely or directly oppose it, especially in such a crisis for the labor movement itself.

VIII. FORGING THE LINK

The interests of the employed and the unemployed are basically the same. The

basic link that unites them is at first sight a fragile one and to some outsiders only a theoretical one. But the workers still employed already feel the winds of unemployment beating upon them, especially when they see whole plant shutdowns as well as five-figure layoffs in their own companies. Once they realize their own interests are completely interwoven with those of the unemployed, they will pressure their leaders for action—at first by taking such action themselves in sporadic and short-lived displays of anger, and later by organizing for massive and united efforts of all labor.

But contrariwise, the unemployed must try in a hundred ways in word and deed to forge that same link with the employed. It is here that the most conscious and most self-sacrificing rank-and-file leaders have the greatest role to play. And it is in the proposals that best unite and best dramatize and best galvanize to action, that the conscious vanguard can lead the way to real and concrete victories for all.

IX. THE CAPITAL BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE!

What is now needed is more than a one-day demonstration, however impressive it may be, but a great action of a struggle-type, with a determination to focus on a certain concrete goal and try with all reasonable means to win it. For example, the April 26 demonstration in Washington is expected to draw 40,000 workers. There are at least 50,000 people working as lobbyists for the big corporations in that city. And they get laws passed that virtually give hundreds of billions of the people's money to these corporations. Why couldn't the 40,000 of the employed and unemployed American working people stay in Washington until their demands are met?

Washington belongs to the people. And if the people cannot enforce their right to stay there on April 26, there will be other opportunities, especially if the leading militants fight for the idea. It is a question of organizing for an actual concrete objective, and not just for a statement of protest with oratory alone. (But of course a giant one-day demonstration can become a testing ground or preparatory step for real action at a later date.)

X. THE SITDOWN STRIKE IN A NEW ERA

The American workers, even though not politically educated at this time, are least inclined to mince words or to shrink from a fight when their living conditions are at stake. And they will be perfectly willing to take strong action in Washington when they are united to do it.

It is true that people have gone to Washington a hundred times without getting any visible results. But hungry workers united in mighty unions are a different matter. Washington is full of lying politicians and broken promises. But it is also the place where the executive committee of the whole capitalist class does its business.

Washington is a logical and excellent place to replay the sitdown strikes that brought such a great victory to the organized workers nearly 40 years ago. It can be a focal point for a greater and more political sitdown strike of the employed and unemployed together. And difficult as that may be to organize at first, the real difficulty will not be the problem of the workers, but the problem of Ford, Rockefeller, and all their crew when the workers do it.



In February 1967, Mr. Ung Mung, [far left] Minister of Information under the Sihanouk regime, held a press conference to announce the capture of three members of the Khmer Serei [one is at microphone to right], a fascist, CIA-backed army which plotted several assassination attempts against Sihanouk.

Khmer liberation forces ready for total victory!

NEW YORK, April 8—The total liberation of Cambodia from U.S. imperialism's stranglehold may just be a matter of days, if not hours. Late dispatches today revealed that the puppet acting president of Cambodia, Saukam Khoy, is seriously considering an unconditional surrender to the liberation forces, despite other reports saying that he will never surrender.

Meanwhile, puppet President Lon Nol has already fled from Cambodia in order to avoid the inevitable defeat and keep from being captured himself. Lon Nol left Cambodia on April 1 for Indonesia, another U.S. satellite in Southeast Asia, and then for the U.S. (where else?).

The impending defeat of the puppet Lon Nol regime has been acknowledged by virtually every government which has had diplomatic relations with the Lon Nol regime. The U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh is the only remaining "functioning" foreign mission there, and at least three-quarters of all U.S. personnel have already been evacuated.

The puppet military is barely

hanging on at this point with less than a 10-mile perimeter around Phnom Penh. Moreover, every major route around Phnom Penh has been captured by the forces of the National United Front and the perimeter continues to shrink. The Khmer liberation forces are now controlling territory right next to the Phnom Penh airport (where the puppet regime receives its military equipment from the U.S.).

Also, the puppet regime seems to be falling apart within Phnom Penh, with more than 1,000 Cambodian students and teachers calling for the puppet government to resign and permit an elected committee to negotiate an end to the war.

Although the Ford Administration is somehow hoping to "salvage" the situation for U.S. imperialism in Cambodia, just about all U.S. ruling class factions have written off Cambodia as a total loss for their imperialist designs. As this morning's New York Times said:

"The question is no longer how it will end but when."

U.S.-backed coup put puppet in power

Lon Nol regime: CIA all the way

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, April 8—The collapse of the Cambodian fascist dictatorship is a crushing setback to U.S. imperialism, for the simple reason that this police state regime was completely a creation of the Pentagon and the CIA from its first day in power.

The frantic attempts to explain away and minimize the magnitude of the defeat for Washington by laying it all on the shoulders of Lon Nol, hypocritically bemoaning his corruption and monumental unpopularity "with the Cambodian people, just won't wash. Lon Nol was the U.S. His venality and money grubbing which are so piously deplored by cynical State Department officials today were considered his greatest merit by the CIA officials who bought his loyalty only 5 years ago.

U.S. HOSTILITY TO SIHANOUK

From 1954 onward, the Pentagon, Wall Street, the Department of State, the White House, and the CIA all made little secret of their hatred of the neutralist government of Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's chief of state. The Lon Nol coup was only the culmination of a series of attempts to install a puppet in Phnom Penh who would dance to the tune of the imperialists.

The Sihanouk government had maintained good relations with People's China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as well as the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. But this made it a thorn in the side of those forces bent on stamping out the people's revolutions raging in neighboring Vietnam and Laos.

After several thwarted plots to assassinate Sihanouk, the CIA turned to Lon Nol, whose barely concealed hatred of communism and strategic position as chief of staff of the Cambodian army was not lost on CIA Chief Helms.

CIA ALL THE WAY

According to an article by Milton Osborne in the Australian journal Age (January 12, 1971), Lon Nol was recruited into the CIA in the fall of 1969 while receiving "medical treatments" in the American Hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine on the outskirts of Paris. On instruction from his bosses in Washington, Lon Nol secretly began to bring into the country Cambodian mercenaries trained at a CIA commando center in Nha Trang, South Vietnam. He also recruited members of the Khmer Krom, a U.S.-sponsored army of Cambodian fascists headquartered in Thailand and commanded by Son Ngoc Thanh, a man who had collaborated with the Japanese in

World War II.

At the beginning of the second week in March 1970, the actual coup to install a pro-U.S. puppet government began in Phnom Penh. It was CIA all the way. Even Senate Majority leader Mike Mansfield admitted in a speech on the floor of Congress (October 13, 1971), "The coup was arranged through the Cambodian High Command." Hundreds of progressive Cambodians were executed by beheading.

The CIA and the Fifth Special Forces unit in South Vietnam called the shots. The International Herald Tribune of June 3, 1970, quoted Green Beret Captain, Robert F. Marasco as saying his B-57 unit of right-wing Cambodian mercenaries was operating "as far as Phnom Penh" during the Lon Nol takeover.

Despite all this evidence of the key role the U.S. played in setting up the Lon Nol regime, Nixon blandly answered a reporter's question about the slaughter of unarmed men, women, and children by the fascists this way: "The Lon Nol government is a sovereign government. We cannot

do anything."

A year later, on December 20, 1971, a UPI reporter named Kim Willenson who was sending dispatches from Phnom Penh casually revealed just how "sovereign" the Lon Nol government really was. He began his story, "The Cambodian army has not fulfilled the role the United States assigned it."



This is what the U.S. did to Cambodia in 1950: infantrymen overran the countryside after aerial bombardment devastated villages and farmland.

Since CIA-engineered coup

Cambodian liberation: five years of struggle

By MOLLY CHARBONEAU

NEW YORK, March 9—Nearly 5 years have passed since the April 30, 1970, U.S. invasion of Cambodia made banner headlines around the world and sent thousands of anti-war demonstrators into the streets protesting this flagrant act of imperialist aggression.

Following sharply on the heels of the CIA coup which had put U.S. puppet Lon Nol in power, this bloody show of force by the Pentagon failed to set back the liberation struggle of the Cambodian people. The invasion was turned into a defeat for the U.S.-Saigon military machine by the revolutionary resistance which has continued over the past 5 years and has brought the Cambodian liberation forces to the brink of victory.

MARCH 1970

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS

Preceding the U.S. invasion, weeks of mass demonstrations, protesting the Lon Nol-CIA coup, took place in 17 of Cambodia's 19 provinces. Hundreds of workers, students, peasants, and progressive Cambodians took part in these protests which spread from city to countryside and lasted

throughout March 1970.

April 24 and 25, 1970, marked the historic Summit Conference of the Indochinese People following which Truong Chinh, a leading member of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) National Assembly, announced the formation of the Indochinese People's United Front uniting the South Vietnamese NLF, the DRV, the Pathet Lao, and the Cambodian liberation forces.

Such Indochinese unity had long been the goal of Ho Chi Minh, who had founded the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930 with the perspective of drawing together the liberation forces in the common struggle against imperialist domination and exploitation.

U.S. INVASION MET WITH RESISTANCE

Despite the ferocity of the April 1970 U.S. invasion, the Cambodian liberation forces fought valiantly and by June 1970 were in control of 50 percent of Cambodia's territory. During this time, the liberation forces put over 20,000 American and Saigon troops, largely officers, out of action, downed over 20 planes, destroyed 200 military vehicles, and liberated 4 provincial

capitals, many district centers, and hundreds of villages. In the spirit of the Indochinese People's Summit Conference, the NLF had delivered its frontier stocks of weapons to the Cambodian liberation army in the weeks before the U.S. invasion. These weapons proved invaluable in turning the invasion around.

LIBERATION FORCES ON THE OFFENSIVE

Having driven the U.S. and Saigon troops back, the Cambodian liberation forces launched an offensive campaign known as Operation "Chenla 2" between August and December 1971. The Rum Luong battle, part of the campaign, was one of the single biggest military victories by the liberation forces. This battle dealt a heavy blow to the Pentagon by turning back 50,000 Saigon puppet troops and cutting off National Road No. 6, thereby isolating Phnom Penh.

Rather than intimidating the Cambodian and Indochinese peoples, the U.S.-Saigon invasion of Cambodia, the bombing of the countryside, and the subsequent invasion of Laos in February and March of 1971 only steeled the

masses to fight harder and further solidified Indochinese unity.

Another stunning victory was won on New Year's Day of 1972 when Cambodian liberation forces, after months of battle, cut off the river linking Phnom Penh with South Vietnam, its only remaining supply line.

FINAL VICTORY ON THE HORIZON

From 1972 to the present, the Cambodian liberation forces have consistently achieved increasing victories against the Pentagon and the Saigon and Phnom Penh puppet troops. They have defeated hundreds of thousands of these troops, captured or destroyed untold billions in military equipment and supplies, and have gained control of over 90 percent of Cambodia's territory.

All that remains is the surrender of the corrupt and hated puppet administration in Phnom Penh. The victory of the liberation forces is now a foregone conclusion. The sooner it comes, the sooner will peace be restored to Cambodia and an end come to a 5-year-old war which has cost the Cambodian people over a million casualties.

'Operation babylift': Rescue mission or kidnaping?

Cynical maneuver to prolong war exposed

By SHARON SHELTON

NEW YORK, April 9—What is behind the massive U.S. airlift of orphans from Vietnam—and all the publicity surrounding it?

After years of U.S. napalming raids, village burnings, and saturation bombing, has the Pentagon suddenly become interested in the welfare of Vietnamese children?

U.S. MADE THEM ORPHANS

Of course not. It was the Pentagon and its devastating destruction that made these children orphans in the first place. According to a correspondent in the April 14 Village Voice, at least 1 million of Vietnam's 8 million children lost one or both parents in the war.

What's more, U.S. soldiers participating in the horrible massacre of Vietnamese citizens at My Lai, according to the testimony of the notorious Lt. Calley, were actually ordered to kill not only women and men civilians, but babies as well. And how did the government respond to these murders? Instead of being really punished for his war crimes, Calley was given the lightest sentence possible, under house arrest, and then pardoned by Nixon. Even worse, the higher-ups whose policies led to dozens of My Laies have never been touched, even though they trained the soldiers under their command to treat Vietnamese children as combatants because they'd "probably grow up to be V.C. anyway."

So, can there be the slightest doubt that the U.S. government's motives in these dramatic airlifts are something other than humanitarian?

REALLY NOTHING MORE THAN MASS KIDNAPINGS

The statements of U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Graham Martin quoted in a letter written by Thieu's deputy premier

for social welfare should dispel any illusions toward these mass kidnapings.

According to the April 7 New York Post, Martin was quoted as predicting that the evacuation of the orphans "will help create a shift in American public opinion" in favor of South Vietnam.

"When these children land in the U.S.," he was quoted as saying, "they will be subject to television, radio, and press agency coverage, and the effects will be tremendous."

The deputy premier was quoting Martin to back up his own recommendations that the airlift be authorized by the Saigon government. He himself predicted that the mass shipment would "create deep emotions all over the world, especially in the United States, which would be most helpful to the Republic of Vietnam."

RIFT WITHIN THIEU REGIME

A copy of the letter was circulated by opposition elements within the Thieu regime, who have been demanding that the flights be stopped and that Vietnamese children not be used as propaganda by the U.S.

The headquarters for this "humanitarian" operation has not been some innocent relief agency, either. Rather, it's been the notorious Agency for International Development, a known front for the CIA. This was openly admitted on the CBS evening news last week.

It has been an operation that throughout has shown a calloused lack of concern for the children. The evacuation began amidst much fanfare when a U.S. C-5A, the Pentagon's most controversial and least safe cargo plane, was loaded with a group of babies to ship out. This first official flight, however, ended in tragedy when the cargo plane crashed and hundreds of babies, crowded four to a seat and strapped in—many



Vietnamese children in refugee camps: Made homeless orphans by the brutal war of U.S. imperialism, these children can now look forward to a safe and healthy life in a liberated country if they are not kidnaped in a vicious publicity stunt that seeks to continue the devastation of their homeland.

Photo: LNS

without oxygen masks or access to escape chutes—burned to death.

OTHERS DIE EN ROUTE

In subsequent flights, others of the 1,700 children airlifted so far died from dehydration and other maladies due to insufficient water and a lack of other supplies on board. The children's condition was so poor, in fact, that a pediatrician meeting one of the flights commented "about half of them should be in the hospital right now."

In both North and South Vietnam, the reaction to the crash has been one of anger. Premier Pham Van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement, which read in part, "I am truly indignant. Our people will never tolerate such criminal action."

And even one of Thieu's own lieutenants was quoted in the Times as saying bitterly, "It is nice to see you Americans taking home souvenirs of our country as you leave—china, elephants, and orphans. Too bad some of them broke today, but we have plenty more."

In the U.S., too, there has been little of the dramatic shift in public opinion that Ambassador Martin and his friends in the CIA had obviously counted on.

An informal April 7 conference in Washington, D.C., on the airlift met with anger from Black people present, who challenged the outrageous U.S. contention that it was necessary to bring Black Vietnamese children to the U.S. to prevent their being victims of racism!

"Do you think they'll be allowed in the South Boston schools?" one Black onlooker was heard to have shouted.

VIETNAM WOMAN EXPOSED AIRLIFT AS SHAM

A Vietnamese woman at the conference asked the group why it was that so much was being made about the orphans who had come to the U.S., while so many millions of Vietnamese women, men, and children are suffering.

She also charged that some of the orphans had been "taken away from their parents against their wishes," and added that the children would have been better off in Vietnam.

The Village Voice writer, who herself had traveled to Saigon and had visited orphanages there, echoed this sentiment, pointing out that the U.S. ignored the fact that many of the children in Viet-

namese orphanages were not even orphans, but were there because their mothers could not afford to keep them—at least so long as the war continues.

She also pointed out that the liberation forces have a highly organized system for taking care of the orphans in areas that have come under their control and that many mothers have actually left their children in the liberated areas for better care.

The April 5 Times quotes an American official in Saigon who concurs. "The Communists have an excellent record in looking after children," he said. "Orphans here under the Communists would probably be better off than under the present Saigon government."

Nevertheless, the U.S. has announced its intentions to continue the flights. The military want to play Operation Babylift, as they call it, to the hilt. They hope that the barrage of pictures of tearful adoptive parents embracing newly arrived Vietnamese children that

appear daily in the U.S. press will divert the attention of people here from U.S. losses in Vietnam. They hope that they can use these kidnapings as a way to get money from Congress and to sway public opinion here so that they can continue their plunder in Vietnam.

But the stunning successes of the People's Liberation Armed Forces promises to end the misery of Vietnamese orphans and all those who have suffered from U.S. aggression.

There is something the U.S. can do, however. Instead of continuing this criminal publicity stunt, the Pentagon should leave Vietnam at once, and the U.S. government should begin paying the reparations it owes to the Vietnamese people for the rebuilding of their country. If the U.S. government were to give the legitimate leaders of Vietnam just \$1 billion of the \$150 billion spent over the years to bring death and destruction to Indochina, the welfare of all the children of Vietnam could be more than adequately taken care of.

To Hughes, Indochina war was pure profit

What has been the main motive all along for the U.S. war in Indochina?

Most people now understand that it wasn't to bring "democracy" or "peace" to the people of Southeast Asia. All the lies about countering North Vietnamese (or Chinese or Russian) "aggression" have been exposed fully in the publication of documents like the Pentagon Papers that told the secret history of the war.

But many people are still mystified, because the establishment press isn't anxious to publicize the material incentives driving U.S. big business into military adventure.

But here's a little item from a UPI dispatch of April 7 that says a lot:

"Howard Hughes sought to continue the war in Vietnam until he could recover losses in his helicopter program, The Las Vegas Sun reported today.

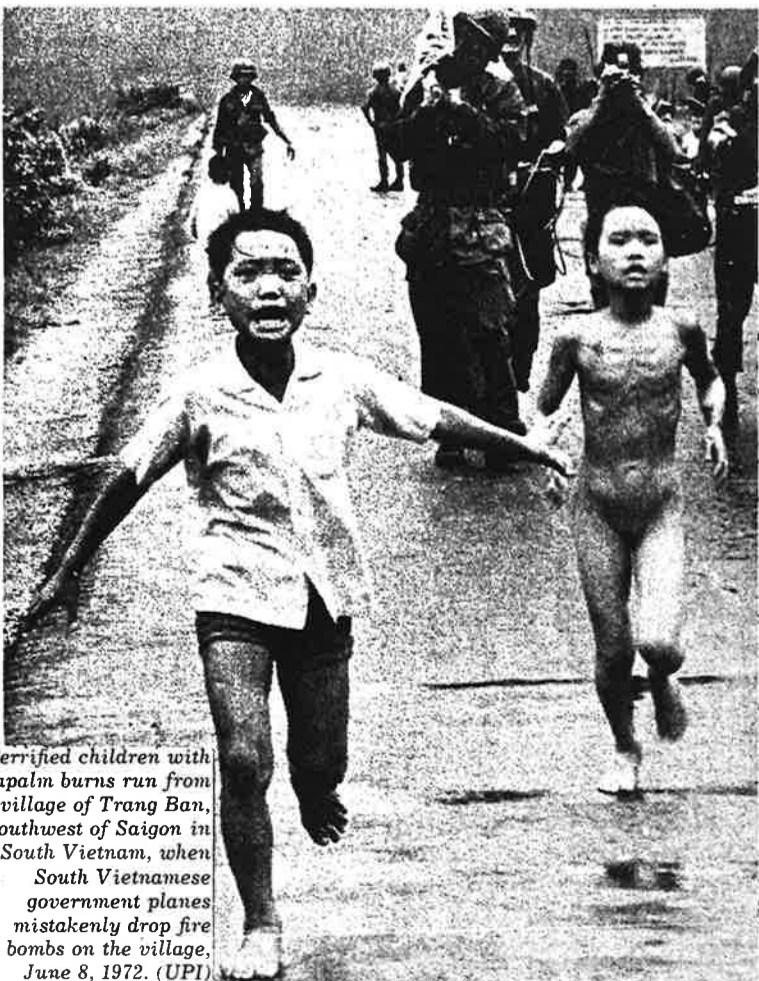
"The Sun said it had confirmed the report with two former Hughes aides—Robert Maheu, one-time Nevada operations manager, and John Meier, former scientific

adviser.

"I would never have disclosed this voluntarily, but in late 1968 or early 1969 Hughes wrote a memorandum urging that we exert our influence to continue the Vietnam war in order to recoup Hughes' losses on the L.O. (light observationary) helicopter program," Mr. Maheu was quoted as saying by the Sun."

Meier said he had seen a memo from Hughes to Maheu that suggested Maheu "should get to our friends in Washington and see what could be done about keeping the war in Vietnam going" to benefit the Hughes helicopter program.

A spokesman for Hughes has of course labeled these charges "ridiculous," pointing out that Maheu and Meier have been involved in a long feud with Hughes. And probably that's the last you'll hear of it. But it always takes a factional struggle, either within the ruling class itself or its government apparatus, to blow a hole in their public relations images so that the real truth can come out.



Terrified children with napalm burns run from the village of Trang Ban, southwest of Saigon in South Vietnam, when South Vietnamese government planes mistakenly drop fire bombs on the village, June 8, 1972. (UPI)

The horror and pain suffered by these children has been ignored for 20 years by the imperialist war-mongers. After shooting and napalming Vietnamese children, the U.S. now has the nerve to claim that "Operation Babylift" will "save" them from communism.

Life in the liberated areas

NEW YORK, April 8—While the press here continues to focus on the almost unbelievable disintegration of the Saigon army and social order, the people of Vietnam in the areas now held by the People's Liberation Armed Forces are reorganizing their lives. There is only sketchy information on what is happening in the areas under the administration of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, but it is enough to see that the dire predictions of "communist bloodbath" were just propaganda churned out by the U.S. and Saigon.

The April 14 issue of Newsweek magazine has put together a short article from bureau reports entitled "Behind the New Red Lines." It contains this information:

"While few refugees have

emerged from the captured cities to give a picture of the real situation behind the Communist lines, intelligence reports indicated that, contrary to widespread fears, there has been no real blood bath so far. In Hue, which fell to the North Vietnamese two weeks ago, a Buddhist organization called "Forces for National Reconciliation" was allowed to continue operating, and one of its non-Communist leaders, Dr. Pham Thi Quang Ong, was reported to have attended the city's revolutionary-committee meeting. In Quang Ngai, the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) reported that 80 government employees, including policemen, pledged to continue at their posts. Everywhere, in fact, the Communists seemed bent on following

their stated policy of setting up temporary coalition governments with non-Communist 'third force' politicians.

"There seemed to be little question that the Communists had replaced the chaos of the last days of Saigon's rule in the northern provinces with a semblance of order. In the cities, electricity and water supplies were quickly restored. Schools and shops were reopened. To allay public fear, the Communists announced a ten-point program guaranteeing freedom of religion, private property, and equality of the sexes. The Viet Cong issued a 'Code of Conduct' for its officials, warning them not to 'encroach upon even a needle or thread of the people.'"

GOV'TS OF RECONCILIATION
The American Friends Service

Committee, which has kept members of its staff in cities abandoned by Saigon in the last few weeks, reported in an ad in the New York Times on April 6: "In Hue, Da Nang and Quang Ngai, there are reports of cooperation among former Saigon government officials, neutralist Third Force persons and the Provisional Revolutionary Government in forming local governments of reconciliation as called for in the Paris Peace Agreement."

In other words, the PRG, while without a doubt the sole military force in these cities, and capable of inflicting severe punishment on its former enemies, is pursuing a very restrained policy of restoring civil order. That there will be revolutionary changes in Vietnamese society is inevitable—and absolutely needed. This whole

struggle has been fought in the interests of the Vietnamese masses as against the foreign imperialist oppressors and their collaborators among the South Vietnamese military, urban rich, and landlords. The new Vietnamese society is moving toward the building of socialism—an ultimately classless society where all contribute to and benefit from the wealth of society equitably. The great and heroic revolutionaries of Vietnam are not going to betray this struggle.

But they are approaching the period of transition with restraint and humanity, and are giving those who functioned in positions of some authority under the old regime every opportunity to prove their willingness to cooperate with the revolution.

PRG Seven Point Program for governing liberated areas

The following document was distributed by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRG) in Paris on April 2. Entitled "Policy in Seven Points Promulgated and Applied by the Provisional Government of South Vietnam," it explains the PRG's policies towards governing the newly liberated territories.

[1]

Policy with regard to efforts of the entire population to unite to block forced enrollment and forced displacing and regrouping of the population, the sabotaging of the Paris accord and the continuation of the neocolonialist war undertaken by the United States and the administration of Saigon.

A. All Vietnamese have the duty and the honor of uniting to block by their struggle forced displacement and regrouping of the population. They are determined to protect the young and to prevent the enemy from pushing them along the path of crime upon their compatriots and their country.

B. The revolutionary authority will do all it can to help those who oppose forced enrollment, displacement and regrouping of the population. Youths who seek to escape forced enrollment and Saigon soldiers who desert will be actively protected and aided for the defense of their lives as well as the protection of their belongings. If they wish to enter the zone controlled by the revolutionary authority, they will be helped to find means of existence.

C. Those who help the young, or counsel the soldiers, officers and civil servants of Saigon to act in the interest of the people and of the country or in favor of the application of the Paris accord, will be honorably cited by the revolutionary authority. Those who merit it will be recompensed.

[2]

Policy with regard to families that have members in the Saigon military or administrative apparatus.

A. Families with members in the military and administrative apparatus of the Saigon Government, families of orphans and widows who have been the victims of the American puppet neocolonialist regime of oppression, if

they have done nothing against the revolutionary cause, will have the same rights and the same duties as other citizens. The revolutionary government welcomes any Vietnamese family that manifests a spirit of solidarity in the fight for peace, independence, democratic liberties and national concord.

B. Those who contributed to the revolutionary cause or who have members of their families who have participated in the revolutionary struggle, even if they have other members of their families in the military or administrative apparatus of the Saigon administration, will be considered revolutionary families.

C. Those who have not had the occasion to contribute to the national cause but who now seek to encourage members of their families to fight for the application of the Paris agreement, against the American aggressors and against the bellicose clique in the Saigon army and administration will be acclaimed and their names cited by the revolutionary authority. Those who have encouraged members of their families to contribute to the revolutionary cause will be recompensed. If they participate in uprisings, they will be recognized as families having acquired merit in the revolutionary cause.

[3]

Policy with regard to those who were forced to participate in the "popular self-defense forces," the militia or other paramilitary organizations.

A. If they have done nothing against the population they will have the same rights and the same duties as the other citizens.

B. Individuals and units having struggled to refuse participation in military training, guard duty, patrols, ambushes, operations, opposing the transfer of men from one kind of armed forces to another, to the enrollment of the young or coercion ex-

erted by extortionists, or who have protected and helped youngsters in evading forced enrollment or soldiers after they deserted, or who helped inhabitants to move freely so as to find work or to return to their place of origin, or who participated in the people's fight against the enemy will receive an honorable citation by the people and by the revolutionary authority.

C. Individuals and units that brought their arms to the revolutionary authority or participated in uprisings with a view to destroying the Saigon apparatus of coercion or the concentration camps, or were opposing the forced regroupings of the population, or sought to annihilate military posts or to liberate villages will receive compensation depending on their actions.

D. Those who wish to devote themselves to revolutionary tasks or enroll in the revolutionary armed forces will be well received.

[4]

Policy with regard to soldiers manning military posts or in militia units, "civil guards" or regular troops, or belonging to the different armed branches and police of Saigon.

A. Individuals and garrisons that took part in the struggle against the draconian regime imposed upon soldiers and their families, against forced enrollment and the transfer of soldiers from one category of troops to another, who have demanded demobilization or left their units to go home, and who oppose the operations of encroaching or illegal implanting of military posts, to forced displacement and regrouping of the population, police operations and repression, and who join the struggle of the population and who have taken part in it, will be favorably welcomed and aided by the population and the revolutionary authority.

B. Individuals, garrisons and units that have revolted and handed over their posts and their weapons or brought their weapons and their documents to the revolutionary authority, who have taken part in people's uprisings to eliminate the torturers, wipe out their posts, their bases, their depots or other points of departure for criminal operations contrary to the Paris accord and who con-

tribute to the liberation of villages will be recognized as insurgent soldiers or insurgent units. The same will be true of individuals or units that mutiny at the front to join the People's Armed Forces of Liberation to help punish those who violate the Paris accord. The insurgent units will be recompensed in accordance with their actions. Those who are wounded during these actions will benefit from the same advantages as injured revolutionary combatants. If they are killed in the course of these actions they will be recognized as "killed on mission."

[5]

Policy with regard to the members of the Saigon army and administration now finding themselves in the areas under the control of the revolutionary power:

A. The soldiers, officers, policemen, wounded and war invalids, former soldiers, officials of the Saigon administration, having left the ranks of the Saigon army and administration and gone to the areas controlled by the revolutionary authority, if they do nothing against the revolution and against the people and respect the laws promulgated by the revolutionary power, will receive help in their search for a means of existence. Those among them who wish to work the land can receive land in accordance with the agricultural policy in force. Those who wish to return to their places of origin will be helped to do so. Those who wish to accomplish a task where they now are will receive encouragement and employment according to their competence.

B. In the newly liberated areas those among them who chose voluntarily to stay on and present themselves to the revolutionary authority in accordance with the dispositions made will receive help. Those that have contributed to the defense of public property, given their arms and documents, helped to unmask those who stirred up trouble, disclosed the existence of underground passageways or of secret stocks of the enemy or have called on others to present themselves to the authorities will receive citations according to their actions. Those who wish to contribute to the edification of the new regime or put themselves at the service of the people and the homeland



Liberation forces enter Da Nang with hardly a shot fired. Instead of the bloodbath the U.S. press had predicted, order was restored within hours and a calm, peaceful transition to liberated life begun.

will be given appropriate tasks.

[6]

Policy with regard to officers, general officers and high civil servants of the Saigon administration in South Vietnam or abroad.

A. The revolutionary authority favorably salutes all those who are really in favor of peace, independence and democracy and national concord and who wish to work together for a strict application of the Paris accord, without distinction as to their past, their opinions or their position.

B. The officers and general officers belonging to tendencies and organization of the political third force will be treated in the same fashion as other members of this force by the revolutionary authority.

C. As to officers and general officers whose units revolt or mutiny under their command to join the revolutionary ranks, they will be recognized as insurgent officers. They retain their rank, will receive important assignments and will be cited. Those who lead particularly meritorious actions will receive promotions.

D. Those who must, be-

cause of their actions in favor of the national cause, make their way to the liberated zone, alone or with their families, will be granted all facilities and will have all their belongings safeguarded. Those who send their families into the liberated zone with their capital and their means of production to take part in economic activities will be helped by the revolutionary authority.

[7]

Policy toward soldiers and officers who have been captured or who surrender, and toward criminals who have really repented.

A. The population and revolutionary authority accord humane treatment to prisoners of war and humane treatment to those who have surrendered. Those who wish to earn their livings honestly among their families or to devote themselves to revolutionary tasks will be aided.

B. Those who have committed crimes but who have really repented will benefit from the clemency of the population and of the revolutionary authority. Those who have carried out positive actions will be rewarded according to their actions.


 EDITORIAL

Is this where we came in?

Now that the Vietnamese people have shown so conclusively which side they are on, and now that 14 years of U.S. intervention have been proven bankrupt, what are the mad militarists of Washington thinking about? Will they let Vietnam alone, or won't they?

The infamous foot-in-mouth, anti-Semitic General Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and highest military commander in this country, was quoted as saying on April 7 that he "believed American intervention in Vietnam was being discussed in Washington."

And an April 8 report from the capital in the New York Times said that public officials' statements were generally in opposition to new military adventures right now, but—

"Nevertheless, in private, the discussions [in the State Department and the White House] have revolved around the need for a strong show of strength on the part of the United States, if not in Southeast Asia, in some other area of American concern."

On the basis of these ominous reports, the Vietnamese people and their real representatives in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government will have to be doubly watchful, and every oppressed country in the world will have to take immediate warning.

Likewise, the U.S. workers and their proletarian vanguard cannot yet cheer for a final victory for their class brothers and sisters in Vietnam.

And as a matter of fact, even when they can do so, they may still have the task of resisting a new war, a new draft, and a new escalation of death "in some other area of American (translate that as imperialist big business—WW) concern."

The principal arena of struggle for freedom, peace, and prosperity of the working people, therefore, still remains in the United States itself. The present struggles of the U.S. workers (employed and unemployed) for their own demands are capable of throwing the whole imperialist war machine out of gear and benefiting both the workers at home and those abroad. The nuclear bombs and the super-missiles of General Brown will prove ineffective weapons against the aroused might of 80 million American workers.

From New York to Tokyo, it's a depression

The capitalist world is in a depression, from New York to Tokyo and from London to Rome. Production has fallen off, and the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which includes all the developed capitalist countries, predicts for the first time an actual decrease in its members' gross national product this year. Wherever the profit motive holds sway, unemployment has risen over the past year, along with relentless inflation.

The combination of these two grinding economic pressures has left the workers of all the capitalist countries with a painfully reduced standard of living.

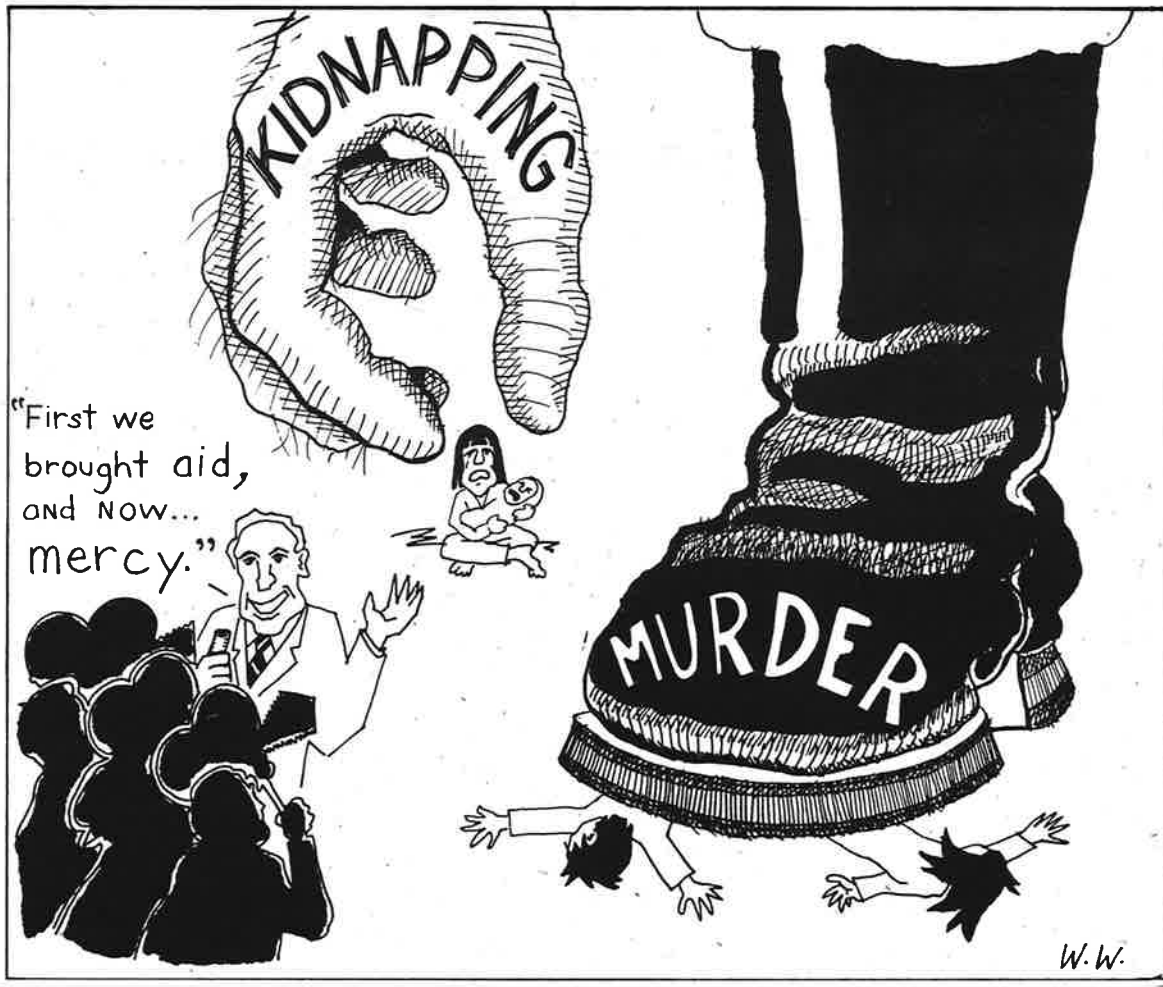
Here in the United States, the government officially recorded a leap from 8.2 to 8.7 percent unemployed in March—in other words, half a million workers were added to the unemployment rolls. But the Labor Department also admits that it isn't counting 1.1 million jobless workers who've given up looking.

The Ford administration, like the Nixon clique before it, is nothing but an executive committee for big business. It keeps predicting an economic upturn sometime later in the year. But capitalist economists themselves admit they're not sure what will happen to the economy—except that the huge budget deficits planned for fiscal 1975 and 1976 are sure to trigger runaway inflation again.

The housebroken labor "leaders" in the big international unions are banking on some kind of economic recovery, and are doing precious little to prepare the workers for any kind of struggle. But struggle is what is needed, and is the word in many European countries right now. A revival of worker militancy is sweeping the capitalist world, and is sure to blossom here, too.

The immediate struggle will be for concessions from this capitalist government, that can find money for wars, money for politicians' salaries, money to bail out sick corporations, but not a cent for the workers and poor—unless it is literally forced out of them.

But in the long run, American workers, like their class sisters and brothers in many lands, will fight to bring the vast industrial machine they have produced, and which has been stolen from them under the system of monopoly capitalism, under their control. For only a socialist, planned economy under workers' control can put an end to the chaos and destructiveness of capitalism.



Boston racists continue organizing as communities unite to fight back

By FRANK NEISSER

BOSTON, March 28—While the racist mobilization against busing in this city received a tremendous challenge from the December 14 March Against Racism and from anti-racist organizing in the city, it has by no means been defeated.

Black students continue to walk school corridors in fear of attack, and racist assaults inside and outside the schools have continued, though on a reduced scale.

Many Black students are still facing trials as a result of arrests during previous attacks. In particular, James White, the Black student from South Boston High alleged to have stabbed a white student, has been indicted and is facing trial. The date is uncertain, as his lawyers are trying to have the trial moved out of Boston. By all accounts, the incident occurred when James was separated from his friends and surrounded by seven white students. The white students were being urged to attack the bused-in Black children at the time by organized racist mobs surrounding the schools.

PHASE TWO NEXT FALL

Judge Garrity is scheduled to rule April 15 on the final busing plan that will go into effect this fall, extending busing to all parts of the

city not covered under the current plan. The proposed plan he will rule on is a retreat from integration, using less busing and leaving East Boston schools almost 90 percent white while Burke District in the heart of Roxbury will be 25 percent white.

It also drastically reduces the powers of the Boston School Committee (City Board of Education), which has tried to maintain segregation in education in Boston.

STRUGGLE AGAINST ROAR IN WHITE COMMUNITIES

Restore Our Alienated Rights (ROAR), the main anti-busing force led by Louise Day Hicks, continues its racist organizing in white working class communities like South Boston, East Boston, and Hyde Park. Fascist organizations like the Nazis are also continuing to organize here. ROAR still controls the City Council and School Committee, and through them the Home and School Associations (PTA's). It hopes to instigate racist attacks and violence all over Boston in September 1975 on a scale even greater than last September.

In the white communities, there are groups organizing against

violence and for compliance and cooperation with the court order in September. East Boston for Quality Education has been distributing leaflets supporting compliance door to door, setting up meetings between parents from East Boston and Roxbury, and planning for safety in September. When a member of this group who had been elected president of an East Boston Home and School Association was challenged by ROAR, at least 15 people from the group showed up at the Home and School Association meeting to defend her. This struggle is still going on.

NAACP CALLS FOR NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION

The Boston chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has called for a massive national demonstration in Boston on May 17. This demonstration to "end segregation now" may become the focus of another outpouring of Black and white people opposed to racism and to the lynch-mob violence organized last year by the anti-busing forces. Some organizing for the May 17 demonstration has begun in other cities as well as in Boston.

Better late than never!

NEW YORK, April 6—Chiang Kai-shek, for many years U.S. imperialism's last hope of reconquering China, died last night of a heart attack. He had spent the last 26 years of his life as absolute dictator of Taiwan, and in the process turned that island territory of China into a U.S. neocolony, importing U.S. capital and exporting cheap goods produced by terribly low-paid factory workers.

An officer in the Japanese army until 1911, Chiang Kai-shek returned to the mainland in that year as a member of a secret society (forerunner to the Kuomintang) to fight against the collapsing Manchu dynasty. By 1925, Chiang dominated the

Kuomintang or Nationalist Party, formed by Sun Yat-sen.

Chiang's rise to power was consolidated with his massacre of thousands of rebelling workers in Canton and Shanghai in 1927.

His marriage to Soong Mei-ling, sister of T.V. Soong, a powerful banker, solidified the bargain he had struck with the bankers and industrialists of Shanghai to keep Communists and left-leaning elements out of the new government.

During the thirties, while the Japanese invaded Manchuria and encroached on northern China, taking Peking, Chiang concentrated on trying to eliminate the Communists with the expert



advice of Nazi generals.

Chiang did not begin fighting the Japanese invaders until a rebellion by one of his own warlords forced him to agree to form an alliance with the Communists against the Japanese. Nevertheless, he received millions in U.S. aid as an ally during the war. Much of this was

(Continued on page 9)

JFK assassination & Indochina struggle

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, April 6—At his press conference on April 3, President Ford was asked by a reporter, "In the light of current concerns regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and the recent showing of the Zapruder films, do you still have the same confidence in the findings of the Warren Commission as you had as a member of that commission?"

Ford's reply, although extremely evasive, was nonetheless startling. The commission, he stated, "was accurate at least as to the evidence we saw." Then, attempting to sound casual, he added, "It's my understanding that the Rockefeller Commission may take a look at it—the problems—and I suspect that the House and Senate committees that are currently investigating CIA history may do the same."

Within seconds another questioner was on his feet, asking a relieved-looking Ford for some banal statement about "the lessons of Vietnam."

Not one of the many journalists present queried the President on what the Congressional committees' hearings on the CIA had to do with the Kennedy assassination!

But it must have been on their minds that the most recent scandals involving the Central Intelligence Agency have to do with its involvement in organizing assassinations of heads of state.

CRIME AND COVERUP

Despite 12 years of massive coverup by state and federal government, more and more people are asking, "Who killed President Kennedy—and why?" According to a recent Gallup poll, fully 75 percent of the American people have never bought the rigged "findings" of the Warren Commission and consider it nothing but a whitewash. And well they should, for while this august body poured over such irrelevant "clues" as Lee Harvey Oswald's 1951 smallpox vaccination card, commission members totally suppressed the massive evidence pointing to the extensive right-wing, racist, and militarist conspiracy that lies behind the assassination.

After Watergate, is it any longer so unthinkable that such a fascistic plot could be carried out and covered up by key men high in government circles?

Kennedy himself believed that extreme jingoists among the military high command, closely associated with various ultra-rightist businessmen and

politicians, were quite capable of taking extra-legal moves to remove him from office. In the book, *The Pleasure of his Company*, Paul B. Fay, a long-time personal friend of the President, describes a conversation he held with Kennedy in 1962. The President was asked what he thought of the possibility of a military takeover in the United States.

JFK answered, "It's possible. It could happen in this country. If there was another Bay of Pigs, the military would consider overthrowing the elected establishment. It could happen."

MILITARY INVOLVEMENT

Facts brought out almost immediately after the assassination show there is much evidence to indicate military involvement in the killing. The autopsy on Kennedy's body, performed by an army general who was not trained

in medicine, was never completed, and the notes of it were burned by a naval officer, James J. Humes. A few days after he destroyed this vital evidence, Humes was promoted to captain.

The conclusions of the Pentagon autopsy were contrary to the findings of nonmilitary physicians at Parkland Hospital, who reported the fatal bullet struck Kennedy from the front. The military never even turned over the x-rays of Kennedy's wounds to the Warren Commission.

And what role did Jack Ruby play? Even the Warren Report admits that the night before Kennedy was shot, Ruby met with Lamar Hunt.

Hunt, a Texas billionaire ultra-rightist, was at the time editor of the John Birch Society magazine which agreed with many of the military brass that Kennedy was "soft on communism." What did

Hunt and Ruby discuss that night? The commission never asked.

Kennedy was apparently vacillating on what course to pursue in Southeast Asia. He had told his aide Kenneth O'Donnell in the spring of 1963 that he was considering the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam after the next year's elections. "In 1965," he said, "I'll be damned everywhere as a Communist appeaser, but I don't care."

Kennedy never made it to 1965.

On December 19, 1963, just 3 weeks after JFK's death, Robert McNamara and CIA boss John McCone visited Saigon. Returning to Washington, they recommended a massive step-up in the U.S. war drive there, a decision readily accepted by the new President, Lyndon Johnson.

VIETNAM—THEN AND NOW

The Kennedy assassination and

the plot to escalate the war in Vietnam are inseparable historical facts. And exactly because these two events are so tied to one another, the collapse of the U.S. plot to destroy the Indochina revolution will inevitably lead to a reopening of the dispute about which course should have been pursued there, the very issue that probably led to JFK's murder.

It is this disintegration of their Vietnam policy that has torn apart the fragile unity of the various contending factions of the capitalist class and caused the case to come to the surface after more than a decade. And as their conspiracy of silence about this affair comes unraveled, new holes are torn in the curtain of lies they have hung between the masses of American people and the truth about what really happened in Dallas that fateful November afternoon.

Cancer and the coke oven workers

NEW YORK, April 7—The greatest incidence of cancer in the United States is not among cigarette smokers but among coke oven workers in the country's steel plants.

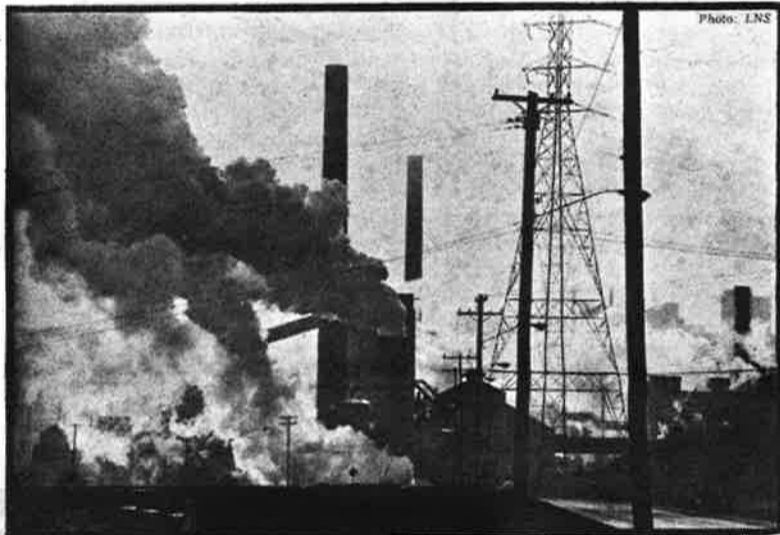
"Coke oven workers are dying of cancer at a rate 15 times that of the general population," said Joseph K. Wagoner of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health last week.

These workers live 8 hours a day (sometimes 16 hours) literally on top of tons and tons of burning coal.

Smoke and especially gas fumes are constantly seeping out of the ovens. Some workers must walk right on top of these ovens most of the day—or night.

They often wear extra thicknesses of wood or rubber (cut from old tires) on their shoes to protect their feet from the extreme heat of the oven-tops. But nothing—not even face-masks (which they can't usually wear)—could protect them from the all-pervasive gases.

The "lid-men" (or lid-women) seem to get the worst of all this. But there are several other jobs (such as the pusher-car operator) on each side of the batteries of



Industrial pollution pours from a steel plant. Unprotected workers, exposed to fumes from the plant's coke ovens, die of cancer at 15 times the rate of the rest of the population.

ovens. The workers are constantly exposed to the heat, smoke, gas, and great gushes of steam filled with microscopic bits of coal.

A special cancer study was made with the help of Locals 2609 and 2610 of the United Steelworkers in Bethlehem's Sparrows Point plant in Baltimore. And thus Dr. Edward

Radford of Johns Hopkins first established the 15-to-1 ratio for coke oven workers, later verified more broadly and reported by the Institute.

The Institute did not comment, however, on what is probably the crowning irony of this tragic situation:

A tremendous proportion of modern medicines, including many of the "miracle drugs," are obtained from the byproducts of the coke ovens and save the lives of other people while coke oven workers die.

Furthermore, these drugs, like the coke itself and the iron which is purified by its beneficial (for the iron) chemistry, are all produced at a tremendous profit for a tiny group of billionaires.

And it should also be noted that the Bethlehem Steel Company did not sponsor the study of the health of the Bethlehem coke oven workers; the union locals did.

Bethlehem has "safety meetings" for the workers every month or so. And it has a "safety man" in every big department, including the coke oven department. (He is usually some superintendent's idiotic nephew who can't do anything else.)

But the fact that for years and decades its "own" coke oven workers were dying of cancer 15 times as fast as people outside the plant—that fact just escaped the company's notice, and even now may only be reluctantly brought into the company's calculations!

Now we can all relax

NEW YORK, April 7—The most amazing and wonderful thing has happened.

The crisis of the cities is over.

"There was an urban crisis at one time," says William Lilley 3d, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Policy Development at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. But now, officially, with the genuine expert approval of the Ford administration, it has disappeared, according to the March 23 New York Times.

Nobody is sure where it went. Or when. It seems to have happened some time since Ford took office. But now the government has officially declared the urban crisis closed (and the new budget will reflect that the cities are no longer considered a priority). This great triumph will undoubtedly be another feather in Ford's cap.

It seems that the urban crisis was based on the fact that poor Black people demonstrated and rebelled in the 1960s over their terrible living conditions. But this is no longer happening. Why?

The Black mayor of Detroit, Coleman Young, came up with the answer recently, while lobbying in Washington with the United States Conference of Mayors. "If Richard Nixon kept no other promise, he kept the promise of making us all equal," he said. "Everybody is hungry now, not just the Black people."

One reason the crisis of the cities is over is because it has been crowded out by the crisis of unemployment, the crisis of housing, the crisis of mass transportation, the crisis of rising murders, the crisis of hunger and malnutrition, etc.

These fortunate developments have pushed the crisis of the cities right off the map, and so the government can close its books on that one.

An interesting sidelight to this is that the government has done an amazing job in the last 6 months in cutting welfare costs. It told the cities that they had to cut back on their welfare rolls or they'd lose federal moneys. And so the cities obligingly did, although they didn't cut out quite as many people as the federal government had demanded.

So the crisis of welfare seems to be well on the way of disappearing, too. And the most amazing thing about it is that this has been accomplished at a time when unemployment has doubled. Wonder of wonders!

We have it on excellent authority

that the Ford administration is about to dazzle the nation with the announcement that the crisis of the aged has also been solved. Some White House think tank experts have just come up with this brilliant plan: at age 50, all citizens will begin subtracting each subsequent year from their age instead of adding it. Not only does this wipe out the need for special programs to aid the elderly, but it does away with, in one bold stroke, all Social Security and pension payments, leaving the government bureaucrats and corporations with untold billions to invest so the economy will grow strong and healthy again!

And with a copy of this article plus 35 cents, you can get a free ride on the New York City subway system (for a limited time only).

(Continued from page 8)

consumed by corrupt generals and warlords who sat out the war in luxury while the only real resistance to the Japanese invaders was being organized by the Communist 8th Route Army.

In 1949, Chiang's crumbling and reactionary regime was finally forced to flee China. He flew to the island of Taiwan with his army, which then concentrated on oppressing the Taiwanese and stealing their land, strengthened by huge amounts of American "aid."

Chiang's death at this time is highly appropriate. It was no doubt hastened by the flight of the reactionary puppets of Cambodia and Saigon from the victorious revolutionary struggles there. He lived long enough to see the bankruptcy of U.S. imperialist schemes in Southeast Asia and the certain collapse of the old order.

George Meany chief agent

Ex-CIA agent exposes labor traitors

By LORRAINE BRESLOW
NEW YORK, April 7—A former CIA officer has "blown the cover" of dozens of union officials and so-called international labor organizations which pretend to represent the workers but are secretly working for the U.S. imperialist government.

Philip Agee, a CIA officer for 12 years who became convinced his job was not to serve the American people but a handful of U.S. billionaires, has given a rundown of the Agency in *Inside the Company—CIA Diary*. Banned in this country but published in England by Penguin Books, it is packed with detailed information on the inner workings of the CIA. Its truthfulness has been vouched for by other defectors from the Agency, and, in a backhanded way, by CIA Director William Colby, who has charged that the book endangers hundreds of CIA agents around the world.

Its revelations of CIA penetration of U.S. labor unions and their "international" affiliates are of particular interest.

"At the highest levels," Agee writes, "Agency labor operations are effected through George Meany of the AFL, Jay Lovestone,



Anti-labor Helms, former head of CIA. WW photo: Paddy

Foreign Affairs Chief of the AFL, and Irving Brown, AFL representative in Europe—all of whom are effective and witting collaborators." Meany, who boasts that he has never walked a picket line and never called a strike, is described by Agee as the "principal CIA agent-collaborator in the U.S. trade union movement for the purpose of the CIA international labor operations." Lovestone has died since publication of the book, but was known for years as a key person in pushing a violently anti-communist world outlook on the union movement.

Among other bigshot "labor leaders" named by Agee as working for the secret police are Andrew McClellan, Inter-American Representative of the AFL-CIO; William McCabe, International Representative of the Public Service International; and Serafino Romualdi, AFL representative in Latin America.

Joseph Beirne, President of the Communications Workers of America, is director of the CIA-set-up American Institute for Free Labor Development. He is an important collaborator in CIA labor operations through that organization as well as in the Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Workers International, another CIA front. Lloyd Haskins, Executive Secretary of the International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers, is a CIA agent in charge of that union.

INTERNATIONAL AFL-CIA?
The Central Intelligence Agency uses these "witting collaborators" as front-men behind whom it can

set up organizations in other countries to sabotage and wreck the efforts of militant workers. Its targets are those independent and progressive unions that will fight for the rights of the workers and against U.S. big-business interests that strangle their lands. Not only do the CIA labor leaders act in an individual capacity, but they use many of their unions in name to set up phony labor organizations in other countries. These dummy organizations, set up on regional and industry levels, are designed to undermine genuine trade union development and carry out strikes against progressive regimes.

On an industry level, the CIA calls its labor fronts International Trade Secretariats (ITS). Agee describes the organization of the ITS. "Very often the CIA agents in an ITS are the American labor leaders who represent the U.S. affiliate of the ITS, since the ITS would usually receive its principal support from the pertinent U.S. industrial union. Thus the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees serves as the channel for CIA operations in the Public Service International, which is the ITS for government employees headquartered in London.

"And the Retail Clerks International Association, which is the U.S. union of white-collar employees, gives access to the International Federation of Clerical and Technical Employees, which is the white-collar ITS. Similarly, the Communications Workers of America is used to control the Post Telegraph and Telephone Workers



A pat on the back for George Meany is not his only reward for serving the interests of the billionaires instead of the workers.

International which is the ITS for communication workers. In the case of the petroleum industry the Agency actually set up the ITS, the International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers, through the U.S. union of petroleum workers, the Oil Workers International Union."

By conspiring to buttress right-wing governments on every continent, Meany and Co. have thrown their support behind anti-labor dictatorships whose main goal is to keep wages low. These low wages paid to workers in Taiwan, South Korea, Spain, and Brazil, among others, drag down the wages of

workers here in the U.S. too.

The police agents who have wormed their way into the top posts of some American trade unions have nothing in common with the militant men and women who fought to build these unions or the millions of Black and white in labor's ranks today.

In the stormy and heroic days of the formation of the trade unions in this country, many workers fought bravely against the bosses' police, national guard, and thugs to organize into powerful united bodies to fight for higher wages, better working conditions, shorter hours, and job protection. The men and women who led those battles in the shops and the streets came from the ranks. They knew the monotony of assembly lines and the hardship of back-breaking work. They sweated in the factories, mines, and mills and shed their blood on picket lines and demonstrations.

In sharp contrast to the leaders of yesterday, the top union brass of today take pride, not in their militancy against the bosses and their close contacts with the rank-and-file working men and women, but rather in their high salaries, cushy offices, and personal contacts with bosses and government officials.

These traitors who ride on the backs of American labor will definitely be removed and replaced with leaders who reflect the true interests and aspirations of the rank-and-file as American workers fight to reshape the trade unions into the militant organizations they were meant to be in the first place. This is especially necessary now in light of today's massive layoffs and raging inflation.

Bankers to 'renegotiate' Chile's debt, but . . .

U.S. fears new Vietnam in Chile

By PETE PERKINS
NEW YORK, April 7—On September 5, 1973, the Central Intelligence Agency engineered the violent overthrow of the Popular Unity government of Socialist President Salvador Allende of Chile. There wasn't a banker on Wall Street who wasn't impressed with the opening act of the fascist military junta. But now, a year and a half later, they seem "concerned" about the monster they have created.

It's not the mass murders, the widespread tortures and disappearances, or the precipitous drop in the standard of living of the workers that have Wall Street concerned. It is the fact that an almost unlimited policy of fascist repression has failed to "stabilize" the regime of the junta.

Inflation is out of control in Chile. The police state is bankrupting the government. Investments aren't

paying off for businessmen because, as the fascists in Spain and Portugal found out long ago, workers who are virtually slaves will find ways to keep productivity low. And the worldwide economic crisis of capitalism means that the junta's lifeline to U.S. imperialism is pumping air instead of blood into its veins.

Under these circumstances Chile's fascists in charge of finances are preparing to meet with the Paris Club.

PARIS CLUB
The Paris Club is a group of 14 creditor nations to whom Chile owes money. Chile's national debt exceeds \$4 billion. The Financial Times of London reports Chile will face a major financial crisis very soon and will need about \$1.2 billion in foreign investments to bail it out. Each year the Club of bankers meets in Paris to renegotiate the

debt—and each year Chile goes deeper in debt.

This year's negotiations will be tricky. How do you get renewed investment for a financially and politically bankrupt regime like the junta? It won't be easy, but Washington will be in there trying.

In Chile today there is a 600 percent annual rate of inflation and 30 percent unemployment. The jails are saturated with political prisoners while starvation and sickness stalk the countryside. Almost every working class family has already suffered the loss of at least one relative at the hands of the murderous junta.

Chile, like Vietnam, has become a bottomless pit for speculators as well as military adventurers, and Paris Club nations are reluctant to sink any more money into the venture.

Member nations including Great Britain, Italy, and the

Netherlands are already asking out. They are justifiably afraid that any new investments would just go down the drain in another Vietnam-style debacle for imperialism.

ANOTHER VIETNAM?
Every worker in the United States should be warned that Chile does indeed have the potential to be another Vietnam. The CIA is bent on bailing out the junta and, as opposition inevitably rises, that will mean further military adventures.

The tactics of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam are reaching their full fruition. Chile could undergo the same protracted and painful (but ultimately successful) liberation struggle if Washington isn't forced to change its policy.

End economic aid to Chile! Smash the fascist junta!

FOR THE BIRDS...



POLITICAL PRISONERS



COVER-UP OF STATE CRIMES AT ATTICA REPORTED 2 DAYS AFTER CONVICTIONS

NEW YORK, April 8—Just two days after the conviction of two of the Attica Brothers, the New York Times today reported that it has obtained a copy of a letter from a key former member of the Attica special prosecutor's office charging the prosecution in the cases with covering up possible crimes by the guards and troopers who stormed Attica prison in September 1971.

Malcolm H. Bell, once chief assistant to Attica prosecutor Anthony G. Simonetti, had sent the letter of resignation to New York State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz last December 11. When Lefkowitz did nothing about his charge, he sent a 160-page report on January 30 to Governor Hugh Carey.

The Times did not say how long it had known of Mr. Bell's charges, or whether it had held the information until after the conviction of Dacajewiah and Charley Joe Pernalallice (see accompanying article).

Before his resignation, Bell had conducted most of the grand jury

hearings on possible crimes by state troopers, prison guards, and other officials in connection with the Attica massacre. Although "substantial evidence" pointed to crimes by these officials, he charged, "Mr. Simonetti has repeatedly refused to allow witnesses to be called, questions to be asked, leads to be followed and legal and logical conclusions to be utilized which will allow a fair presentation" of the cases to the grand jury.

Interviewed yesterday, Bell added that a wide variety of crimes by the officers—from murder, manslaughter, assault, and reckless endangerment to hindering prosecution, perjury, and conspiracy—might be proved through an "open and full" investigation.

In the bloody assault on the unarmed prisoners at Attica, the invading "lawmen" killed 32 prisoners and 9 guard-hostages.

PROTEST ATTICA INJUSTICE

(Continued from page 1)

over 700 people filled the area in front of the courthouse, demanding that the charges be dropped against the two Native American Brothers. A number of confrontations with the police resulted in the arrest of five supporters. For almost 1½ hours the police unsuccessfully attempted to maneuver the demonstration away from the courthouse, but the demonstrators remained firm in the area. Even when police waded into the crowd and vigorously pushed the demonstrators almost four blocks away, the march quickly regrouped and, to the surprise of the cops, returned within 15 minutes.

The next day a picket line of over 125 people was set up again and within a half hour was attacked by the police. Two people were arrested, including a lawyer for the defense team, Joe Heath, and Bruce Soloway, a member of Attica Now. All those arrested during the two demonstrations (with the exception of Heath who had his charges dropped the next day) are presently out on bail or in the custody of their lawyers and must return to court to face charges of obstructing governmental administration on April 24.

Throughout the entire trial, supporters were subjected to verbal and physical harassment from the Erie County Sheriff's Department in an attempt to

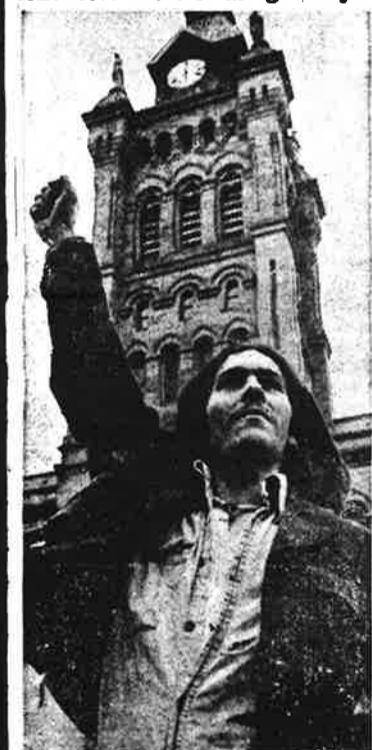
minimize support for the two Brothers. At one point, the Sheriff's Department tried to deny the defendants their right to a public trial by refusing to allow anyone but the defendants and their council in the court building. When supporters began to file into the building behind the two Brothers, the police pulled their blackjacks and clubs and began to attack the crowd. The people firmly held their ground and finally after much debate were admitted.

ANOTHER ATTICA TRIAL TO BEGIN

Amidst the atmosphere of police terror, Brother Shango (aka Bernard Stroble) will be going to trial April 7. Brother Shango faces the charge of attempted murder against two inmates during the rebellion and faces a lifetime in jail.

Further activities are being planned in support of Dacajewiah, Charley Joe, and all indicted Attica Brothers in the near future including a statewide demonstration in Albany on April 25 to demand amnesty for all the indicted Attica Brothers.

For more information on how you can assist the Attica Brothers or help build for the April 25 demonstration contact: Attica Now, 1528 Jefferson Ave., Buffalo, New York 14208, (716) 882-0254 or Attica Brothers Trial Office, 110 Pearl Street, Buffalo, New York 14202, (716) 842-1170.



Charley Joe Pernalallice remains strong during Attica frameup trial.

HOUSTON COPS HARASS LEE OTIS JOHNSON

HOUSTON, April 5—Lee Otis Johnson continues to be the victim of the kind of Texas vendetta that has become familiar to that state's political activists. The Black student leader of the late 1960's incurred the wrath of Houston's then-mayor Louis Welch (who is now president of the powerful Chamber of Commerce) by preventing him from speaking at a memorial service at the time of the death of Martin Luther King. On that occasion Welch told Johnson that he would "get" him.

Two days later Lee Otis was arrested for an episode 2 weeks earlier in which an undercover agent said that Johnson had given him a marijuana cigarette. Thus began the famous "30 Years for One Joint" case.

In 1972 defense efforts succeeded in freeing Lee Otis after he had served 4 of those 30 years. But when the local pigs continued to harass him, he decided to take a vacation in California. Within one

hour of his arrival in Los Angeles he was surrounded by three squad cars of heavily armed police who brutalized, threatened, and arrested him and held him for 2 days on a phony charge.

He married in California and returned to Houston. His brother was murdered in Detroit. Frame-up arrests continued. Charges include "assault with intent to murder (on two men at once!—a charge filed a year after the supposed assault), "false imprisonment," "burglary," "aggravated robbery"—a total of five felonies and three misdemeanors. The last arrest was timed for the day his wife and new baby were to come home from the hospital.

The judge commented in refusing to reduce a bail bond of \$151,800 that "when your bond was reduced before, you went out and committed all these other crimes"—this before any of the

trials have taken place! Thus Lee Otis remains in the County Jail. At a motions hearing April 3 Judge Bates refused to grant most of the important defense motions. When he did grant a motion for a "speedy trial," he invented a new game of "charge roulette" by listing three of the charges and saying that they would be tried in sequence, beginning April 14, but not in what sequence. (That's right. He refused to say which case will be heard on which date!) This means all witnesses for all three cases must be standing by on April 14, research for all three must be ready, etc.

Attorney Robert Phelps pointed out that he had been on the case for 3 weeks only. The judge said, "That's your problem." It looks as if Phelps is being punished for his association with Lee Otis.

A defense committee is being formed. It is headed by the defendant's wife, Estele Johnson.

Get in the struggle with
Youth Against War & Fascism
and Workers World Party!



For information, contact: WORKERS WORLD
46 WEST 21 STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010. TEL: (212) 255-0352; (212) 989-3932

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"From protest to mass action"—Workers World Party presents a 10-point statement on what workers and unemployed can do to fight the economic crisis. Page 4.

12.2 percent unemployed in Milwaukee

Depression hits Wisconsin

This picture of the job situation in Wisconsin is the eighth in a series of economic reports from around the country prepared by Workers World correspondents.

Special to Workers World
MILWAUKEE, April 3—During the depression of the 1930s, Milwaukee was one of the last areas to be hit by the full impact of economic collapse. This was due in large part to the fact that Milwaukee was and is one of the machine tool centers of the world. A large part of its workforce is employed in jobs that supply machinery and parts for industrial use which factories continue to order after they stop purchasing machinery for commercial use.

However, once the economy revives, such equipment is the last to be reordered. Thus, while the depression came slowly, its effects were increasingly severe and recovery was painfully slow.

A similar situation can be recognized today. The protection that Milwaukee production offers workers in the early stages of economic deterioration has already dissolved; unemployment is skyrocketing and there is little hope that this trend will soon be reversed.

OFFICIALS ADMIT A DEPRESSION

In February, an estimated 40,000 people in Milwaukee were out of work. The official jobless rate was 12.2 percent, almost twice the state rate. Although these figures do not reflect whole sections of the population who have given up hope for finding any kind of job, and are therefore significantly un-



This crowded Milwaukee unemployment office attests to the hardships being suffered by area residents as the official jobless rate hits 12.2 percent.
WW photo: Steve G.

derstated, even Milwaukee's mayor, Henry Maier, was forced to label the situation "a depression."

In the Central City where most of the Latin and Black community is located, unemployment is officially listed at 16.1 percent. Yet spokespeople within the oppressed communities figure unemployment at more than 20 percent, and excruciatingly long lines at the welfare offices, where people are being forced to apply for assistance in order to keep their families alive, give substance to the accuracy of the higher estimate.

There have been major layoffs in the larger plants. A.O. Smith, which produces frames for automobile and truck production, has laid off over 1,000 workers. Briggs and Stratton, one of the world's largest engine manufacturers, has laid off 1,500. American Motors is in the best situation of the major auto producers because of its

emphasis on small car production and its new model, the Pacer. Nevertheless, it has idled almost 800 workers at its plants in Milwaukee and Kenosha in addition to shutting down completely several times. Other area factories that supply the huge automakers, like GM's new AC sparkplug, also have laid off many workers.

SMALL CITIES HIT

In other sections of the state the picture is hardly encouraging. Between Milwaukee and Chicago there are a string of small industrial cities: Racine and Kenosha in Wisconsin; Waukegan and North Chicago in Illinois; and Beloit and Janesville in South Central Wisconsin. All have been pummeled by rising unemployment.

General Motors has a huge assembly plant in Janesville. Over 21 percent, or 2,700 workers have been laid off since January. This

has affected workers with as much as 8 years seniority. In a city with few other jobs, the GM layoffs are particularly severe.

In Kenosha, where 70 percent of the labor force works for American Motors, a sudden shift in production would mean disaster for the city. In Beloit, Warner Electric Brake and Clutch has had significant numbers of layoffs, and recently the union has considered the possibility of cutting the work week to prevent more people from being laid off.

FARMERS SQUEEZED

While the rest of Wisconsin is primarily agricultural, small industries supplement the economy of many areas. The last few years have been terrible for small farmers—especially in Walworth and Rock Counties of South Central Wisconsin which have been declared agricultural disaster areas. Farmers have consequently taken jobs in small plants, but the paper industry, which is often the only source of employment outside of the seasonal resort business, has been collapsing, pushing unemployment in the western and northern parts of the state upward of 15-20 percent.

Recent figures on unemployment are unavailable for Menominee County where the Menominee Indian Nation is located. However, this county traditionally has the highest jobless rate in the state and the official unemployment rate for December was 22 percent.

As frightening as the statistics are, they do not fully convey the hardship and suffering of countless people. In a society that possesses

phenomenal technological achievements, the people are increasingly separated from the benefits of technology. Motor vehicles are not a useful form of transportation when people cannot afford to meet car payments, or cannot even pay the price of gasoline or the cost of a bus ride. A refrigerator serves little purpose when there is no money for food. Heat and electricity, too, become impossible luxuries as gouging utility companies accelerate the attack on a population already beset with terrible unemployment and inflation.

And the prospect for those on the unemployment lines are bleak. People wait up to 6 weeks to receive their first checks and the state has predicted that its unemployment compensation fund may soon run out. While the maximum weekly check is \$108, a worker must earn more than \$5.35 an hour to qualify, and many of those laid off earn far less. There is no scale for the number of dependents a person has, so a worker with a family is hard pressed to make it on these amounts.

ANGER, NOT ACCEPTANCE

That people are being deprived of the basic necessities of life is obvious. That they are not passively accepting this outrageous situation is equally obvious. There was unbridled anger in the voice of one laid-off printer interviewed by WW who has no prospect of finding work and must support an invalid wife and three children on \$108 a week. He sharply criticized U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, saying, "We should have never been there in the first place; the Vietnam War made shambles of the economy—it is responsible for this horrible inflation." He also condemned Ford's tax rebate as "a meaningless gesture that won't even give me enough money to dent my bills."

For weeks Milwaukee-area residents have voiced bitterness about the proposed bus fare increase to an astounding \$.75 a ride. Yesterday, despite the largest snowstorm of the year, at least 200 citizens filled the Common Council chambers at City Hall and took turns fiercely denouncing the attempt of the Milwaukee Transport Company to further enrich itself at the people's expense.

Righteous anger is building among the people of Milwaukee and Wisconsin. And as the situation worsens, their anger is increasingly directed at those who control and carry out the policies of an economic system based on profit rather than people's needs. Working people will not blandly accept their lives being crushed. An unemployed pipefitter expressed the spirit of many when he said, "I'm willing to work, but I want a fair share. If the rich won't give it to us, we'll fight for it."

Angry workers, poor confront legislators

Boston jobless hearings turned around

By PAULA HOPKINS
BOSTON, March 27—Legislators at a public hearing on unemployment benefits were confronted by 200 angry poor and working people today at the Massachusetts State House.

Organized by People to Defend Unemployment Rights (PDUR), a coalition of working class community groups formed to oppose bills which would cut unemployment benefits and promote forced labor, they presented demands which included multilingual dissemination of information on unemployment rights and an end to discrimination in hiring, firing, and issuing of benefits.

Beth Gammo of the Center for United Labor Action (CULA), a member group of PDUR, explained the endless runaround she received trying to collect unemployment benefits after being laid off for union organizing. She pointed out how much harder it is for those who face racial

discrimination as well and for those who don't speak English.

Her budget, presented on a bright orange banner, showed that after rent, utilities, and medical expenses, Ms. Gammo was left with \$5 per month to spend on food.

OUT OF THE FACTORIES AND INTO THE STREETS

Alan Balsam of the Executive Board of Local 186 of the Cooks and Pastry Cooks Union, AFL-CIO, and a member of CULA, called for immediate enforcement of the federal Full Employment Act of 1946 through an executive order stopping all layoffs and rehiring the jobless at union wages.

He talked about the union-busting tactics of government and big business in their creation of a giant surplus army of labor used to threaten with layoffs employed workers who refuse to comply with speed-ups, overtime, and pay cuts.

He said that "unless such tactics cease, workers will move out of the factories and into the streets."

Other testimony pointed out the even greater oppression of Black people, Latin people, other oppressed nationalities, and women who are the last hired and now the first fired. It was pointed out that the progressive tool of seniority rights, which labor struggled so long and so hard to get, is turned around by big business to oppress fellow workers and becomes another union-busting tactic.

Speakers also pointed out that the cry for deportation of so-called "illegal aliens" is a similar tactic and points out the real attitude of big business and government toward workers—get as much as you can out of them and then discard them like industrial waste.

When one of the legislators started talking about his grandmother, who was a militant in the labor movement during the 1920s and 30s, Ed Childs of the CULA got

up and said that if she saw what he was doing now she would kick the living daylight out of him.

2,000 SIGN PETITION

The Center for United Labor Action has initiated a campaign demanding that Governor Dukakis sign an executive order to declare Massachusetts an "economic disaster area," and that he put pressure on the federal government to enforce the Full Employment Act of 1946. The purpose of this campaign is to insure the residents of Massachusetts the necessities of life such as housing, food, and fuel, which the governor is required to do under the Massachusetts State Constitution.

The Labor Center has collected over 2,000 signatures demanding that Governor Dukakis rehire the unemployed at union wages, those most in need first, stop the massive layoffs, and stop debt payments for the unemployed until the economic crisis is over.