

workers world

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

The Vietnamese people's victory opens up a new era in global class politics. Sam Marcy analyzes U.S. foreign policy and its imperialist objectives vs. the Soviet Union and China in light of the new reality. Page 9.

Vol. 17, No. 20

May 16, 1975

25 cents

U.S. reopens war with criminal attack on Cambodia

By **ANDY STAPP**

MAY 14—As we go to press the U.S. has launched a full-scale armed assault on Cambodia. A-7 fighter bombers from the aircraft carrier Coral Sea have bombed Cambodian boats in the Gulf of Thailand and have attacked the large mainland city of Sihanoukville. At least two U.S. helicopters have been shot down while a number of Cambodian vessels have been sunk. The Pentagon has also announced that U.S. Marines, accompanied by a flotilla of 12 U.S. naval craft, have invaded Cambodia's Koh Tang Island and are meeting stiff resistance from its defenders.

Thus an incident that began with the detention of the U.S. ship Mayaguez by Cambodian authorities after it had admittedly intruded at least 4 miles into that nation's territorial waters has been rapidly escalated by the Ford administration into another bloody battle in Indochina.

Although conceding that the 10,485-ton Mayaguez violated Cambodia's sovereignty by provocatively cruising inside that country's 12-mile limit, Ford has put forth the unheard-of claim that the impoundment of the vessel (which had caused no casualties) justifies new U.S. air strikes against Cambodia.

GRANDSTAND PLAY

Ford is clearly making a cynical grandstand play, since the landing of marines was totally unnecessary, the Cambodian government having already announced it would shortly expel both ship and crew from its country. Ford, however, anxious to announce the "rescue" of the crew at a pseudo-dramatic midnight press conference, couldn't permit a peaceful resolution of the affair.

Also, Ford knows very well that the boarding and seizure of ships of one country by the coastal patrols of another is quite common. In the last 2 years, Iceland has forcibly brought English cod ships into port, Ecuador has impounded

numerous U.S. tuna boats at gunpoint, and only 2 months ago the U.S. grabbed a Soviet fishing trawler more than a dozen miles off the coast of Maine. None of these events led to anything even remotely resembling the acts of war Ford has unleashed in the Gulf of Thailand.

ATTICA-LIKE ASSAULT

But of course the impoundment of the Mayaguez was only the pretext for the renewal of hostilities against Cambodia, not the real cause. Ford, Rockefeller, Kissinger, Schlesinger, General George Brown of the Joint Chiefs, and the CIA's William Colby—all members of the National Security Council who ordered this latest aggression—have not rekindled the fighting because they temporarily lost one ship.

It is rather the "loss" of Cambodia itself that has driven them in their fury to order this Attica-like assault. Rockefeller, who is very close to the military, as well as the others on the Council (none of whom were elected to anything), are gambling that by putting on a "show of strength" and striking out at the victorious Cambodian revolution they can somehow restore the image of U.S. invincibility shattered by their recent defeats in Indochina.

Ford seems to have found ample support from most of the capitalist political establishment for his latest criminal actions. From Goldwater and Buckley on the right to liberal luminaries like Church and Mansfield, Congressional leaders are marching in lock-step with the Pentagon and, according to WINS radio, have endorsed Ford's war reescalation "without discussion."

During the Cuban missile crisis, the late President Kennedy, an astute imperialist politician, remarked, "The military is mad," an observation subsequently borne out by the Gulf of Tonkin hoax, Nixon's world-wide

nuclear alert in October 1973, and the Xmas terror bombing of Hanoi the year before. The case of the Pueblo, a vessel the Pentagon tried to palm off as an innocent naval tub until the North Koreans produced proof it was a sophisticated spy vessel, is another notorious example.

CAMBODIANS ANTICIPATED ATTACKS

The Cambodian people, who suffered 700,000 killed and wounded during prolonged and genocidal B-52 raids, are only too familiar with the viciousness of the Pentagon brass. They have reportedly evacuated over the last several weeks thousands of people from their major cities in anticipation of the type of bombing now going on.

It is probable that the Mayaguez was deliberately set up by the imperialists to create a crisis. The New York Times of May 14 reported, "High-ranking Administration sources familiar with military planning said privately that the seizure of the vessel might provide the test of American determination in Southeast Asia that, they asserted, the United States has viewed as important since the collapse of allied governments in South Vietnam and Cambodia."

Their latest military adventure, however, has only further undermined the U.S. banker-generals' position in Southeast Asia. No sooner had the Pentagon rushed 1,100 Marines into Thailand, than the country's Premier, Kukrit Pramoj, ordered them out. Stating they had 24 hours to evacuate the country, the Kukrit government, fearful of an anti-regime explosion by the masses of Thai people, threatened to take "drastic action" if the Marines weren't withdrawn.

The ruling class' frenzy over the detention of the Mayaguez has both revealed and accelerated the crumbling of U.S. imperialism. Their decline is a law of history that no act of theirs, however brutal, can reverse.

Inventions and millionaires

He thought about people and forgot money

By V. COPELAND

At least 99 percent of all the inventors of the past two or three hundred years have been swindled and criminally exploited by the "marketers" of their inventions—that is, by the capitalists, who never invented anything but filthier ways to make money.

Most of these 99 percent, of course, did expect to make some money from their labors, although few of them aimed to be millionaires or billionaires, like those who now profit from their achievements.

But some of these inventors consciously and deliberately invented and created simply because they loved humanity and wanted to make things easier and better for people, absolutely without regard for their own comfort or personal advancement.

"Impossible!" you will say. "Only in the primitive classless society where people invented birch-bark canoes, stone hatchets, and wigwams or developed corn and wheat, raised better sheep and goats—only then could people have invented better ways of doing things without dreaming about that million-dollar pot of gold at the end of their mechanical rainbow!"

You would be wrong.

Even in our present day dog-eat-dog society, even when the multi-billion dollar corporations take away their creations before their very eyes, many people still give their all with the hope that humanity will benefit by it.

This is seldom known or dramatized, of course, because that publicity would spoil the racket the rulers have for themselves.

SALK REFUSED ROYALTIES

Only 20 years ago for instance, Jonas Salk found the vaccine that ended poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) and he waived all his royalties, while the drug companies made millions.

A much more amazing figure than Salk, however, was George Washington Carver, a man who couldn't even talk until he was seven and didn't go to school until he was ten.

Born a slave, his mother and father were torn from him before he was two by border slave kidnapers (a type even more vicious than the cruel slave-traders



George Washington Carver: "...his fertile mind gave to the world over half a hundred creations" but it was racist capitalists who made billions from his brilliant inventions. Painting by Laura Waring Wheeler.

themselves). At that early age he was probably witness to the most terrible treatment of his mother and traumatized for years as a result. (One can only guess.)

He began at the age of five, while still mute, to care for a kitchen garden and he made it grow better and greener than any garden in the area.

After "freedom," he left this place, lived in barns, became an errand-boy, an expert washer of clothing, and of course a gardener, too. Going from place to place, he finally made it to college, but even though he had a fully-paid tuition scholarship he was refused admission—simply because the dean saw that he was Black.

He continued doggedly on until he did get a formal education, constantly surprising people with his talents but never being really recognized in this racist country.

CARVER'S GARDEN OF INVENTIONS

By the end of his life he had

developed: Face powder, pigments, paints, and stains, from the clays of Alabama.

From sweet potatoes, 118 products, including starch, tapioca, mock cocoanut, syrup, breakfast-foods, stains, and flour. Paving blocks, insulating boards, cordage, paper, and rugs from cotton.

And from peanuts, over 300 products, including milk, cream, buttermilk, cheese, condiments, coffee, plastics, paper, stains, insulating boards, and flour.

As Mr. O.D. Foster, lecturer, writer, and a member of the Inter-American Affairs Committee wrote in a letter to Shirley Graham (one of Carver's biographers):

"With but a few discarded objects salvaged from backyards and dumpheaps for his most humble laboratory, his fertile mind gave to the world over half a hundred creations, any one of which would have honored the most elaborately

equipped laboratory of our greatest universities."

Mr. Foster did not add that the profits from these "half a hundred creations," plus those for peanuts, sweet potatoes, and cotton, all went to the racist millionaires and billionaires of the North and South. But under the capitalist system, the people Dr. Carver was trying to help, white as well as Black, only occasionally improved their standard of living, while the appropriators of Carver's inventions increased the degree of their exploitation.

FOR LOVE, NOT MONEY

As if to emphasize to the world that these creations of his did indeed belong to the world, George Washington Carver never accepted any royalties and in fact hardly took any salary from Tuskegee Institute, where he spent the last and most productive years of his life.

A man named Earl Wilson told how he first met Carver after getting a job in the payroll office of the university.

One day a wispy, oldish man came up to the pay window and said, "Could I have my check, now, please?"

"Sorry, but this is only Wednesday. Payday isn't 'til Friday, you know," answered Wilson.

"W-e-e-ll, would you ask that other gentleman about it?" insisted the older man.

When Wilson did so, the other clerk said, "Hey, wait a minute. That's Dr. Carver. Now, here's where you go to get his check."

And he went to the bottom of a corner drawer, dragging out a check from under a great pile of paper.

"But this is dated May 1, 1915, and now it's 1923!" exclaimed Wilson.

"That's the way he does it," shrugged his senior. "And if you look in the books, you'll see he's drawing the same salary he did the first year he came to Tuskegee."

"That's a shame," began Wilson indignantly, "—a valuable man like—"

"What's a shame?" inquired the clerk. "He won't accept a raise. They've offered it to him many times."

"When I left Alabama in 1925," said Wilson, "Dr. Carver had not yet drawn all his checks through 1916."

edible but nourishing.

"Rats flourish on it, he says. Tamers says such a product could not only boost the world's food supply but could also alleviate pollution."

SCIENTIFIC INEFFICIENCY

Free For All, April 3:

"Monte Newhouse of the U.S. Customs Office wanted a pair of pliers and a drill bit. Abiding by regulations, he asked for them thru the General Services Administration.

"GSA replied by asking why Newhouse needed 10,110 pairs of pliers. Newhouse explained that he needed only one pair. GSA said there was apparently a computer error. A few days later, Newhouse received a box of 15 dozen drill bits. The next day there was another box, this one containing 23 dozen quarter-inch drill bits. Two days after that, a box with yet another 15 dozen drill bits arrived. Newhouse says he is now waiting for instructions as to what to do with all the drill bits.

"He is also still waiting for the one pair of pliers."

DECLINE AND FALL

of the century. With a great deal more personal effort, people move more slowly rather than more quickly today than with the means of transport available at the turn of the century."

It now takes longer to travel by car across 34th Street in New York City—moving from the East River to the Hudson—than it took with a horse and buggy in 1905.

READ THIS AND THINK ABOUT YOUR INCOME TAXES

Prudential Insurance Co. of America, April 1975:

"Income subject to an 85 percent deduction. But it's only available to corporations.

"An often overlooked corporate deduction—for dividends received from other corporations—can create spendable dollars. To prevent triple taxation of corporate income, No. 243 of the Internal Revenue Code provides a special deduction from corporate income for dividends received from taxable domestic corporations. Thus if a corporation receives \$1,000 of such qualifying dividends, \$850 is in effect received tax free.

"Assume a corporation has \$1,000 of investment income from taxable bonds—\$520 is left after tax. If the investment is shifted to a qualifying security of comparable yield, \$928 will be left after tax thus generating an additional \$408 of corporate spendable income."

PUT IT ON THE WHITE HOUSE MENU

New York Post, April 4:

"For the last two years, Dr. Murray Tamers has fed laboratory rats a diet of recycled industrial waste and limestone. Specially converted, it becomes a slightly salty white substance he says is not only

WHAT REBATE?

The Jersey Journal, April 4:

"Many persons questioned in a random survey apparently did not even know they were going to be getting the rebate, as several expressed surprise that the rebates applied to them.

"One man said, 'I might just blow it on food.'"

THE JET AGE AT A SNAIL'S PACE

Journal of the World Federation of Scientific Workers (published in the German Democratic Republic), April, 1974:

"The growth in the number of cars has led to such an overcrowding of towns in all western countries that transport speeds are today lower on an average than at the turn

After milking Navajo labor, federal funds

Fairchild plant relocating to south Korea

By MOLLY CHARBONEAU
NEW YORK, May 11—When a company locates in what it considers to be a "high-profit" area, this really means high exploitation for the workers who live there. This exploitation is even more severe when the people who live there constitute an oppressed nation.

FAIRCHILD EXPLOITS COLONIAL PEOPLE

The Fairchild semi-conductor plant, located on the Navajo Indian

Reservation near Shiprock, New Mexico, offers a case in point.

Like so many other profit-hungry businesses, Fairchild has systematically avoided hiring organized workers, locating many of its plants in oppressed, colonial countries and severely underpaying workers there.

In addition, Fairchild is among the many industries which have flocked onto Native American lands to avoid U.S. sales, property, and income taxes.

At its plant on the Navajo

Reservation, Fairchild has for years reaped the benefits of the 1958 Indian Vocational Training Act, which limits Indian workers to minimum wages under a 2-year Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) "training program." Under this BIA program, Fairchild has systematically kept down the wages of Navajo workers, over 90 percent of whom are women, by laying them off after their 2-year "training period" expires to avoid giving any pay increases. Over the years this practice has bled the

Navajos of their labor power and trained them in skills they cannot use once laid off, while Fairchild has received untold sums in federal aid for "training" these Native American workers.

AIM OCCUPATION OF FAIRCHILD

In response to years of exploitation by Fairchild and a recent increase in layoffs early this year at a time of increasing economic hardship for Navajo people, members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) seized the Fairchild plant in militant occupation on February 26. (See WW Exclusive, Feb. 28, 1975.)

During the occupation, which received widespread support, AIM members demanded that Fairchild better the pay, working conditions, and job security of the Navajo workers from whose labor it had so long profited. Rather than negotiate in good faith, Fairchild threatened to leave all its workers jobless by "relocating." But AIM found evidence in Fairchild's files that the company's bosses had already been planning to move the plant to South Korea, where they

could make even higher profits by paying the Korean workers even less than they paid the Navajos. It was clear that Fairchild had never intended to provide "permanent" jobs for the Indians it was training, but merely took advantage of a federal program whereby it got government money while paying the Navajo people a minimum wage.

JOBS ARE A RIGHT

This month Fairchild announced officially its intention to leave the Navajo workers jobless by relocating. The blame for Fairchild's ruthless move lies not with the super-exploited Korean workers nor with the militant AIM members who so inspired other working and oppressed peoples by their dramatic takeover. The cause of Fairchild's move, like that of other runaway plants, is the capitalist system which places the search for profits ahead of human livelihood.

The solution to this problem lies in a united, fighting movement of working and oppressed peoples struggling for decent jobs, which are every worker's right.



In February of this year, members of the American Indian Movement occupied the Fairchild Electronics plant to protest layoffs of Navajo workers. Now, Fairchild plans to "run away" to south Korea where they have a new opportunity to exploit super-oppressed workers.

UFW marchers urge Gallo wine boycott

By PETE PERKINS

NEW YORK, May 10—Over a thousand supporters of the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, marched down Seventh Avenue today in support of the struggle of farm workers to have their own union. They marched from 59th Street to Union Square at 14th Street, where they were addressed by several speakers at a rally.

The theme of the march and rally was to continue the effective boycott efforts against scab lettuce and grapes and Gallo wines. The nationwide boycott against Gallo wines has become one of the most dramatic chapters in the farm workers' struggle and labor movement history.

The United Farm Workers, under the leadership of Cesar Chavez, have been active for many years in bringing trade unionism to the grape vineyards of California. The need is very great. Their union is an expression of both the economic and social aspirations of the oppressed and exploited Mexican-American people of the Southwest United States.

FACING THE GALLOS

There are about 500 workers who face the Gallos every day—Ernest and Julio that is. Their labor power is the basis for the vast Gallo wine empire, an empire that has virtually cornered the market on cheap wines in the United States.

The Gallos got started back in the 1930s after prohibition had been repealed. Irrigation was being

introduced into the grape-growing valleys and the Great Depression was driving thousands of impoverished migrants into California each day. The fields around Modesto were fertile ground for the Gallos, but a living hell for those forced by desperation into working the fields for a living.

Farm workers have a life expectancy of less than 50 years, 20 years less than the national average. Their average per capita income is under \$2,000 per year. Pesticides poison many farm workers each year. Child labor is still common.

ROLE OF THE TEAMSTERS

Richard Chavez, in addressing the rally at Union Square, brought up many of the things which had traditionally plagued the farm workers in their struggles against the greedy growers. But the main thing he wished to clarify is the newly encountered problem of raiding by the rival Teamsters Union. This is what the struggle of the workers for control of their own union is all about.

Gallo awarded the Teamsters a union contract in 1973 in spite of vigorous protest from the farm workers themselves, who wish to be represented by Cesar Chavez of the UFW and not Frank Fitzsimmons of the Teamsters. UFW picketers have been attacked subsequently both by California State Police and goon squads of Teamster "organizers." This has resulted in many arrests and injuries and at least two deaths.

It was the culmination of the sweetheart contract between Fitzsimmons and the Gallos that initiated the Gallo wine boycott in 1973. Today Gallo is hurting. They market under an assortment of labels including Thunderbird, Ripple, Boone's Farm, Andre's Cold Duck, and Madria-Madria Sangria. Anything that says Modesto, California, on it is Gallo.

Keep the boycott strong. Boycott Gallo wines, scab lettuce, and grapes.

Rate rollback, emergency relief called for at hearing on Con Ed

By T. MITCHELL

NEW YORK, May 7—Over 100 angry protesters spoke out today at a Public Service Commission (PSC) hearing on Con Edison's latest request for a 21.7 percent increase—amounting to a record-setting \$456 million.

It was just 6 months ago that Con Ed set its old record for the largest rate increase—\$300 million—following a rubber-stamp approval from the PSC.

Cheryl LaBash, a spokesperson for the Center for United Labor Action (CULA), which has consistently worked to block Con Ed rate increases for several years, declared: "The utter audacity of Con Edison to propose such a huge rate increase at this time of economic hardship shows a complete and callous disregard for anything but their profits."

SIDEWALK RALLY

The CULA and an activist group named Women United for Action held a streetcorner rally before the hearing during the noontime bustle in front of the World Trade Center that attracted a large crowd of vocal supporters, completely filling the sidewalk.

The rally speakers exposed the collusion between Con Edison, the banks, and the oil monopolies to gouge excess charges out of the public, pointing to the fact that directors of the board of Con Ed sit in the same position as the heads of banks that profit on Con Edison bonds and as the heads of oil

companies that fatten their profits through the pass-along fuel adjustment factor in the utility bill.

Con Edison reported profits up 46 percent for the first 3 months of 1975, based on rates that are the highest in the U.S. The new increase would hand over between \$110 and \$135 million extra unearned income to the big stockholders, including the big banks again.

STATEMENT TO HEARING

The CULA and Women United activists pointed out that the rate increase, if granted, "would place an unbearable burden on the backs of the majority of the populace of this city, with disastrous consequences for those who are desperately trying to make ends meet and especially on the hundreds of thousands of people who are having an extremely difficult time in meeting even their basic daily needs. Particularly hard hit would be the Black and Spanish-speaking people among whom exists by far the highest level of unemployment."

At the hearing up in the tower, many people came forward to tell of the hardships that the increase would mean for them. The CULA statement to the hearing examiner declared:

"What the people of this city need is not higher utility rates but measures more in keeping with easing the economic crisis for the people, particularly the unem-

ployed, the elderly, and the poor. To this end we demand that PSC, using its full regulatory power, enact emergency relief measures.

"First the PSC should order Con Edison to roll back its rates. This rollback should be paid for by Con Ed and the banks' profits, not by cutting the jobs and wages of the Con Ed workers. The PSC must also stop callously using the Con Ed workers as a scape-goat for Con Ed's proposed rate hike.

"In addition to a rate rollback we demand that, as another emergency relief measure, the PSC order the banks and Con Ed to subsidize the unemployed just as the state bailed out and subsidized Con Ed and its stockholders to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars out of people's tax money. It's the unemployed who are really desperate. There are bound to be many, many people who can't pay their electric bills because they are out of work. But these people, as do all working people, have a right to electricity—Con Ed is supposed to be a public service corporation.

"Therefore we want the PSC to order Con Ed to cease and desist from shutting off the electricity of any unemployed customer that cannot afford to pay it. The PSC must order a moratorium on the electric bill of unemployed customers who are unable to pay their bills until they are once again employed. An unemployment book should be sufficient to suspend the utility bills of unemployed customers."



Boston anti-racism march set for May 17

By FRANK NEISSER

BOSTON, May 11—On May 17, thousands of people from all over the country will come once again to Boston to say no to racism and oppose the national racist, right-wing anti-busing movement focused here. The march is being organized by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which brought the suit in federal court that has resulted in court-ordered desegregation of Boston schools.

This march continues the fight and movement against the right-wing racist mobilization which received its first massive rebuff when 25,000 people, Black and white, marched last December 14. It comes at a time when "Restore Our Alienated Rights" (ROAR), the organization spearheading the racist attacks on Black school children, has expanded its fascist organizing to attacks on women's

rights demonstrations and leftist groups.

ROAR PLANS NATIONAL CONVENTION

Following the December 14 March Against Racism, ROAR lost momentum and has since failed to carry off any massive mobilizations. Their march for an anti-busing amendment to the Constitution 2 months ago in Washington, D.C., which was to launch them as a national organization, was a flop. Instead of the 50,000 they expected, they

actually got 1,500 marchers.

However, in the last 2 months their attacks have become more virulent and diversified. They successfully disrupted a large rally for equal rights for women, attacked Blacks and whites on a May Day march against racism, and have re-initiated violence inside the schools. They are planning a national convention in Boston at the same time as the NAACP march on May 17. This makes it all the more imperative for the anti-racist forces to turn out in large numbers.

Last June, Federal Judge W. Arthur Garrity ruled that the Boston school system was intentionally segregated, after a 9-year struggle to end the segregated dual system in Boston. Up to that time, the racist School Committee of Louise Day Hicks had successfully flaunted the Massachusetts Racial Imbalance Act, passed in 1965 as a result of the civil rights movement. The schools in Boston have completely deteriorated under the School Committee, which got itself elected through racist demagoguery and

patronage. All this fall the School Committee and ROAR organized violent attacks on Black children, including the stoning of buses.

The plan ordered last September was temporary. The judge is expected to issue the final plan in the next few days to integrate all Boston schools next fall.

RIGHT OF BLACK COMMUNITY TO CHOOSE

The Black community is the one that has suffered most from discrimination and inferior education all these years. Only the Black community can decide how equality can best be achieved. In some cases, Black communities have opted for community control of their schools rather than busing. However, that right of free choice must presuppose that Black children can go to formerly white schools, if they so choose, without fear of racist attack. What must be defeated in Boston is the effort to deprive the Black community of all choices under the system of forced segregation.

ANTI-RACIST MOVEMENT GROWS

The May 17 march is another step in the growing anti-racist movement. This movement is also growing in the communities and work places of Boston. In East Boston, a center of the racist mobilization, a group called East Boston People Against Racism has been distributing a leaflet condemning ROAR's fascist tactics and calling for an East Boston contingent in the March. The Greater Boston Tenants and Workers Against Racism, a coalition of tenants and rank and file organizations which led an anti-racist rally here last October 19 and participated strongly in the December 14 March Against Racism, will again mobilize for May 17.

A coalition of progressive groups called Greater Boston People Against Racism is mobilizing a contingent under the slogan, "Racism hurts all poor and working people!" The coalition is committed to "Continue to fight racism in the future in our communities, work places, and in the streets." The coalition supports the struggle of Third World people for equal education by any means they choose, busing or community control. It also condemns racist attacks, supports self-defense for Third World people by any means necessary, condemns ROAR, the School Committee, and the white school boycott, calls for complete bilingual programs, jobs, and an end to discrimination.

Some groups included in the coalition are the American Indian Movement of Massachusetts, Committee of Palestinians in New England, Center for United Labor Action, Chile Committee for Latin American Resistance, DARE Hillside Outreach, East Boston People Against Racism, Eritreans for Liberation in North America, Friends of the Filipino People, Gay People Against Racism, Legal In-service Project, Maine Gay Task Force, National Lawyers Guild, Massachusetts Anti-racism Committee, Portuguese Committee for Democratic Action, Prairie Fire Organizing Committee, Rank and File Committee of Local 186 AFL-CIO, Somerville Women's Health Project, South End Community Health Center, Tenants First Coalition, and Youth Against War and Fascism.

Brandeis students win big concessions after takeover

By ALAN BALSAM

BOSTON, May 5—On Sunday night, May 4, students occupying Pearlman Hall at Brandeis University jubilantly left the building while several hundred students cheered outside.

The students had won full legal and academic amnesty, an increase in the Transitional Year Program funds to \$62,000 a year, and the inclusion of Asian students in the minority pool. In addition, Brandeis agreed to place money not spent on minority students because of attrition back into the minority pool instead of the general fund. A floor of 79.9 percent was set on grants for full-need students and no workers will be laid off as a result of the concessions.

The Brandeis struggle had begun

in the early morning hours of Tuesday, April 29, when 30 students seized a building to protest budget cutbacks. Members of the Student Action Group, a coalition of Black, Latin, and Asian students with white supporters, occupied Pearlman Hall, the offices of the sociology department.

The demonstrators issued seven demands which spoke to the needs of the Third World and poor white students, in addition to faculty and workers at the University. The demands were: full compensation for the \$650 rise in University costs for financially-aided students, no firing of faculty recommended by their departments, and the maintenance of the Transitional Year Program (TYP) at its present funding. TYP is a program which allows educationally disadvantaged students to come to Brandeis, and was won through the struggles of Black students in the 1960's.

In addition, the Student Action Group demanded total amnesty for those involved in the takeover, the inclusion of Asian-Americans in the minority financial pool with a proportional increase in that pool, and no worker layoffs at the University.

Through the first days of the occupation, support grew with spirited demonstrators numbering in the hundreds picketing outside the sociology building under siege. On Wednesday, in one of a series of statements issued by the Student Action Group, the victory of the liberation forces in Vietnam was hailed. The students pledged to follow the example of "our Vietnamese sisters and brothers" to struggle to victory.

The Student Action Group received the formal endorsement of the Campus Student Coalition and the students of the Heller School of Social Research. On Thursday evening, May 1, several hundred students voted to boycott classes on Friday to press the demand of "no cops on campus."

The response of the Brandeis administration, and its president Marver Bernstein, was at first one of extreme arrogance. On Thursday, Bernstein stated that if there was a strike or boycott police would be used to clear the building.

A restraining order was issued covering the student negotiators and those occupying the building. A hearing was then set for Monday, May 5, to find them in contempt of court. But the determination of the students won out against these threats.



Students at Brandeis University hold campus building in a successful fight against cuts in the student aid program for minorities. WW photo

Student resistance to cutbacks led by Blacks and Latins

By GRACE STILES

MAY 10—Not too long ago the student movement was declared dead.

The press and educators churned out scores of articles celebrating its demise and what they hoped was a return to the values of ivory tower academics and the pursuit of upward mobility that had prevailed for so many years in the past. But they failed to appreciate that the business of higher education is subject to the turmoil of the economic system that supports it, and that in today's world upward mobility is an impossible dream for growing numbers of college-bound youth.

So no sooner were the obituaries written than a resurgence of campus protest began, sparked this time by the economic decline in the country which has hit education severely. Many of the actions have been led by Black and Latin students who stand to lose the most from the almost universal budget trimming now in progress at state and private institutions alike.

NEW POINT IN THE STRUGGLE

In Washington, D.C., on April 23 close to 1,000 students at the largely Black Howard University demonstrated against a tuition increase scheduled for the fall and to express their "disgust" over the way the school was run.

This was the largest outpouring of students at Howard since the height of the student struggles of

1968-69 when the school was hit with numerous boycotts and shut down at one point for 5 days.

In addition to opposing the tuition hike, students demanded more input into faculty hiring and administrative decisions.

The next day, April 24, about 40 Third World students at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, took up a similar struggle when they occupied an administration building to dramatize the effects of a projected tuition increase combined with budget cutbacks on minority students there.

The Third World Coalition was supported in its action by a nonstop picketline kept up by some 500 students, both Third World and white. After almost 40 hours in the building, negotiations produced a victory when the Brown administration agreed to 21 of their 22 demands. The students will keep an Afro-American Studies program, received legal amnesty, and will not be penalized for lost class time.

Support for the Brown students was nationwide and their action served as an inspiration to others in similar situations. Black students at Boston College picketed the president's home to denounce the administration of minority programs there. The building seizure at Brandeis (story above) followed the Brown victory, and at many other schools people were getting ideas about how to fight back.

At the University of Massachusetts at Amherst a 5-to-1 vote by the student body on April 29 called for a 2-day strike to protest an \$11.8 million cutback in the university budget announced by the Massachusetts governor. The following day about 1,000 students from UMass went to Boston to demonstrate at the statehouse.

They were joined by several hundred supporters from UMass in Boston, by Black students from Brown, and others from Boston College, Boston State, BU, and Brandeis. Altogether more than 2,000 echoed the demands for no tuition increases, no faculty cutbacks, and a greater student voice in university administration. The protesters made it clear that the projected cuts would hurt minority recruitment and affirmative action hiring programs and in addition condemned a proposed cutback in state welfare funds.

NEW YORKERS SEEK EDUCATION

Meanwhile, in New York where students from the city university system were fighting the same battle of the budget with city administration, the battle also focused on attempts to cut programs which aid the poor and minority group students.

Mayor Beame has threatened to cut \$6.6 million from the SEEK (Search for Evaluation, Education, and Knowledge) program which was begun as an

(Continued on page 8)

Secret testimony before Rockefeller panel reveals

Watergate burglar in CIA murder schemes

By P. MEISNER

MAY 10—The revelations about the CIA as an international Gestapo for U.S. imperialism have just about shattered the U.S. image of "democracy and freedom," both abroad and at home.

Many of the revelations are really leaks from the liberal wing of the U.S. capitalist rulers, who are weakly trying to put a damper on the more belligerent and dangerous operations of the CIA. This is not to say that the liberals have abandoned the imperialist system, but that they fear that certain CIA operations may backfire in defeats for U.S. imperialism, such as in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Cuba.

Another big business bribe scandal

Meanwhile, the right wing of the U.S. ruling class has been trying to whitewash the CIA of any wrongdoing by setting up the Rockefeller Commission to "investigate" any illegalities in CIA activities. But even this whitewash commission has failed to prevent the spread of more leaks and suspicions about the CIA.

In fact, much of the secret testimony before the Rockefeller Commission has raised more doubts about the CIA's cloak-and-dagger operations rather than exonerating the CIA. It is just about common knowledge that the CIA organized bloody coups d'état in Iran, Guatemala, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Indonesia, Cambodia, South Vietnam, the Congo, Ghana,

the Dominican Republic, Guyana, and Greece. But it is rarely ever admitted by U.S. officials.

CONFESSIONS OF STURGIS

The most startling revelation to date, however, is in the recent testimony given by Watergate and CIA criminal Frank Sturgis to the Rockefeller Commission. As reported in Jack Anderson's April 14 syndicated column, "Frank Sturgis has confessed that he was involved in several CIA assassination plots." Anderson further stated in that column:

"Questioned for two days by senior counsel Robert Olsen, Sturgis described assassination plots in Cuba, the Dominican

Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, and Panama. He had participated in the plotting against leaders, both high and low, in all those countries, he testified.

"The conspirators included persons he knew to be connected with the CIA, he said. His own role had been limited to helping 'set up' assassination attempts."

Sturgis also testified that he specifically took part in "the advance work that led to the successful assassination of dictator Trujillo in the Dominican Republic." Sturgis further testified that he personally participated in plots to assassinate Fidel Castro.

Despite all of Sturgis' testimony, ex-CIA director Richard Helms testified before the Rockefeller

Commission on April 28 and categorically denied that the CIA had ever assassinated anybody. However, Helms did admit the CIA, the State Department, and the Pentagon often had "discussions of everything," of things "that may not be acceptable to the American people. That happens all the time."

The global and domestic crimes of the CIA are, of course, the crimes of U.S. imperialism, of U.S. big business. It is for the latter's interest that the CIA operates, but the day is near when the CIA and its sponsors in Washington and Wall Street will be completely exposed and tried for their infamous crimes against humanity—that is, under a workers' government.

Did Gulf Oil buy the Bolivian Government ?

By NICK DE FREITAS

NEW YORK, May 11—"There are all manner of ways to offer a bribe," advises the May 9 Wall Street Journal.

In Thailand, explains the article, "The person offering the bribe discreetly drops a wallet stuffed with money at the feet of the official he hopes to influence. Then the briber picks up the wallet and says to the official: 'You must have dropped this.' The official makes an inspection of the contents. If he likes what he sees, he claims it. If the amount isn't big enough, he disavows ownership—and the ritual must be repeated later, only this time with a fatter wallet."

GULF OIL DROPS A SUITCASE

If Gulf Oil Corporation officials followed this ritualistic Thailand custom, dropping a wallet wouldn't be enough. They would have to drop a suitcase—maybe even two or three.

Top officials of this corporation in secret testimony before the Securities and Exchange Commission have admitted to paying \$4.2 million to politicians in an unidentified country. The Wall Street Journal suggested, however, that the country could have been a Latin American nation. Suspicions have centered around Bolivia, where Gulf Oil had owned substantial properties.

It was also disclosed that Gulf Oil covered up \$10 million in illegal "political contributions" made in the U.S. and overseas between 1960 and 1963.

The complete manipulation and ownership of whole foreign nations by one corporation through bribes, coercion, and sometimes murder is not a rare occurrence and is not just limited to Gulf Oil or ITT. These methods are only a few of the many weapons stored in the arsenals of the giant multi-national companies. In order to rule the globe, they murder heads of state who don't succumb to their will; they organize full-scale counter-revolutions in nations that refused to be plundered; they ruin whole economies only to advance their own fortunes; they bribe politicians in order to make them their slaves and puppets.

United Brands Company, it was revealed last month, offered a \$1.25 million bribe to officials in Honduras to win a slash in that nation's banana tax. It also "contributed" \$750,000 in Europe—reportedly in Italy.

In an article entitled, "For U.S. firms abroad, bribery can often be routine business," the May 9 Wall Street Journal writes, "Often this is done simply to grease the existing wheels of commerce in a foreign land.

Distressingly, these bribes purchase decisions favorable to the company but not necessarily in the

best economic interest of the country in which it is doing business.

"Bribery is so widespread abroad, so institutionalized, and so well hidden in corporate books," continues the same article, "that whole regiments of auditors and investigators would be needed to

police it even halfway adequately. What has emerged publicly so far is just the tip of the iceberg. . . ."

Another multi-national, Northrop Corporation, has also been charged with having paid \$30 million in bribes through its agents abroad from 1971 to 1973.

But the days of these profit-

hungry companies are numbered. In country after country the oppressed workers and peasants are rising. No longer can U.S. sugar rob the Cuban people, no longer can Pepsi-Cola poison and super-exploit the Cambodian people, and no longer does Chase Manhattan have a "friend" in Saigon. Maybe a lot of enemies. . . .

Notes from a New York subway worker

MONDAY, May 5—There were more subway fires over the past two weeks. Thousands of commuters were trapped in toxic smoke.

The Transit Authority cooked up the tale that burning wastepaper caused third-rail feeder-cables to short circuit. Brothers in the Power Distribution Department say that's just another TA lie. There just aren't enough workers on the system to keep it up.

And the work force is being cut through "attrition." Jobs that are being vacated by forced retirements, deaths, and firings aren't being filled. The system will continue to deteriorate, and the TA will continue to plead ignorance.

Like when they plead ignorance about the Flushing line tunnel collapse in 1973 which crushed a rider and choked scores of others in smoke. The TA said that no one told them about the cracks and dripping water, but the Transport Workers Union and the National Railroad Safety Board proved that the TA had daily warnings for 15 months from workers in the tunnel. The truth is that the TA doesn't give a damn about the public. Of course, MTA Chairman Yunich and his cronies don't ride the train.

TUESDAY—Transit workers ride the system free, but a lot of them are saying that they're looking for other ways to get to work. When I see the spikes (which are supposed to hold the rails down) jumping up and down as a train crosses the rotten ties on the overhead structure, I figure maybe they're not kidding.

FRIDAY—Of course, most of us have to ride, but we'll be waiting, or walking late at night to find a token booth open, or lurching along on a local, if Chairman Yunich has his way. He wants to close 80 stations, space out the trains, eliminate service on the 4, 5, 6 on the Lex IRT, on the 2, 3, and the South Ferry Loop on the 1 of the



West Side IRT. On the IND he wants to cut the AA, the F at Queens Plaza at night, part of the RR service, drop the Culver and Franklin Ave. shuttles, close the entire J line in Jamaica, and the M line. And he wants further cuts on the B, the F to Coney Island, the Nostrand Avenue Spur, and the Rockaway line.

Yunich says: "Take a ride on a local and see how much longer it takes. People have exaggerated ideas..." Well, not Yunich, he has a chauffeured limousine. It's just the 1,096,000 subway riders who have "exaggerated ideas" as they set their alarms earlier and get up in the dark to get to work on time.

SATURDAY—A couple of weeks ago a cop, chasing someone he decided was "suspicious," fired warning shots into the air under the elevated in the Bronx. A worker on the track above was struck in the upper thigh by one of

the bullets. Fortunately he kept his footing and didn't fall. It's three stories down.

But an electrician's helper at Queens Plaza wasn't as lucky when he was sent back onto the track without proper flagging to stop oncoming trains. He never knew what hit him. He was 25 and was going to be married the following week.

SUNDAY—The TWU has a slogan: "United—Invincible." So why did the N.Y. Local 100 send only four buses of bureaucrats to the Job Rally in Washington on April the 26th? Hundreds of the rank and file wanted to go, but there were no buses for them. And they would have gone without being paid to go like the bureaucrats were.

I notice in the TWU paper that the ICC has approved the abandonment of almost 5,000 miles of track since 1972. This represents

thousands of jobs lost. I also notice in the TWU paper that George Meany who opposed the Job Rally in D.C. got the Brotherhood Citation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews. That's like telling us that it's not brotherly to demand jobs but it's all right to banquet with "brother" Nelson Rockefeller who presented the award. I'm not surprised.

MONDAY—UPI, May 3—"The Saigon Headquarters of the South Vietnamese labor movement was seized yesterday by 3,000 workers...called on every one to apply for membership in the new revolutionary labor organization...The Confederation of Trade Unions (was) the equivalent of the American AFL-CIO...leader Tran Quoc Buu was branded a traitor...there was no word of his whereabouts..." Meany take note.

Ford's racist record belies his 'concern' for Vietnam refugees

By T. MITCHELL
MAY 10—President-by-appointment Gerald Ford has gone on a verbal offensive against the initial reluctance in Congress to authorize a \$507 million request for resettlement of Saigon collaborators evacuated to the United States.

At a press conference held May 6, Ford stated: "I am primarily very upset, because the United States has had a long tradition of opening its doors to immigrants from all countries. We're a country built by immigrants from all areas of the world, and we've always been a humanitarian nation, and when I read or heard some of the comments made a few days ago, I was disappointed and very upset."

Earlier in the day, Senator Hugh Scott told reporters that Ford had privately said he was "damn mad." Scott quoted Ford as saying: "It just burns me up, these great humanitarians. They just want to turn their backs. We didn't do it to the Hungarians, we didn't do it to the Cubans, and damn it, we're not going to do it now."

THE LONG-STANDING TRADITION

Has Ford really become a champion of liberal humanitarian concern for immigrant refugees?

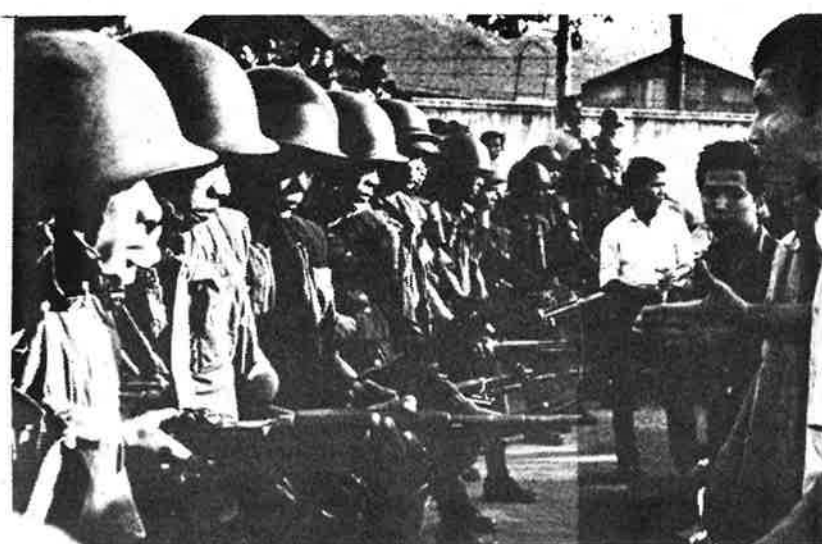
When Ford was an up-and-coming Congressman in 1954, he favored the McCarran Act restricting immigration to the U.S. by nonwhite people. That came as

part of the real long-standing tradition of official U.S. opposition to immigrants over the past century that has tried to make oppressed peoples the scapegoat in every economic crisis.

Now in the past year, the campaign to deport "illegal aliens" has intensified. The Immigration Department has conducted dragnet sweeps in many cities, arresting immigrants at random off the street.

In New York City, Dominicans and Haitians who face imprisonment and torture under the U.S.-sponsored dictator regimes in power have been the victims of the "alien" hysteria.

In Los Angeles and across the Southwest, Mexican-American



Showdown between Vietnamese workers and puppet soldiers. Under the AFL-CIO bureaucracy lent its skills in an attempt to "pacify" the

people seeking refuge from high unemployment are subjected to the overzealous harassment of the Immigration Department. Gerald Ford has missed every opportunity to order the federal officers conducting the "raids" to show any "humanitarian concern."

No, Ford's concern is not humanitarian. He is concerned that the loyal Vietnamese servants of the U.S. design in Indochina should stay on the payroll so that other U.S.-puppet regimes will continue to carry out Washington's orders. The tradition that Ford supports is the U.S. official embrace of the Hungarian and Cuban exiles, who had no problem with the Immigration Department because of special laws letting them all in without exception.

WHO ARE THE VIETNAMESE REFUGEES?

The U.S. evacuated Vietnamese who were deeply involved as collaborators of the Pentagon and Wall Street. Most had committed crimes against the Vietnamese people that would likely be punished under the victorious revolutionary government. The U.S. has "rescued" all manner of low life, including torturers, grafting racketeering officials, big-time drug dealers and pimps, and 5,000 hired killers of the Phoenix assassination program in addition to indolent landlords enriched off the backbreaking

labor of the peasants. What will they turn to for income in the U.S.?

The Cuban exiles provided a flourishing recruitment for the CIA, not only for the Bay of Pigs defeat but also for Watergate and probably the assassination of John Kennedy. The CIA has also employed these "gusanos" for terrorist bombings against progressive organizations of Latin American immigrants. Does the CIA now look toward organizing a secret band of Vietnamese agents for counter-revolutionary terrorism in Asia?

WORKING CLASS INTERNATIONALISM

While Ford is calling for money for this criminal privileged elite who turned against their own people, he shows no such urgency in helping the 10 million American workers who have been put into the street, out of work through no fault of their own. That is the main reason for the widespread mass opposition to Ford's plans for setting up the Vietnamese exiles.

And what about the thousands of American war resisters who are still living underground or abroad, refugees exiled for their opposition to the Vietnam War? The only



Smiling liberation fighters in Ho Chi Minh City stroll past a sign that reminds them that never again will American billionaires oppress and devastate their homeland.

U.S. lies and Cambodian truths

By L. STEIN
NEW YORK, May 11—The day after a group of Western journalists arrived in Thailand from Cambodia, a rash of sensational stories appeared in the U.S. press claiming to describe atrocities and acts of terror committed by the Cambodian Communists. These stories received widespread publicity, with many papers here carrying screaming headlines. Within a day or two, almost all of them had been retracted. Since these retractions generally were buried in the press, however, many millions of Americans must have been left with the false impression that the atrocity stories were true.

The stories came from a group of about 800 foreigners who jammed into the French Embassy compound in Phnom Penh on the day that the puppet forces surrendered. They remained there 14 days until they were transported on little-used secondary roads to the border with Thailand.

Judging from their own reports, it is obvious they never saw the spectacles they wrote about. The Cambodian people have charged the U.S. with "spreading dishonest propaganda in an attempt to mislead world public opinion." The stories were flashed around the world when the group reached the border of Thailand, exhausted

from a 3-day trip and still frightened for their own safety. Their state of mind combined with wild speculation and rumors to produce the reports that were later changed or retracted.

The most shocking of these tales appeared in the dispatch of a French Journalist, Patrick Clement, who claimed that a Dr. Bernard Piquard had told him "he had been forced to operate on wounded Communist soldiers at gunpoint and that he had cared for French women who had been raped."

But the next day other reporters got to a somewhat "embarrassed" Dr. Piquard. According to the May 10 edition of the New York Times, his story concerning "hundreds of bodies with their throats cut in the central market" was based on a second-handed rumor. As to the rape story, Piquard said "he had talked too much and had never seen all of that."

The state of mind of these "refugees" from a dying colonialism was described by another French journalist, Jean-Jacques Cazaux, in the May 9 New York Post. The talks of apocalyptic horror mushroomed out of a fetid climate of bitterness and hate in the French compound.

Cazaux writes of "the in-

dignation which burned for fourteen nights and fourteen days... complaints on the confiscation of their cars, the loss of their air-conditioned apartments and the smashing of their china." He tells us, "Others grew nostalgic for the lost days of pleasure in Phnom Penh, when they waterskied or nightclubbed with no thought for the miseries of anyone else, including their Cambodian servants. The refugees split up into national groups, cemented by criticism of their neighbors and by the tensions which soon sprang up in the white community, convinced that they (!) were targets of all injustice."

A New York Times correspondent, Sidney Schanberg, admitted in the May 9 issue of that paper that during the 13 days he spent in the French compound "we had only a peephole onto what was going on outside."

Schanberg reported that he was "swilling scotch and smoking long cigars" while he listened to radio "news" coming from outside Cambodia which called their situation in the compound "more and more precarious."

The Cambodians brought them ample food and water. They were never physically harassed and their baggage was never even searched. Schanberg admits that the Cambodian communists

probably allowed them better conditions than they allowed for themselves. He even goes so far as to say that "If the communists were looking for reasons to expel us as unfit and unsuited to live in their...society we gave them ample demonstration on the journey."

It was on the trip to the border that Schanberg was able to record what he actually saw of revolutionary Cambodia. "On the 250-mile trip we saw reservoirs, dikes, bridges—all built with hand tools. No machines or earth-moving equipment were visible." He explains that this work had been done during the 5 years of war. "We also saw boy militia units everywhere and male and female work crews repairing roads.

"Some of the areas we passed through had been badly bombed by the U.S. Air Force during the early years of the war. Fields were gouged with bomb craters the size of swimming pools. But our American group and the other westerners encountered almost no hostility from the local people.

"While some sections we passed through were battered, others showed that they had been developed and organized for a long period of time and that they had remained untouched sanctuaries throughout the war."

The victory the 'peace'

By V. COPELAND
MAY 10—After 30 years of the Vietnam revolution and 20 days' celebration of its magnificent victory, we should have the right to ask:

What does this great struggle prove about the nature of imperialism, about the theory of the inevitability of war as long as imperialism continues to exist, and about the revisionist theory of the possibility of a "peaceful road" to proletarian power?

From a purely logical point of view, a single example of anything is not supposed to establish an ironclad law.

But actually there are hundreds of examples—even thousands—proving both positively and negatively (that is, by respective successes with arms and failures without them) there is no peaceful road to power.

The revisionist view, however, is that there is now a fundamentally new world situation, or even an actual change in the character of imperialism, that makes it prone to hand over all its stolen billions to the working people when the latter get 51 percent of the votes—or even 34 percent, if three parties are in the field!

But here was a country of a few million people with a total area, north and south, about the size of the total area of New England, New York and Pennsylvania. So



Photo: Vietnam, Vietnam

er George Meany's leadership, the labor movement in Vietnam.

thing Ford has done for them is the phoney amnesty program put into effect to cover the pardon for Nixon.

However, there is an undercurrent in some of the opposition that takes a negative attitude toward the Vietnamese as nonwhite aliens. This should be strongly opposed.

American workers must learn to see themselves as part of a multinational working class that is all under the regime of the imperialist big business system. The ruling class bosses in the U.S. who exploit and profit off the labor of workers at home and abroad seek to set the workers of each nation against each other while they come out on top.

Federal spending for the Saigon collaborators while U.S. workers are suffering from the hardships of economic disaster should be opposed because the Vietnamese exiles are proven agents of the U.S. bosses and enemies of the Vietnamese people. Instead, the U.S. should come forward with emergency relief for the unemployed here and also for the reconstruction of liberated Vietnam, as well as unconditional amnesty for all U.S. war resisters.

A racist at home, strikebreaker abroad

Meany, CIA, and Vietnam exiles

By ANDY STAPP

MAY 12—For over 20 years, AFL-CIO chief George Meany has been the bosses' number one agent in the ranks of the labor movement. Long ago deciding that class collaboration was preferable to fighting for the rights of working people, Meany charted a political course slightly to the right of Richard Nixon. His fanatical anti-communism and racism, coupled with his luxurious life-style and contempt for the poor, have made his name a synonym for political and social reaction.

Meany has been particularly vocal over the last couple of years against so-called "illegal aliens," demanding their deportation "to protect American jobs." (Not that he really wants to help the unemployed, as shown by his callous refusal to endorse the AFL-CIO-sponsored Rally for Jobs that brought 60,000 workers to Washington, D.C., last month.)

Since the collapse of the U.S.-backed fascist Saigon regime, however, Meany has suddenly emerged as an ardent defender of the rights of the foreign born—just as long as they are Vietnamese and not Mexicans or Haitians or Chileans.

HE'S GOT FORD'S LINE

On May 6 this "labor statesman," in concert with the 33 other bureaucrats who make up the AFL-CIO Executive Council, passed a resolution proclaiming, "The United States has an inescapable responsibility" to resettle 120,000 Vietnamese exiles in this country, "just as we opened our doors to Hungarians and Cuban refugees." When Meany emerged from the council meeting he told reporters that since "we put these people to work on our side, working for our military establishment," he

wouldn't "deny them a welcome to this great country."

What's really behind Meany's new found "internationalism"? Is it simply that as a pro-imperialist he feels a bond to these exiles who betrayed their own people by "working in our military establishment"?

Surely that is part of it. But Meany's link to these fascist expatriots goes far deeper than merely a shared rightist political outlook.

FRONTED FOR CIA

The truth is that under his reactionary leadership, the AFL-CIO Foreign Affairs Department placed itself at the disposal of the CIA for the purpose of "pacifying" the Vietnamese working class by the most brutal forms of repression. Many of the Vietnamese exiles for whom Meany feels such a touching "moral responsibility" are Thieu's "labor leaders," men who have been in Meany's and the CIA's pay for years.

After the French defeat in Indochina in 1954, the U.S. ruling class assigned Meany and his aides Jay Lovestone and Irving Brown the task of policing the rebellious workers of South Vietnam. Meany loves to talk about "free trade unions," but all genuine unions were outlawed in South Vietnam. In their place Meany set up a pro-boss labor front, the Confederation of Trade Unions.

A MAXIMUM WAGE

What were the conditions for workers "represented" by the CTU? They slaved 13-14 hours a day for one-fifteenth the average pay a worker gets in the U.S. None had medical insurance. They could be fired without notice, and got no unemployment compensation from

either the "union" or the government.

South Vietnam's labor code, called "The Special Regulation for Indigenous Workers," was actually drawn up by the American Embassy in Saigon. It set a legal maximum wage. Participation in strikes was made punishable by 6 months in prison. "In 1973," the New York Times of May 3, 1975, reported, "the South Vietnamese government banned all strikes and demonstrations and prominent union figures were arrested."

One not arrested was Meany's stooge, CTU president Tran Quoc Buu. But that isn't surprising. In his book, "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," Victor Marchetti, a retired CIA officer, reveals that Buu was in the pay of the agency, although some of the details were ordered censored out of the book by court order.

Buu spent much of his time shuttling back and forth between his masters in Washington and Thieu's palace in Saigon, and only 2 months ago sent a frantic message to the U.S. demanding "more arms" to prop up the faltering puppet dictatorship. When the CIA began to evacuate its top agents from Vietnam at the end of April, Buu and 60 of his top lieutenants were among the first to go.

Besides his labor-cop job with CTU, Buu was also a rich construction boss, notorious for having union militants killed by assassins from his private army. "Mr. Buu," the May 3 Times added, in an exercise of understatement, "had close ties with the American labor movement," and his CTU "had been traditionally close to the Thieu government."

NO "LABOR TROUBLE"

Could a real labor union be

"traditionally close" to a fascist government that outlaws strikes?

Meany and Buu never worried much about that. They were too busy keeping U.S. and French corporations, serviced by the CTU—companies like Exxon, Shell, Caltex, Foremost Dairy, and Michelin Rubber—free of "labor trouble." While these firms gouged themselves on a veritable profit feast, Vietnamese men and women laborers sweated under the watchful eyes of American "union stewards" who worked hand in glove with the hated secret police. Vietnamese employees of RMK-BRJ, a huge U.S. building contractor with 10,000 workers in Danang alone, were allowed to leave their construction site only once a week and were carefully searched by armed goons when they returned.

When the massive U.S. buildup began in 1965, the Pentagon brass got Meany to "organize" 45,000 Vietnamese for work on the Danang and Gia Dinh docks, at military airfields, and at arms and ammo dumps. In 1966 Meany dispatched Thomas Gleason, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, to Vietnam to break a militant Saigon dock strike and insure a smooth flow of supplies to the war machine.

But despite Meany's best efforts to turn the Vietnamese workers into colonial slaves for a few U.S. billionaires, the revolution triumphed. The Meany-Buu CTU has been overthrown by the workers it had attempted to shackle and replaced by a legitimate union that will truly represent them.

Surely the day is coming over here too when the working people of the U.S. will get the bosses' stooges out of our unions.

ry in Vietnam—and eful road to power'

great was the resistance of U.S. imperialism against that "little" revolution that it spent \$141 billion (admitted) of the U.S. people's money and 56,000 of the U.S. people's lives to try to prevent its victory.

NO PRESIDENT FOR PEACE!

It was the longest war in U.S. history. And it was lead by Republican as well as Democratic Presidents, liberals as well as reactionaries. The most personally vicious, openly racist, pettily crooked of all this crew—President Richard Nixon—made the peace treaty, but only, of course, because he was forced to do so by the force of arms.

The present incumbent made it known to both houses of Congress and all the world that the U.S. would still "honor" all its other commitments. And everybody knows this means that the imperialist bosses will not let a single country get its liberation if they can help it.

Furthermore, he distinctly warned the Soviet Union that "detente does not mean license"—a statement that drew vigorous and prolonged applause from Democrats and Republicans alike. It obviously meant that he was telling the Soviet Union to hold back the Portuguese workers, to "go slow" in the Middle East, and not to rock the imperialist boat anywhere in the world on pain of

U.S. armed intervention.

But only last weekend Leonid Brezhnev, head of the greatest power in the world—the Soviet power—piously expressed the hope that "the end of the Indochina war would help detente."

Brezhnev must know at least as well as we do that the opposite is true. The imperialist lion cheated of his prey is now less likely to lie down with the lambs than ever!

No. As long as U.S. imperialism lasts, nobody is going to get national liberation, much less the dictatorship of the proletariat, without struggling for it.

On the other hand, the great Vietnamese victory does indeed make other victories easier—as witness Cambodia, Laos, and, it is to be hoped, Thailand. U.S. imperialism is now more desperate, hungrier, and angrier. But it is also weaker.

And once the U.S. revolution itself truly begins, once the workers or the key section of them are politically convinced that they should kick out their bosses, the chances are very strong that they will do it in considerably less than 30 years.

But to do so they will have to learn from the Vietnamese. As they will also have to learn from the Chinese, the Cubans, the Koreans, etc., etc. and above all, from the Russians of October 25, 1917.

They do it all the time

Daily News or Daily Lies?



DAILY NEWS

15¢

NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER

Vol. 54, No. 251

New York, N.Y. 10017, Tuesday, April 29, 1975

Partly cloudy. (U.S. Details p. 11)

2 KILLED, 9 HELD BY TERRORISTS

Daily News headline and front page story screamed hysterically about left-wing terrorists, explosives, hostage children. Not one word was true, yet the fearful impression remains.

and hand grenades to their prisoners."

The doctor, identified only as Gottlieb, "reported by portable radio that the gunmen had threatened to kill two children" and commit other assorted horrors.

Apparently these vicious killers "broke into the consulate before it opened." They were "three Lebanese and three Japanese," the Daily News informed us, "armed with machine guns, grenades and explosives." The terrorists wanted the "release of two members of the Japanese Red Army who were deported from Sweden to Japan a week ago," the paper said.

The New York Times in a page one story the same day added the grisly detail that while "the gunmen were first thought to be holding nine hostages," actually

"they were holding more than twenty persons hostage."

All very interesting.

Unfortunately not a word of it was true. No Japanese and Lebanese gunmen. No pre-dawn attack on the consulate. In fact, no terrorist assault actually took place, except in the pages of the Daily News and Times.

The next day the United Press International admitted that one of the consulate's own staff, "24-year-old David Protter, an assistant security officer," had gone berserk and fired his pistol out the window until he was finally subdued. Two men slain inside the building were "casualties inflicted by the return fire of the South African police," conceded Arie Bustan, the Israeli Consul.

"Cambodian bloodbath," anyone?


 EDITORIAL

Doves support big war budget

In recent weeks two myths "explaining" the U.S. imperialists' defeat in Vietnam have begun to grow up side by side.

One, initiated by Ford, Kissinger, Rockefeller, and others, hints very strongly that Congress "tied the President's hands in Vietnam" and thereby "lost the war."

The other version asserts that it was "militarist arrogance" that brought about the war in the first place. In the end, "peace forces" in Congress had the "sense and courage" to stand up to both the White House and the Pentagon and say "enough."

Both views are totally false.

The U.S. Air Force dropped 8 million tons of bombs on Vietnam, hardly an exercise in military restraint.

And as for Congress, it only began to express qualms about the war when it was clearly lost, and years after the majority of the people in the U.S. had turned against it.

Is this judgment too harsh? Will Congress, having supposedly learned the much ballyhooed "lessons of Vietnam," now step forward to challenge the militarists and take steps to stop them from plunging the U.S. into another bloodbath in some other part of the globe?

Not at all.

The congressional leadership has declared it is prepared to give the Pentagon \$97 billion of the \$104.7 billion the brass are demanding, despite earlier talk of a larger cut.

Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, who every year since 1966 has offered an amendment to withdraw the bulk of the huge U.S. forces in Europe, this year capitulated to the Pentagon and agreed to drop the issue. House Democratic leader Thomas O'Neill who last year sponsored a move to cut U.S. overseas forces by 100,000 has stated he is now against the idea.

Bringing up the rear are two "anti-war" congressmen, Les Aspin and James Symington. Anxious to prove they are just as loyal to the military brass as their elders, these two "liberals" are circulating a petition "reaffirming United States treaty commitments" to fascist dictatorships in south Korea, Spain, Chile, and dozens of other countries. The New York Times of May 6 reports, "They have 51 co-sponsors, many of whom have been arguing that American power is overextended."

It is not "dove" congressmen who will end the threat of war, for they all support capitalism, an expansionist system that leads inevitably to the battlefield.

Only a complete change in the system, only socialism, can bring about a truly lasting peace.

Cuba here to stay, Mr. Ford

In a televised broadcast from Havana on the occasion of Senator George McGovern's 4-day visit to Cuba early this month, Premier Fidel Castro told the people of the U.S., "We wish friendship. We belong to two different worlds but we are neighbors. One way or another we owe it to ourselves to live in peace."

Castro's remarks pointed out once again that the U.S. government has maintained a state of hostilities with the Cuban people ever since their socialist revolution. Since 1961, the U.S. has carried out a cruel trade embargo against Cuba, forbidding ships that dock there from stopping in the U.S., as well as denying aid to any country dealing with Cuba.

While the embargo hasn't succeeded in crippling the Cuban economy, it has cost the Cubans dearly. Much-needed food, medical supplies, and other vital items have had to be shipped—often halfway around the world—to get to the island, which is only 90 miles from U.S. territory.

The Cuban people and their leaders have refused to accommodate to imperialism in their desire for normal relations with the U.S. Fidel Castro made this very clear when Senators Javits and Pell visited Cuba last year and had to listen to the Cuban Premier denounce U.S. war crimes in Vietnam at a mass rally they attended. Without giving ground politically on the world of difference between socialism and capitalism, the Cubans are saying that they can carry out normal state-to-state relations with the U.S. if the government here changes its aggressive, hostile policies toward Cuba.

And aggressive they have been. The attacks on Cuba have ranged from the all-out invasion at the Bay of Pigs to the now-admitted attempts of the CIA to assassinate Castro and other Cuban leaders. The U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo is a constant threat of subversion and outright attack. It should be dismantled and all the troops sent home. The economic blockade has imposed great hardships on the Cuban people and should be lifted.

These and all other attempts by the U.S. to undermine the Cuban revolution must stop at once. What the U.S. ruling class had better realize is that the Cuban revolution is here to stay. Long live the Cuban revolution!



New Cuban Constitution is for workers, not for the rich

By NAOMI COHEN

NEW YORK, May 11—As the American bicentennial draws nearer, we are being bombarded with propaganda about all the "freedom" guaranteed to U.S. citizens by the Constitution as a result of the revolution of 1776. (Needless to say, this "freedom" didn't extend to millions of Black people enslaved in the U.S. at the time, nor did it apply to women.) But the fact is that 200 years after the revolution, increasing numbers of people in the United States are now facing the freedom to be unemployed and are being guaranteed little more than the right to starve.

It is not surprising, then, that the U.S. press did little to draw attention to the publication of another constitution, the Draft Constitution of the Republic of Cuba, on April 10. Three weeks after its publication, the New York Times printed a scant outline of some of the proposed articles in the draft. (This draft is now being discussed among Cuba's mass organizations in preparation for a referendum next year.) One look at the draft itself immediately explains why the Cuban Constitution got so little attention here—for its very premises and its numerous guarantees to the workers of Cuba would appeal eloquently to millions of workers in this country.

THE RIGHT TO WORK
The Cuban Draft Constitution guarantees all people in Cuba the

right to a job, to free education, and to health service. It commits Cuba to feed, clothe, and educate all its children. The Constitution also sets out its aim of eliminating "machismo" and guaranteeing the equality of men and women. To overcome past centuries of women's oppression, it further stipulates that husbands and wives should share all housework; it guarantees paid maternity leave for women workers, and day care centers and boarding schools "to make real the principle of equality."

In addition, the Constitution eliminates all legal discrimination between legitimate and natural children, guaranteeing that all children have the same rights to education, food, clothing, and housing. "Discrimination because of race, color, sex, or national origin is forbidden and will be punished by law."

Not only is work guaranteed, but those unable to work because of disabilities, illness, or age are also guaranteed a livelihood. "Work in a socialist society," says the draft, "is a right and duty and a source of pride for every citizen." All workers are also guaranteed an 8-hour day and annual paid vacations; the constitution guarantees free dental care as well as safe, hygienic working conditions on the job.

In this year of the bicentennial, when we are all being told to be grateful for the fact that the United

States is such a "rich" country, the Cuban Draft Constitution is packed full of food for thought for every worker in the United States.

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION FOR THE WORKERS

How can such a small, relatively undeveloped country guarantee work for all, free medical care, day care, and hundreds of other such privileges to every worker? How is this possible in Cuba when millions of workers in the U.S. can't get work, when millions more are malnourished, poorly clothed, and lack decent housing?

The answer doesn't lie in the mere language of a constitution, but rather in the social system that created that document. The Cuban Draft Constitution reflects the fact that socialism is a system based on the very idea that every person has a right to work and reap the benefits of all social progress. In sharp contrast, the capitalist system in the U.S. is increasingly being exposed as a system of exploitation of the many by a relatively small group of wealthy profiteers.

The American Constitution supposedly guaranteed "the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." But it never stipulated whom that liberty was for. In life it turned out to be liberty for the wealthy, propertied classes. In Cuba the Constitution was written to guarantee, in great detail, the liberty of the working class.

-Students

(Continued from page 4)

adjunct to the open admissions policies won by an intense fight during the sixties. At least 10,000 students from poor communities of New York receive aid from the SEEK program in the form of a stipend, special counselling, and remedial courses.

On April 28, 900 SEEK students demonstrated at the New York Board of Higher Education against Beame's planned cutbacks. Later

in the week several hundred at Hunter College took over the office of the Dean of Students in response to these cuts, and on May 8 a group at City College occupied a building citing the same reason while 1,000 picketed the Mayor's residence.

Clearly something is in the wind, as universities across the country are squeezed by falling federal and foundation grants, a drop in endowments, and rising costs. They are all making budget decisions that cut into their special programs and much of what was won in past years of student struggle—Third World studies, women's studies, increased financial aid to enable low income

students to attend, minority recruitment, and remedial programs—all are now threatened with elimination.

The myth of the socially conscious university is fast fading as administrators declare such programs—and by implication such students—"nonessential" to the functioning of the school. But the right of everyone to an education, to receive training and skills useful to their communities and themselves, was recognized as a result of the civil rights and student movements of the sixties, and it is a right that today's students are not ready to relinquish without a battle.

After Vietnam

Sino-Soviet relations and the U.S.

By SAM MARCY

MAY 12—The monumental victory of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples has forced the capitalist establishment to begin a reassessment of its foreign policy. Not a day goes by without some capitalist politician asserting the need to look into "the basic assumptions of American foreign policy." However, they never seem to say exactly what these basic assumptions are, or what they propose as an alternative. The conclusion drawn by the bulk of the American people is that this means a withdrawal by the U.S. from the world arena as the policeman guarding global affairs.

It would be the height of folly to believe that the debate over the reappraisal of foreign policy means a reappraisal of imperialist policy. Rather, the ruling class press has set the stage for a debate around the issue of "isolationism" vs. the U.S. continuing as the "leader of the free world."

Senator Mansfield, the majority leader of the Senate and a long-time foreign policy adviser to various U.S. administrations on Asian affairs, sadly declared a bare fortnight before the Vietnam victory that "the U.S. is no longer an Asian power. We have been relegated to the Pacific islands." He mentioned Japan, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, and what is called Malaysia.

But even as he spoke, this too was being challenged by the upsurge of the masses. Such is the speed of developments following the U.S. debacle in Indochina.

There is, however, undoubtedly a review and reassessment of U.S. foreign policy going on at the very summit of U.S. finance capital. But it is not the public debate to which the mass of the people are being treated. This debate follows along the lines of isolationism vs. continued U.S. intervention. It is important that the character of this debate be explained.

"ISOLATIONISM" THEN AND NOW

The liberal politicians who scorned the concept of isolationism when it was prevalent do not bother to give an accurate explanation for the reemergence of this phenomenon. If one examines the concept of isolationism on the basis of its purely ideological content only, it is of course a ridiculous anachronism, especially viewed in the light of the contemporary world. But if we examine the concept from the point of view of its material roots and economic content, it's another matter.

Isolationism, as a foreign policy trend in the U.S., thrived in the period following the First World War, when the U.S. was already a world power of towering stature in relation to the other imperialist powers. The so-called withdrawal of the U.S. from "foreign entanglements" at that time must be understood in the light of the economic position of the U.S. after World War I.

Regardless of what Senators William Borah and Gerald Nye might have meant by isolationism, in the field of economics the "isolationist" era in the U.S. was characterized by the most feverish economic penetration of American finance capital throughout the whole world.

One only has to remember that, in the space of a few short years, Yankee imperialism completely eliminated Britain from Latin and South America, where it had been

dominant for centuries. To a lesser extent, U.S. penetration in Asia was just as feverish. Europe itself had become, in fact, completely subjugated to the dollar.

Under such circumstances, American politicians felt that U.S. economic power alone obviated the necessity for dubious diplomatic alliances and costly military commitments. This is not to say that the isolationist era was

aggressive, counter-revolutionary military power. They are not capable of such maneuverability, which is inherently in contradiction to the continued, unbridled growth of the productive forces in the United States. The multi-national corporations, the sinews and vital arteries which span the continents as well as the oceans of the world, cannot embark upon an era of economic

establishment, had as its objective the destruction of the Sino-Soviet alliance; if need be, by force.

This was proclaimed openly and flagrantly throughout the fifties, and it was only when the split between China and the USSR was finally consummated that U.S. policy took on a different form. It then began to concentrate on exploiting the split, envenoming the relations between the two socialist

proved not to be decisive in the Vietnam struggle, but did contribute heavily to delaying the victory.

VIETNAM A VICTORY FOR SOCIALISM EVERYWHERE

What has emerged from the Vietnam victory is the enormously enhanced stature in world affairs of both the USSR and China, notwithstanding their mutual antagonism. This also is given scant attention in the American press. It is so much more helpful to the ruling class to dwell on the plight of the so-called refugees to divert attention from what is truly an important development in the struggle between the two rival social systems—the system of socialist construction in the USSR and China, and that of decadent, destructive imperialism in the U.S.

The focus of world attention will now shift more and more to the USSR and to China. This is one of the byproducts of the revolutionary victory of the Indochinese people. And it is about this that the ruling class is engaged in an "agonizing reappraisal." It is not only Southeast Asia that has emerged victorious, it is all the socialist countries. And, of course, the powerful stimulus to the national liberation movements everywhere is only too obvious to need detail.

Finally, the policy of exploiting the antagonism between the USSR and PRC leaderships having proved bankrupt as early as the Tet Offensive, the U.S. was forced to a position of seeking from the USSR or from China that kind of diplomatic leverage calculated to force the Vietnamese to a settlement which the Vietnamese were opposed to.

The development of the Vietnamese struggle proved that neither the USSR nor China could control—nor wanted to control—a country headed by a party and a leadership determined to take destiny in their own hands. While both the USSR and China vied for influence in Vietnam, the imperialist thesis that this amounted to domination or control was pure fiction.

It is on the basis of these realities that the planners in the Pentagon and in the State Department have receded into seclusion to deliberate upon a new course. It is not reason nor the power of persuasion regarding the dangers of military adventure that will ultimately prevail in the councils of the military-industrial complex. Their future course depends wholly on the outcome of the struggle of factions in the ruling class, and, more importantly, on the course of the class struggle, particularly here in the United States.

There are those in the capitalist establishment who speak sweet reasonableness and take on a liberal coloration. There are those again who hew to a more aggressive stance. And ominously enough, there is now George Wallace, whose recent pro-Hitler statements show that he hews to complete madness—and this too is quite in accord with the rapacity of the imperialist policy of domination.

It is, however, the course of the class struggle in America, urged on by the greatest economic crisis since the thirties, which opens up a new era—and a new opportunity for the American working class and all the oppressed to take the destiny of this country into their own hands.

"There is undoubtedly a review and reassessment of U.S. foreign policy going on at the very summit of U.S. finance capital. But it is not the public debate to which the mass of the people are being treated."

not also the era of gunboat diplomacy. This was, however, supplementary to the basic economic aggression which seemed to suffice "with a Navy second to none," as the phrase went in those days. But economic expansion was accompanied by a minimum of foreign diplomatic and military commitments.

ECONOMIC POWER PREVAILED

That was the root economic content of the isolationist phase of American diplomacy. It reflected the material position of the U.S. as a world power. The nonsense about a new world order based upon the League of Nations, and other imperialist myths cultivated by bourgeois liberal diplomacy, seemed wholly unnecessary. The fact that the U.S. Senate rejected affiliation to the League of Nations was not necessarily based on any narrow view of the U.S. as a world power, but on the blunt fact (which liberal historians try to close their eyes to) that American imperialism felt strong enough economically not to need the kinds of diplomatic or military alignments which were then being vigorously pushed by spokesmen for the liberal element in the capitalist establishment.

The present position of the U.S. differs wholly from the heyday of American economic expansion of the twenties. The concept of isolationism as it is propounded

retreat. This would be like confining an ocean liner to a local lake. Nor can they enter an era of untrammelled economic expansion which would obviate the necessity for military might, not to speak of far-flung diplomatic alliances. Wherever the U.S. attempts to economically expand or even to hold its own, it meets with political and violent opposition. This differs fundamentally from the isolationist era, when the U.S. could expand economically without necessarily involving itself militarily in wars such as Vietnam.

The only historical alternative is a revolutionary socialist solution in which the working class takes over the ownership of the tremendously productive technological apparatus to operate it in the interests of the masses here and in cooperation with a socialist world.

It is not without significance that it is precisely the extreme right wing of the capitalist establishment which is most strongly opposed to any kind of talk of isolationism. The old isolationist demagogy would fit Goldwater most neatly, but it is precisely he who sees in it "a very great danger" and has roundly denounced it. And Goldwater speaks the mind of the Pentagon.

REAL DEBATE IS OVER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

There is a review of foreign policy going on in the summits of finance capital, but it is not the demagogic public debate to which

countries, and banking on an outbreak of military hostilities between the two socialist countries that would culminate in a nuclear disaster for both of them, after which the U.S. would be able to pick up the pieces. What had begun as a progressive ideological break with revisionism by China deteriorated into a false polemic and then a state-to-state, political and diplomatic conflict. Objectively this was the result of severe pressures and maneuvers on the part of the U.S. and other imperialist powers.

No evaluation of the changed relationships on the world arena can be accurately made unless this central fact is first of all taken into consideration. This really has been at the very center of U.S. policy considerations all these many years, through the fifties and sixties and right up until the flag of the Provisional Revolutionary Government was hung up on the City Hall of Saigon, newly renamed Ho Chi Minh City.

DESPITE SPLIT, AID TO VIETNAM

The fact that the outbreak of actual hostilities between the USSR and China was shortlived is one of the most remarkable and unheralded setbacks to American diplomacy, particularly in Southeast Asia. For, over the long years in which the split between the USSR and China continued unabated, and the polemics

"It is not reason nor the power of persuasion regarding the dangers of military adventure that will ultimately prevail in the councils of the military-industrial complex. Their future course depends wholly on the outcome of the struggle of factions in the ruling class and on the course of the class struggle."

today, and may be pushed vigorously in the coming period, is pure demagogy and has no economic foundation to it. It can only act as a cover and as a preparatory period for more aggressive military adventures at a later date. In fact, imperialist isolationism is a precursor, at least so far as American history is concerned, for imperialist intervention. The isolationism of the thirties, with its false anti-war overtones, served as no alternative to the struggle against the war. Rather it was a cover for U.S. war-preparations for the Second World War.

NO RETREAT FROM IMPERIALIST POLICIES

The retreat forced on American imperialism by the military victories of the Indochinese people does not herald a conscious, deliberate effort by the imperialists to withdraw from the international arena as an

the American people are being treated. The real debate, which is conducted in secret, concerns the relations of the U.S. to the Soviet Union and to China. This has been the real question for U.S. foreign policy ever since the end of the Second World War and the emergence of the People's Republic of China. It is the keystone issue of U.S. foreign policy today. It is the one issue in foreign policy, if it can be called a single issue, which overshadows all others.

The Middle East may be most urgent today, but this issue, like many others, must be viewed in the Pentagon, as well as in the White House and at the State Department, first of all with a view to the USSR and China. It is here that they now are pondering on how to proceed. The policy that they began with the emergence of the Sino-Soviet alliance had foundered. This policy of the U.S., which was uniformly backed by the capitalist

became more vehement, both continued their fraternal aid to Vietnam, military and economic. It was by no means the central fact contributing to the victory of the Vietnamese people, but certainly no one can doubt that it was indispensable.

There were periods when the Chinese and Soviet leaders seemed hopelessly at loggerheads, accusing each other of betraying Vietnam and not giving sufficient aid. But at no time did either of them ever cease to continue to render the necessary assistance. For the entire period of the Vietnam war, the class bonds of the socialist countries triumphed over the state-to-state, bureaucratic rivalries.

The capitulation of Soviet and Chinese leaders to Nixon's mining of Haiphong harbor, a fact of enormous political significance for every revolutionary Marxist-Leninist to take into calculation,

Workers' struggles: a 'fire you can't put out'

By LENNY KAPITOS

... "If you think by hanging us you can stamp out the labor movement—the movement from which the down-trodden millions, the millions who toil in want and misery, expect salvation—if this is your opinion, then hang us! Here you will tread upon a spark, but there and there, behind you and in front of you, and everywhere, flames blaze up. It is a subterranean fire. You cannot put it out...."

August Spies, hanged for the 8-hour day, 1887 in Chicago

In late 1933 and '34, workers across America shook the pillars of society with one act of defiance after another. Textile workers in New England and the South, automobile workers, rubber workers, and truck drivers in the Midwest, and longshoremen in San Francisco and along the West Coast shook the country with a resounding "NO!" No more wage cuts, no more union busting, no more speed-ups. No more, the workers said, shall we submit to this abuse.

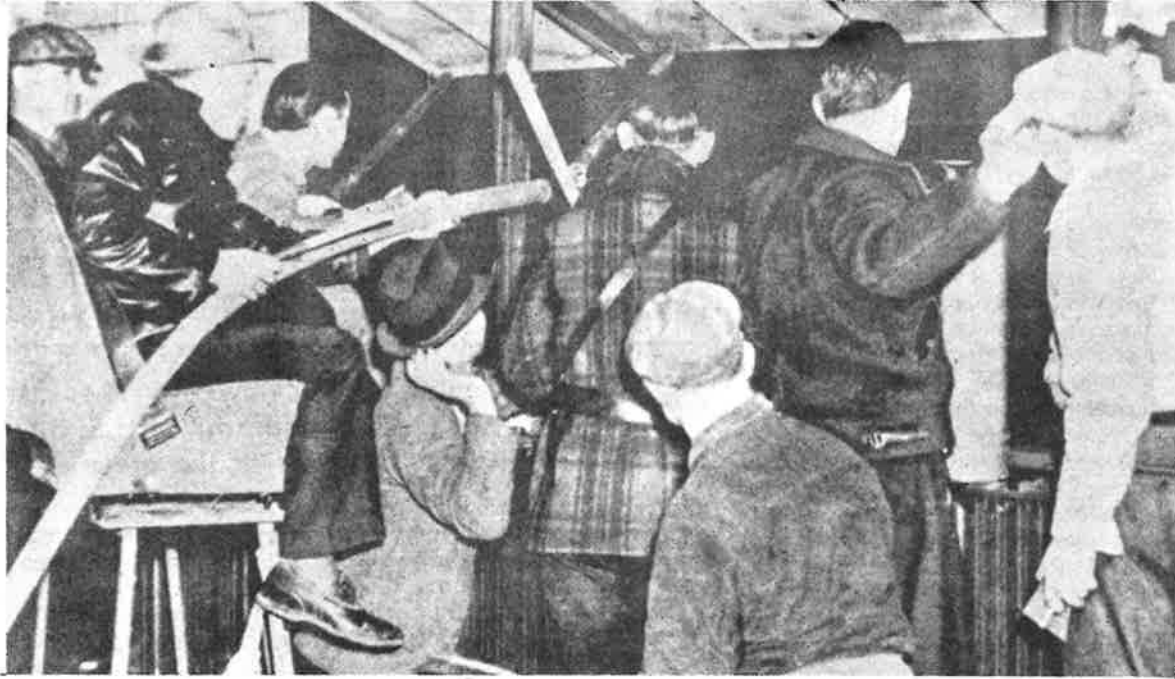
And so after 10 years of retreat following the defeated steel strike of 1919, and then 4 years of crushing depression, the dam burst. The spark that big business had crushed to ashes burst forth again, as August Spies foretold, and "everywhere, flames blaze up."

LABOR ON THE OFFENSIVE

Long pent up, the flood of workers' struggles swept past one obstacle after another. After steadily giving ground to the employers from the end of the First World War till 1933, labor moved swiftly to recover lost positions and go on the offensive.

Combine a ruthless campaign by business to strip labor of all its rights, with an economic crisis of unprecedented proportions, topped off with a supposed trade union "leadership" that could generously be described as rotten, and you have the three major conditions that were pushing labor into misery and starvation. It was against these forces that labor had to turn its guns.

In the first years of the Depression, when 15 million workers, in some areas close to



In heavy industry, sit-down strikes opened the plants to unionization by thwarting scabs and strikebreakers. Here, sit-downers in the Flint Ford plant ward off police with door hinges and a fire hose.

Photo: Soldiers and Strikers

half the industrial work force, were thrown onto the street with no unemployment insurance, no food stamps, no social security, and no relief, militant organizations of the unemployed were formed in cities across the country. The unemployed, by joining together, were able to successfully struggle against evictions and starvation. They took on the supermarkets, the landlords, the power companies, the city governments.

drivers organized themselves into a city-wide local of all drivers. To the moldy bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor and the Teamsters Union, this was the arch heresy of industrial unionism.

The strike for union recognition that followed split the city wide open, with workers and their supporters on one side, and the employers with their flunkies on the other. After a bitter struggle, this strike was also won.

company goons, and national guard. The illusions of cooperation between capital and labor were shattered, and labor took strength from this.

THE SITDOWN STRIKE

In the following years, 1935 to '37, workers added a powerful new weapon to their arsenal: the sit-down strike. It was first used in mass industry by the rubber workers in Akron, Ohio with smashing success. The sitdown strikers, by occupying the plant, kept the scabs and strikebreakers from their usual dirty work.

After its successful application in Akron in organizing the Goodyear tire factories, the sit-down strike was used with equal success by the auto workers in Detroit. The most famous sitdown strike, the one which irrevocably established the UAW within the automobile industry, was by the auto workers in Flint, Michigan, against the General Motors Company.

Before the sitdown strikes, the auto plants had been to the unions like a book "sealed with seven seals." But direct action by the workers was an irresistible wave. After GM succumbed, Ford and Chrysler fell into line. As someone once said, workers had to sit down in order to stand up.

Out of these struggles of industrial workers for organization, a new labor federation was born. The CIO, or Congress of Industrial Organizations, was called into being by the needs of millions of industrial workers who had been neglected by the moribund American Federation of Labor.

Next—Part 3: The rise of the CIO.

Where there's smoke, there's bosses' insurance

By PETE PERKINS

NEW YORK, April 28—Burning down your business to collect the insurance is an old game. So old that you have to add a few new wrinkles to get away with it. At least one businessman is finding that out the hard way.

Charles Moellar, owner of the Sponge Rubber Products plant in Shelton, Conn., is one of ten individuals named in a federal conspiracy and arson indictment handed down in New Haven, Conn. on April 24. The indictment follows seven weeks of investigations into the fire that destroyed the plant on March 1.

The new twist which Moellar and his cohorts counted on to make the operation a success was to blame the fire on "radical terrorists." Three of the arsonists for hire who kidnapped plant guards identified themselves as "Weathermen," or members of the Weatherpeople Underground.

SPIRITUAL ADVISOR

Every successful businessman tries to surround himself with loyal underlings and flunkies known as "advisors." For every decision, they consult special financial advisors, military advisors, foreign and domestic advisors, and even "spiritual advisors." Moellar's spiritual advisor is a man named Rev. David N. Bubar, author of the book *You are*

Psychic, the Incredible Story of David N. Bubar.

Perhaps Bubar's book should have been entitled *Are you a Psycho* instead. Bubar teamed with Moellar to concoct the plot. The break-in men struck around midnight and used 24 barrels of gasoline and two barrels of dynamite to turn the antiquated plant into an inferno.

The next day, papers all over the country made the story front page news and editorialized against the Weather Underground and other left organizations, blaming them for the loss of 1,000 jobs, and urging a crackdown on the left.

WORKERS SKEPTICAL

Workers at the plant had witnessed a delivery of about two dozen barrels of flammable materials the previous day that had been trucked in from out of state. They knew the plant was old and losing money from the decrease of Defense Department contracts.

Knowing that the whole thing was obviously an inside job they quickly discounted the idea that radicals of any stripe had engineered the operation. They pointed the finger at the bosses when questioned by the FBI as to who they thought had done it. Their suspicion now seems correct.

HELP FROM THE LEFT

Abandoned by the official labor "leaders," the unemployed were able to organize with the assistance of the various socialist and communist parties. The radical organizations campaigned to unite the struggles of the employed and unemployed into a movement of mutual support.

This program yielded dramatic results in Toledo, Ohio. In 1934, workers at the Toledo Electric Auto-lite factory struck the plant and with the assistance of thousands of unemployed who joined in the picketing were able to defeat an army of strike breakers, national guard, "special deputies," scabs, cops, and so on.

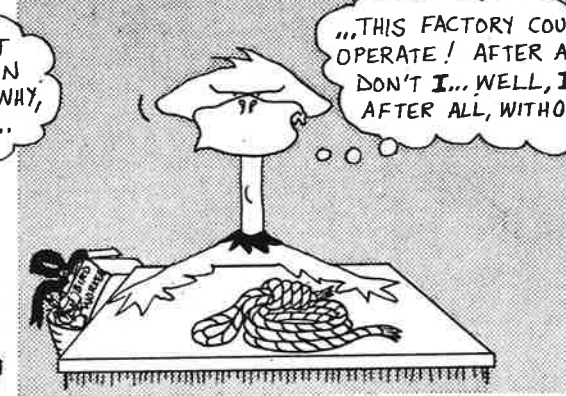
Also in 1934, longshoremen at the port of San Francisco struck for union recognition and a contract. The strike spread up and down the entire coast. In San Francisco, the employers resorted to so much violence against the strikers that the city central labor council was forced to call a general strike.

In Minneapolis that same year, truck drivers seethed with impatience at the archaic organizing principles of the Teamsters union. In disregard of the ineffectual craft locals that condemned them to impotence, the Minneapolis truck

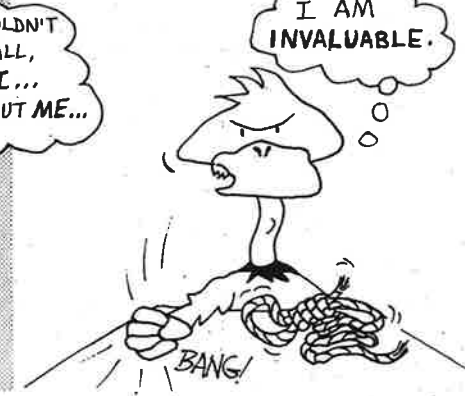
FOR THE BIRDS...



HRUMPH! I GET NO APPRECIATION AROUND HERE. WHY, WITHOUT ME...



...THIS FACTORY COULDN'T OPERATE! AFTER ALL, DON'T I... WELL, I... AFTER ALL, WITHOUT ME...



I AM INVALUABLE.



AFTER ALL, WITHOUT ME HERE, WHO WOULD SIGN THE LETTERS!

wynn: workers world 5/16/35

POLITICAL PRISONERS



VA. INMATES CHARGED IN GUARD DEATH

By MALCOLM JEFFERSON

RICHMOND, Va., May 6—In March, a guard was killed at the Southampton Correctional Center in Capron, Va., in what the officials claim was an escape attempt. Consequently, two young Virginia prisoners have been singled out by the state and charged with murder. Under Virginia law, any prisoner convicted of murdering a prison guard faces a mandatory death sentence upon conviction.

The officials claim that 28-year-old Ronald Barnes was jumped by

several prisoners as he was making routine rounds in a cellblock. The prison spokesman further claims that the prisoners took the guard's keys and opened several other cellblocks. During the scuffle for the keys, the guard was beaten and kicked, and later died of those wounds in a local hospital. One of the prisoners, Tony Lewis, is being held at the State Farm for Men in nearby Powhatan County. The other prisoner is unidentified.

Last week, the two prisoners went to court to have attorneys

appointed to them. But knowing the racist make-up of Southampton County, and how the judicial system in that particular county works hand in hand against Blacks, both refused to have local attorneys represent them. These two brothers, who are facing the death penalty, desperately need support and funds to employ attorneys of their own choice. Anyone wishing to offer help or support can contact Miss Anne Pruden, Prisoners Solidarity Committee, P.O. Box 7032, Norfolk, Virginia 23509.

SLASHED ARM TO GET MEDICAL CARE

On April 30, 1975, at the U.S. Penitentiary, Marion, Ill., in the infamous behavior modification unit here, a Black prisoner became violently ill. This is what occurred.

On the evening of April 30, in H-unit (behavior modification unit), Clifford Bailey, a Black prisoner, became violently ill with a severe pain in his right side in the location of his appendix. The other prisoners on the same tier with Bailey began calling the guard and requesting him to get a doctor for Bailey. The guard said that he called the hospital.

But almost an hour later the doctor had still not arrived. So at this point I slashed my left arm with a piece of metal and told the pig to now go and get Bailey a doctor. At this point the doctor arrived and examined Bailey, took some blood samples, and gave him some medicine. I then allowed the doctor to suture my

arm which required eight stitches.

The excuse given by the officials for taking so long to get a doctor down here for Bailey was that a white prisoner had suffered a heart attack the day before and the doctor was busy watching over him, afraid that he might die. But what about Bailey? He didn't care if he died or not. After all, in this prison kamp Bailey was just another troublesome nigger. If Bailey had had appendicitis he would have died.

Part of the reason that the pigs were not in a hurry to help Bailey was that he is a revolutionary prisoner. He has helped in the battle to get this program closed down. He has participated in hunger strikes and other battles with the pigs. He has also filed some suits for mistreatment and racism against the program.

The behavior modification unit in Marion, Ill., must be halted.

Please write letters to Judge

James Foreman, U.S. district Court, East St. Louis, Ill., and urge him to halt the long term control unit in Marion by ruling in favor of the prisoners filing suit on the program. Tell him that you, the public, will not condone such repression.

Also write U.S. Congressman Robert Kastenmeier, U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C., and urge him to use his office to halt the long term control unit in the U.S. Penitentiary, Marion, Ill. Send copies of your letters to Flint Taylor, Peoples Law Office, 2156 N. Halsted, Chicago, Ill. and Arpiar Saunders, National Prison Project, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Suite 1031, Washington, D.C.

We the prisoners in Marion thank you for your support.

In continued struggle,
Eddie Sanchez
Reg. No. 18827-175
P.O. Box 1000
Marion, Illinois 62959

RAILROAD ROLLS ON IN ATTICA TRIALS

By BRAD KANE

BUFFALO, May 8—State Supreme Court Judge Gilbert King today sentenced Attica Brothers Dacajeweah (aka John Hill) and Charley Joe Pernalice, despite increasing evidence of corruption and misconduct within the Attica prosecution and growing calls for amnesty for all the Attica Brothers. The efforts of the prosecution to blame the prisoners for the murders the state committed against 32 inmates and 11 guards in the retaking of Attica prison have not stopped here, however: as yet more Attica defendants are scheduled for trial.

Dacajeweah received a sentence of 20 years to life for allegedly killing a prison guard in the opening moments of the Attica uprising. He was denied bail by Judge King. Pernalice (who originally faced murder charges later reduced for lack of evidence) was given a sentence of up to 3 years in prison on a second-degree attempted assault charge. Pernalice is now "free" on \$10,000 surety bond and lawyers for both Brothers have filed appeals.

FABRICATED FRAME-UP LED TO CONVICTION

The two Brothers were convicted by a nearly all-white jury on April 5 despite substantial evidence raised before, during, and after the verdict which cast grave doubt on the validity of the guilty verdict.

In the 3½ years since the 1971 uprising, the prosecution has obtained false indictments against

prisoners (some of which were dropped for lack of evidence), penetrated the legal defense with government informers, and wiretapped the phones of defense people. To obtain indictments and witnesses, the prosecution coerced prisoners into testifying against one another through threats, beatings, and tortures. Inmates and guards who assist the state are rewarded.

The latest example came to light on May 7 when motions for dismissal of the charges against Dacajeweah and Charley Joe were filed by William Kunstler and Ramsey Clark on the basis of jury tampering and bias. The bias was disclosed by a local news reporter who testified that a sheriff's deputy told him last February that he overheard a conversation among a group of perspective jurors in which some stated that they wanted to get on the jury in order to convict Dacajeweah and Charley Joe. Four of these people did in fact become jurors.

MORE FRAME-UPS BEGIN

In another trial stemming from the Attica rebellion, four Brothers each had three counts of kidnaping and three counts of unlawful imprisonment dropped by the prosecution due to lack of implicating evidence. Each of these four Brothers still face three counts of coercion and three counts of second degree assault.

Jury selection is currently underway for Shango Bahiti Kakawana, charged with kidnaping and murder in relation to

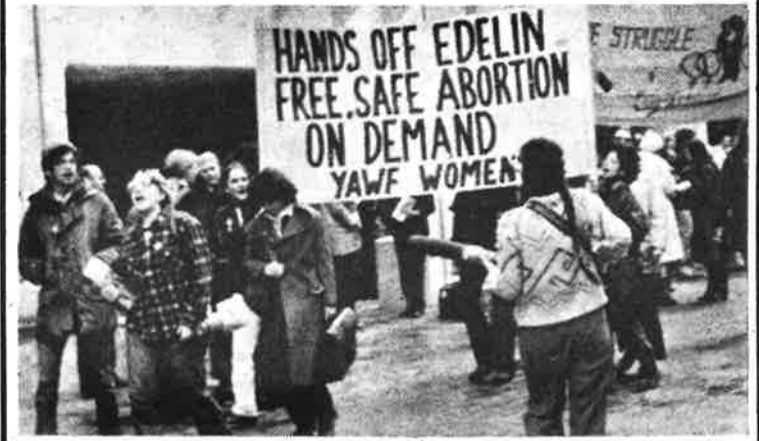
the deaths of two inmates at the time of the rebellion. To this point, the prosecution has used peremptory challenges against every single perspective Black juror in a clear attempt to manipulate a racist conviction of Brother Shango.

The corrupt and vengeful Attica prosecution was anticipated by the Attica Brothers when they were negotiating during the 1971 rebellion. The heroic Brothers at that time demanded unconditional amnesty as a condition for settlement. The state responded to this and the other just demands raised by the Brothers with a barrage of bullets, tear gas, and beatings which left 32 inmates and 11 guards dead and many others wounded. Yet not one state official has been indicted and even one of the state's own investigators has charged a cover-up of crimes committed by the state.

There can be no "fair trial" for any Attica Brother. There have already been too many fabricated indictments, perjured testimony, racist jurors, and tampering by the prosecution.

To put a stop to the railroading now taking place the only answer is for the state to drop all charges against the Attica Brothers. Those who wish to assist the Attica Brothers should take up the demand raised by 600 demonstrators in Albany last month for complete and unconditional amnesty for all the Attica Brothers! For information, contact Attica Now, 1528 Jefferson, Buffalo, N.Y. 14208.

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

Literature from World View

46 West 21 Street New York, N.Y. 10010

- ALBIZU CAMPOS AND THE PONCE MASSACRE—By Juan Antonio Corretjer—An account of the Puerto Rican struggle against Yankee imperialism during the 1930s and the role of Albizu Campos. .35
- THE BATTLE OF THE BOYCOTT—By Kenny Lapides—Labor's free speech on trial in Rochester, N.Y. .50
- BLAST FURNACE BROTHERS—By Vince Copeland—The struggle for Black-white unity in the steel mills of Buffalo. .50
- CHILE: 1970-1973—Reprinted from Workers World—A Marxist analysis of the events in Chile from Allende's election to his overthrow. .75
- CHINA: THE STRUGGLE WITHIN—By Sam Marcy, Deirdre Griswold, Naomi Cohen—Major articles from Workers World from 1959-1972. 1.00
- COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA—By Sam Marcy—Articles from Workers World written before and after the Soviet intervention in '68. Why we supported the intervention. .50
- EXPANDING EMPIRE—By Vince Copeland—A concise, clear, yet thorough documentation of the economic driving forces behind U.S. imperialism. .75
- FEMINISM AND MARXISM—By Dorothy Ballan—A Marxist, materialist analysis of the roots of women's oppression and the key to its dissolution. 1.00
- THE FIGHT AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM AND CHILEAN FASCISM—Statements from the MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left) .10
- INDONESIA: THE 2ND GREATEST CRIME OF THE CENTURY—By Deirdre Griswold—A detailed expose of the role of U.S. imperialism in the counter-revolution in Indonesia in 1965-66 which left over a million people dead. .75
- SOUTHERN POPULISM AND BLACK LABOR—By Vince Copeland—A history of American Populism, its weaknesses, and its significance for today's struggle. .75
- TILL EVERY BATTLE'S WON: THE BROOKSIDE STRIKE OF HARLAN COUNTY—By John Lewis—Tells the story of the fight for a union in the Brookside mines of the Eastover Mining Co. .50
- TODAY VIETNAM, TOMORROW KOREA?—An interview with Kim Il Sung. .35
- UP AGAINST THE BRASS—By Andy Stapp (pub. by Simon & Schuster)—The story of the birth of the GI anti-war movement in the '60s written by the founder of the American Servicemen's Union. 1.95
- A VOICE FROM HARPER'S FERRY—By Osborne T. Anderson—A moving account of the Harper's Ferry raid by a Black participant. This pamphlet hasn't been published since 1861. With an up-to-date introduction by Vince Copeland. 1.00
- WELFARE: WHY WORKERS NEED IT, HOW BILLIONAIRES GET IT—By Elizabeth Ross. .35
- BATTLE ACTS—Magazine of the Women's Caucus of Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF). .25

workers
world

May 16, 1975

...help build one!

SUBSCRIBE 1 YEAR—\$7.00 6 MOS.—\$3.50

Special offer—3 months for \$1

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Please make checks payable to:

WORLD VIEW PUBLISHERS
46 West 21 Street, New York, N.Y. 10010

C.U.L.A., others demand jobs, not promises

One out of seven Buffalo workers jobless

Special to WORKERS WORLD

BUFFALO, May 6—In the Buffalo area, one out of every seven workers is jobless. The official rate of unemployment for March is 14.7 percent, the highest in the state.

All over New York State the rate of unemployment is increasing at a time of year when, due to seasonal employment, the rate usually declines. The state's March figure, 10.2 percent was the highest for the

third month in a row, since the depression of the 1930s.

"Because it has not dropped, and is instead rising," a spokesman for the State Labor Department stated recently, "it is an indication of further upheaval in the economy."

ALL TALK, NO ACTION

In an effort to make a show of concern, local and state politicians have recently conducted token hearings on the issue. But as usual,

they were all talk and no action.

In April, Sen. Jacob Javits held a hearing at which only politicians were permitted to speak. When members of the Center for United Labor Action requested that the unemployed workers be permitted to speak, they were physically thrown out of the hearing.

Again, on May 2, another hearing on unemployment was held here, this time sponsored by the State

Legislature. But just like the other one, the list of speakers was again stacked with politicians. Some union bureaucrats were allowed to speak, but only those who act like politicians anyhow.

Again, workers and unemployed tried to speak, and only got their words in edgewise by persistent "discussion" from the floor. Fortunately, more working people heard about this hearing, and their

visible support of the "non-scheduled" speakers, along with the support of the labor leaders who were embarrassed by the contemptuous attitude of the hearing officials, made it impossible for the politicians to have them again thrown out.

NOT PROMISES—JOBS!

Speakers for the workers and unemployed representing the Center for United Labor Action presented a petition recommending "that because the unemployment rate in Western New York is the highest in the state, and has brought about severe hardships and suffering of a critical nature for hundreds of thousands of people, particularly Black, Latin, and women workers, Buffalo and Western New York should be declared an economic disaster area (as they do when a natural disaster hits a region) and enact the following emergency measures immediately:

"(1) Increase unemployment benefits and extend them throughout period of unemployment.

"(2) Cancel indefinitely all personal debts (rent, bills, etc.) of unemployed persons until they are employed (as is done with bankrupt corporations).

"(3) Issue an order forbidding future layoffs in Western New York.

"(4) Act to rehire laid off workers (in the private sector as well as municipal workers) giving most urgent attention to relieving unemployment in communities that have been hardest hit.

"(5) Issue free public transportation passes to the unemployed and poor.

"(6) Cancel indefinitely all city debt payments to the banks.

"(7) Restore full funds to all social services (daycare, welfare, housing, community services, etc.) that have been cut in the current city budget. Expand the food stamp program to cover all unemployed.

"(8) Pass a resolution demanding that Ford, Rockefeller, and the Congress implement the Full Employment Act of 1946 (which states it is the responsibility of the U.S. government to ensure full employment for all).

THEY TALK; WE ACT!

Buffalo area workers and unemployed are realizing that we must speak out and organize ourselves to protect our class.

Kathy Kladke and Ellie Dorritie, from Women United for Action, who disrupted the Chamber of Commerce "Man of the Year" dinner at which New York State Governor Hugh Carey was speaking on March 25, set an example. They unfurled a banner which read: "Carey—liar of the year; Niagara Mohawk—thief of the year; Cut utility rates and taxes; We want jobs."

The politicians won't do anything but talk. But for us workers there is no longer any choice—we MUST act!

Plans underway to close all 20 Buffalo stores

A&P stands for 'Avarice & Profit'

By CHRIS MILLER

BUFFALO, May 7—Last month, the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company announced that within 2 months it would be shutting down all its 20 Buffalo-area supermarkets and its bakery. It is even scrapping a new super-supermarket being built here that was to be the largest in North America.

These closings are part of the nationwide plan by this huge food monopoly to close 1,250 out of its 3,500 stores—mostly those in working class and poor communities—in favor of building newer stores in the suburbs. A&P expects this will increase its exorbitant profits.

A&P claims it has fallen into "hard times," but this only means that the billions of dollars in profits raked in from price-gouging the oppressed are just not enough to satisfy its greed.

In fact, the real hard times are being borne by the underpaid, the unemployed, and the poor of this country who have had to pay the overcharged prices of this conglomerate. In addition, A&P only cares about its profits and is not worried about the effect the closing of its stores will have on these communities.

HUNDREDS MORE LOSE JOBS

In Buffalo, the closing of these stores will mean 540 more workers out of a job in an area already suffering under a staggering 14.5 percent official unemployment rate. A&P's decision was made without regard for these workers and their families, many of whom have worked for the company most of their lives and might never be able to find a comparable job. As one A&P worker told a Courier-Express reporter, "When you've worked in a place for 20 years you don't go looking around for a job when you hear it may close because the only way for you to go is down."

Even more callous was A&P's statement that the closings would only take place in "deteriorating" areas. Thus, the poorest and the elderly who don't have transportation would be forced to shop at higher-priced small stores or be forced to try to scrape up bus or



When A&P's like this one close their doors for good, hundreds of workers will be thrown out of work and residents in the poor communities will be forced to shop at high-priced small stores.

WW photo: Pat T.

cab fare to shop outside their communities.

RACIST HIRING PRACTICES

Organizations in Buffalo's Black community have been boycotting A&P demanding that Black workers be hired in proportion to the customers they serve and that Black workers be given jobs as department heads. A quick look at the hiring statistics tells the story. In the Jefferson Ave. store, where the customers are 99.9 percent Black, there are only 1 full-time and 8 part-time Black workers. At four other Buffalo stores, all with half or more of their customers Black, there is a grand total of one

full-time and one part-time Black workers. There are no Black department heads in any of these A&P's.

It was also disclosed that A&P has consistently refused to advertise in any of the Black media or to donate to any Black scholarship funds.

FOOD FOR PEOPLE NOT FOR PROFITS

It's obvious that the only interest A&P has ever had in the workers and the oppressed is in their profitability—as consumers of overpriced goods. And now, even that is not enough for their greed.

So, A&P leaves town in search of even greater profits.

Through no plan of A&P's, it was announced last week that 19 of the area stores are being bought by other local supermarket monopolies. This at least will save some jobs and keep stores available to people, but it won't really solve the most serious needs of the oppressed: an end to racist hiring practices, decent paying jobs, and food prices that all people can afford.

Only a struggle against all the food monopolies will bring an end to the profit motive in food production.