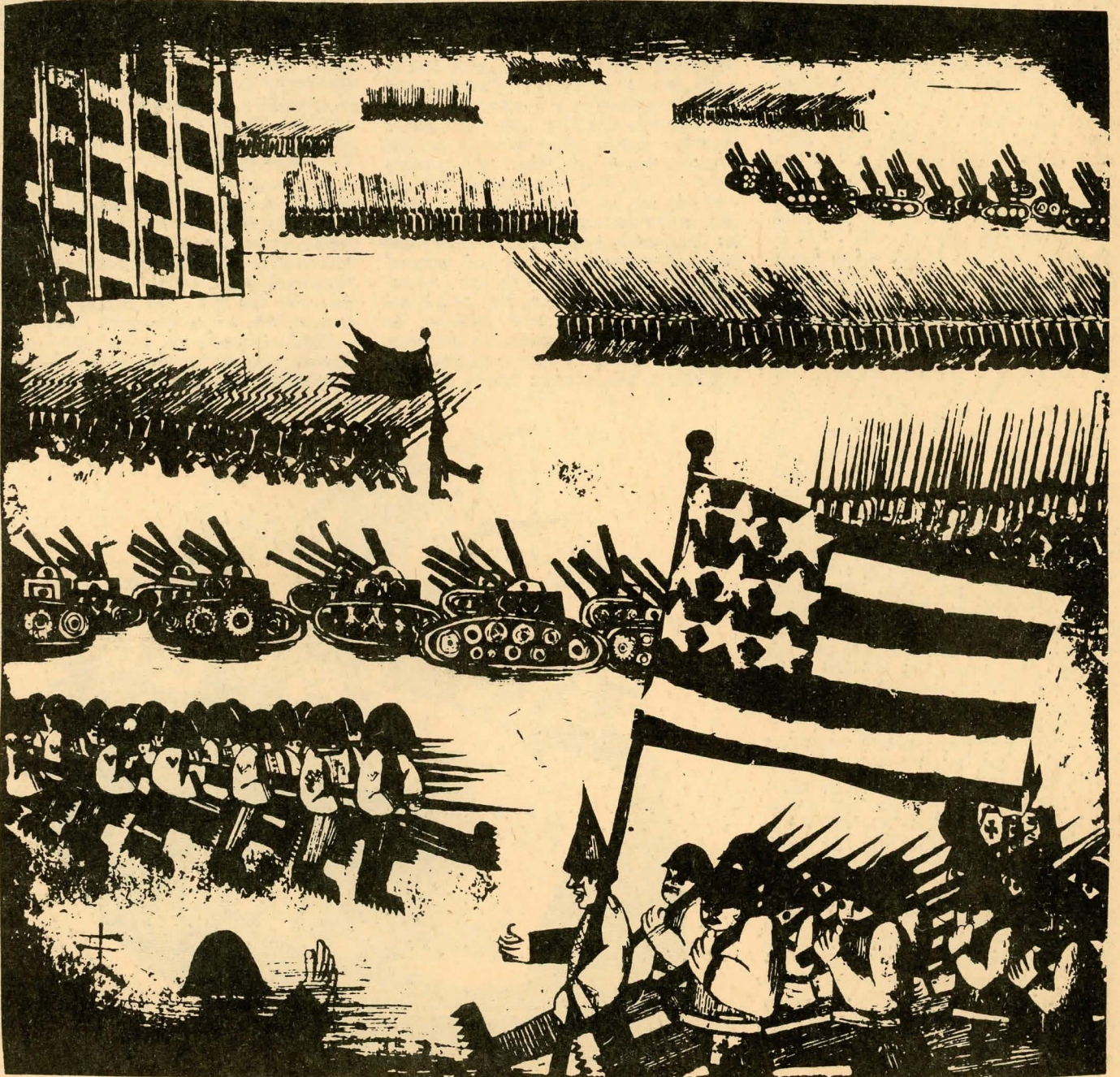


Salt of The earth I

Vol.3

No.



VIETNAM: STORY OF A PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

(SALT OF THE EARTH COLLECTIVE)

(First in a two part series)

"All men are created equal. They are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Such words are the beginning of the Vietnamese Declaration of Independence, written on September 2, 1945, the year that Ho Chi Minh was elected president of the Republic of Vietnam. Bao Dai, who had been emperor of Vietnam under French colonialism, abdicated to the new government. At the same time that the Vietnamese were preparing to rule themselves, a meeting in Potsdam, Germany, decided the fate of the nation of Vietnam. With a stroke of the pen, Southeast Asia belonged to England. Since China was owed something because of their part in the war against Japan, they were to get Vietnam north of the sixteenth parallel. England was to get Vietnam south of the sixteenth parallel. At Potsdam, the victors of W.W. II did not recognize the Republic of Vietnam. Since Chiang Kai Shek didn't know what to do with the northern part of Vietnam, he and the Chinese government recognized the Vietminh Government in Hanoi. The British did have a goal in Southern Vietnam: Overthrow the Vietnamese government and restore the French to power. When the British officials moved into Saigon, the Vietnamese greeted them with allied flags and smiles, but suddenly shooting broke out and the British declared martial law.

They closed the Vietnamese newspapers, rearmed 5000 French troops that had been captured by the Japanese, and ordered the Vietnamese militia and police to disarm. Not long after, 150 French commandos took control of the government buildings, and were once again back in power. Their next thrust was into the interior. The world was shocked when the French used Japanese troops. General Douglas MacArthur called it "... the most ignoble kind of betrayal."

What did the French want in Vietnam? Vietnam is rich in minerals, rice, and rubber. Who was to help France get these minerals? Britain, with the U.S. standing by. Who was to help Vietnam? Not even Russia or China. Ho Chi Minh stated, "we shall have to depend on ourselves."

While the French bombed the city of Haiphong, in Nov. 1946, killing thousands of Vietnamese, and in the south bringing 50,000 troops to conquer the countryside, they also had to find a puppet to lead the government. The French needed a Vietnamese leader to give the impression of national independence — as a cover-up for French rule. They

chose Bao Dai. Bao Dai was at first reluctant to become an unpopular leader of Vietnam, besides which, he would have to give up his life as a playboy in Hong Kong. By 1947, however, they convinced him to be for the second time, a puppet for the French. The French hoped very hard for a civil war to break out between the two governments. This just didn't turn out to be the case. The war that was to come about was between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, led by Ho Chi Minh, versus the French army. Bao Dai sat on the bench.

On Dec. 19, 1946, the French Army took the offensive and attacked Hanoi. President Ho Chi Minh asked his people to wage a war of resistance against French aggression. While the government of the D.R.V.N. moved into the countryside, the people destroyed their own highways and bridges, rather than let the French use them. For the Vietnamese, there were two types of independence which they had to fight for — political and economic. Rapidly, the Vietnamese depended less and less on the French. They issued their own currency, instead of using French currency. They ripped up the railroad tracks, so they

could use the steel for machinery and ammunition. The people fasted every tenth day so the starving people could eat.

The French started to look sick on the battlefield, and both the French and American governments started getting nervous. Eisenhower, in 1953, put it this way, "Let us assume we lose Indochina, the tin and tungsten that we so greatly value from that area would cease coming. So when the U.S. votes \$400 million to help that war, we are not voting a giveaway program. We are voting for the cheapest way to prevent the occurrence of something that would be of the most terrible significance to our power and ability to get certain things we need from the riches of Indochina."

What was our "cheapest way" of getting our hands on these riches? Simply to pay the French to kill the Vietnamese. Under Truman in 1950, we were paying \$400 million or 85% of the war cost. Between 1950-1954, under Truman and Eisenhower, the U.S. was paying \$2.6 billion, or 80% of the war cost.

Finally, after eight years of war, the French were surrounded in the valley of Dien Bien Phu and were defeated. The



(Continued from Page 1)

date of this historic battle was May 7, 1954, and the Vietnamese were once again looking forward to independence.

The Geneva agreement of 1954 ended the war in Vietnam, divided it temporarily at the seventeenth parallel, and it paved the way for elections to be held for all of Vietnam. The declaration out of Geneva was signed by 8 out of 9 nations. How come the U.S., the supposedly most democratic country, was the country that refused to sign? Let Eisenhower answer for us; "I have never talked or corresponded with a person knowledgeable in Indochinese affairs who did not agree that had elections been held as of the time of the fighting, possibly 80% of the populace would have voted for the Communist Ho Chi Minh, as their leader rather than Chief of State Bao Dai." Yes, and after the defeat of the French, the Vietnamese, more than any time previously, wanted Uncle Ho to lead them.

The U.S. Chooses Diem

The U.S. was then in the same position the French were in, before the French chose Bao Dai as ruler of Vietnam. The U.S. found themselves a Bao Dai when they chose Ngo Binh Diem. Why Diem? Diem was rich, a violent anti-communist, and he was willing to make time with U.S. politics. Let us now begin with the people who first got Diem his job, and the people who finally secured his job; a group of professors, clergy, and politicians to be called later, the "Vietnam

Lobby."

Back in 1950, in Japan, Diem met a U.C.L.A. professor by the name of Wesley Fishel. Then, when Fishel worked for Michigan State University, he was able to get Diem into the U.S. For the next three years of his stay here, he was to meet this "Vietnam Lobby," who finally made him dictator of Vietnam. For awhile, Diem stayed in the Maryknoll Seminaries in New York and New Jersey. It was here that Diem became very friendly with the late Cardinal Spellman. Diem was soon to meet Senators Mike Mansfield and John F. Kennedy. Between the years 1951-1954, these two Senators were against the French role in Vietnam, and they were for an independent nationalistic alternative. Diem was that alternative. Kennedy, dead against Eisenhower's negotiated peace plan, said on April 6, 1954, "It should be apparent that the popularity and prevalence of Ho Chi Minh and his following throughout Indochina would cause either partition or a coalition government to result in eventual domination by the communists." Kennedy recommended that we exclude the Vietminh from any governmental apparatus that was to be set up. The most fanatic support came from Cardinal Spellman. He called the people's leaders of Vietnam "Red Russia's bestial tyrants." He went so far as to personally deliver the first check for Catholic Relief Services funds spent for Vietnam. Leo Cherne, one of the founders of the Re-

search Institute of America, and also president of the International Rescue Committee (an organization aimed at helping refugees from communism), went to Vietnam in Sept. 1954, and also saw Diem as the "alternative." On behalf of Diem, Cherne said, we must "... give people something to fight for and unite them to resist communism."

At this time, when Vietnam was divided in 1955, some 900,000 people left the north and went to the south. Two kinds of people left the north for the south: Catholics and members of the families of soldiers in the native colonial army. This was the result of massive American aid which laid out about \$89 for each refugee (which is a lot considering that the average yearly income was \$85.). Catholic priests spread the rumor that "the Virgin Mary had gone South" and that all Vietnamese should follow her. The priests would further tell the people that those who stayed would be wiped out with atom bombs. When they moved South, many Catholics learned they had been tricked and wanted to go back, but the Diem regime shot and jailed these "ungrateful people." Whatever came out of books and newspapers at that time couldn't be called facts and figures, but very blatantly anti-communist cliches. The American press played this up incredibly, saying that this showed that the Vietnamese hated communism and were fleeing for freedom. Let us look at this freedom.

Diem's troops herded whole villages into concentration camps, killed and jailed tens of thousands of Vietnamese patriots. The same puppet troops who fought with the French, entered South Vietnamese towns, massacring people, firing on peaceful demonstrations, and torturing suspected Vietcong." Children of former resistance workers were banned from going to school. Wives of men who had gone North were forced to divorce them and remarry, as evidence of "good faith."

American politicians knew all this was going on. Professors from Michigan State University, headed by Wesley Fishel were training Diem's police and sending them arms which were channeled through the university. American taxes were paying for the troops and weapons used to slaughter Vietnamese. This is the name of anti-communism?

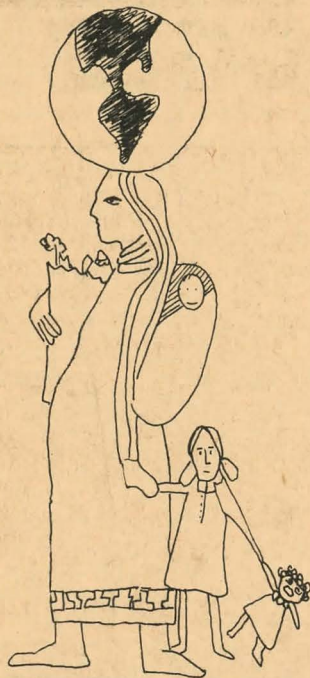
For the Vietnamese, like for most people, repression bred resistance. Many people wanted to resist Diem, but Ho Chi Minh and the leaders of the Vietminh urged their fellow countrymen in the South not to fight back. They still hoped that elections would be held and things



We will fight and fight from this generation to the next

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VIETNAM"



A Historical Perspective (Salt Of The Earth Collective)

The main purpose of this article is to give information on the historical role of women. The history of women has been suppressed and distorted, building a myth that women are inferior to men. History proves that women are not inferior to men, but that as the social reality changed the rules of men and women changed, too. These changes have, over the course of history, pushed women into a subservient position, one that is not justified, nor needed.

Over the course of history, institutions, customs, ideas and beliefs of the people of a certain historical time period have depended on what they produced, how they produced it and especially what humanity's relation to that form of production was. In primitive tribal society, the means of production was communally owned by each tribal clan and every community member was equally provided for. Each tribe was self-governing and democratic. All tribal members were equal including women.

As history has shown, the group which plays the principal role in production and performs the main functions in production will eventually take control of production. In primitive society, women played that principal role. Their productive activities were the source of their power. The women performed the main function of providing a reliable food source. At first this consisted of gathering fruits and vegetables near the dwelling places or camps. Later, a

much greater control of the food supply was exerted by the development of agriculture by the women of the tribe.

The men had the full time occupation of hunting which often took them away from the camp for long periods of time. But this source of food was unreliable, for the hunters would often return empty-handed and hungry. Therefore, the vegetables and small animals collected by the women were of the utmost importance. These small animals were often brought back alive to be used for a food source, either for slaughter or for milk. These women developed the first techniques of animal domestication, which later developed into stock breeding.

Through the control of fire and the mastery of direct heat, women developed different cooking techniques and methods of preserving food for future use. Storehouses and graineries were built and women domesticated the cat for protection of the tribe's graineries.

Women developed an intimate knowledge of plant life and were able to extract poisons from foods to make them edible. Many of those plants and substances were used to make medicines and remedies for the tribe. Snake venom was converted by women into a serum to be used against snake bites.

The first industrial workers were women, they made pots, cooking utensils, tanned and preserved animal skins, made textiles and built houses. Women developed the rudiments of botany, chemistry, medicine and physics. All of these advances arose out of women struggling to provide the food and other necessities for the tribe. Through this struggle, women not only developed industry, but developed intellectually. They became the prime educators in the tribe. Women passed their knowledge and skill on to other generations, enabling humanity to break from stagnation to dynamic progress.

The argument frequently given to justify women's "natural and historical inferiority", is that women have always had the job of taking care of the home and raising the children. When stated in this form, with any further explanation, one gets the impression that the primitive household was also like the modern home. With this simplistic reasoning it is not stated that in primitive society, women played the principal role in production, that through their achievements, humanity first gained control of its food and supply, and passed from the food-gathering to the food-producing epoch. By women's discovery of agriculture, the domestication of animals, and the establishment of industry, humanity advanced from the age of savagery to the next highest stage of barbarism.

Another favorite rationale of our society is that a woman's degraded social position, is due to her childbearing functions. A woman is supposedly tied to the home, because she bears the children and must care for them. Primitive women bore children too, but they were also, the leaders in industrial, cultural and social life. Women were able to partake in the whole life of the community, because they lived in a collective society and their children were raised collectively. The individual parentage of any child was not seen as important. Children were not owned as private property, but all the adults were regarded as the "social parents" of all the children. The children were all provided for equally with no situations such as deprived, neglected children on one hand and spoiled, over-pampered children on the other. Children were not sheltered or neglected. The community had the responsibility to care for all of the children equally.

When the European settlers came to America seeking gold and wealth, they were amazed at the native American tribes they found. When a missionary, Father Le Jeune asked an Iroquois Indian how he could be so fond of all the children in the tribe, most of which were not his "own" he replied, "Thou hast no sense, you . . . love only your own children, we love all the children of the tribe. . . . We are all fathers and mothers to them." Because of this community spirit, women were free to take part in all community activities.

Women were not dispersed into individual households, but rather, the primitive household was the whole community. When social collectivity was the mode of existence, women performed their tasks together, compared ideas and shared their knowledge. Thus many advancements were made through their cooperative efforts. Women's cooperative production was the source of their social power.

Several factors were responsible for the fall of the matriarchy and the rise of the patriarchy. As long as women retained their collective institutions and continued to be the main productive force, they could not be placed in a subservient position. But new forces were coming into play.

The development of stock breeding by women made hunting no longer necessary, thus it was reduced to a sport. Therefore, by the advancements of the women, men were emancipated from hunting and were freed to participate in the industrial and cultural life of the community. Using the firm building blocks laid down by the women, the men

(Continued on Page 21, Col. 3)

"WOMEN"

BEHIND THE STRUGGLE

(SALT OF THE EARTH COLLECTIVE)

Women are entering the labor market at a rapidly increasing rate. The Wall Street Journal recently reported that from 44-48 percent of American women are either employed or actively looking for jobs. This is qualitatively higher than any other period including World War II. It is a jump from the early 1900's when the figure was 38 percent and from the mid-1950's, when it was down to 33 percent. With the rising cost of living and increased unemployment, this percentage of women trying to enter the labor force continues to climb.

Having won at least token economic independence, these women are faced with a sharp contradiction: on the one hand, they earn a living (which under present inflationary conditions is most often part of the family income), yet on the other hand, women are still treated as inferior to men, paid less, offered the duller jobs and then expected to be housewives, mothers, and beautiful, too.

Most women are taking jobs out of economic necessity and the second paycheck they bring home is often vital to maintaining the family above poverty level. Also, a large number of women are heads of households or are living alone so that their pay is the only one coming in. Women, like men, take boring, low paying jobs, because having a job is a matter of life and death. Four out of ten of the nation's poorest families are headed by women. In 1965, out of every

100 women who worked, 42 were the sole support of themselves and their families. More and more women will be forced to take these low-paying jobs, as the costs of food, housing, education (actually everything) are soaring, while at the same time taxes continue to rise.

Many working class women are forced into 9-11 hours a day of hard labor, carrying trays on aching legs for rude customers who may leave no tip, but leave a feeling of degradation from their sexual or racist remarks. All this for \$80.-\$90. a week. They learn to blank out their thoughts for 7 hours in order to type faster or file endless numbers, while their creativity is being deadened.

But things always haven't been this "good." Women for over a century have been fighting a long, hard struggle for over a century to get where they are today. Women have been responsible for some of the finest hours in American labor history.

It was not until industry developed outside the home, that is, production changed from goods produced by the family on the land to commodities produced by men, women, and children in factories, that women on a large scale began to struggle to win their rights.

Women from the industrial north in the United States were in the vanguard of the anti-slavery movement, the movement that strove to bring about the equality of all people, black and white. Women, angered when they were denied the right to officially attend the International Anti-Slavery Conference in London in 1840, began in 1848 to fight for women's suffrage. They felt that women who now worked beside men, as well as, raising future generations, deserved the right to active participation in government. As the women's working force grew, they demanded the right to vote as a means of political power to gain control over the conditions of their labor. In union struggles for well over 50 years, women were tear-gassed, clubbed, shot at, and were wounded as were men. As workers, women are wage slaves, forced to sell their labor with their fellow male workers in exchange for wages that barely provide the necessities of life.

The earliest known strike of women workers took place in 1824, when 102 women cotton workers walked off the job with their male co-workers in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. That was 146 years ago and it marked the beginning of a new chapter in the American women's history.

The following years are filled with blood and courageous organizing efforts.

The middle-class women's suffrage movement found inspiration in the struggle of the women factory workers. Just the fact that women had to work at least 12 hours a day in miserable factory conditions to make about \$1.25 a week, proved to many that women were not weak, passive things. They had the strength to fight in them.

The first white women workers in this country were the pioneer women, who were an important part in the settling of the coast. Women were shipped from England to the New World because the English businessmen, who had money invested in the settlements, realized the women were needed to make for stable communities. Once in America they were bought for the price of their transportation.

When slavery was begun in America, Black slaves from Africa were also bought and sold by slave masters. Black women were used for breeding more slaves and for doing the hard day-to-day work along with the men and children.

With the beginnings of industrialization in the North, women were needed to

(Continued on Page 25, Coll. 2)
"STRUGGLE"



VOICES OF AMERICA

(Salt Of The Earth Collective)

The night before election, President Nixon spoke to the nation over television. He said, "It's time to draw the line." He spoke of and against; violence, permissiveness, lawlessness, being a prisoner in the White House, and San Jose.

On Oct. 29, 1970, in a short one act play of his own, Nixon went to San Jose California with his partners Ronald Reagan and George Murphy to stage a showdown with those dirty, low-down, crazy, anarchist radicals. Following his frenzied speech, upon leaving, Mr. Nixon was hit with a barrage of eggs, rocks and bottles.

In his election-eve speech, Nixon forgot to mention that among the crowd that chased him out of San Jose that bleak Oct. night, were workers who called themselves, "Hard Hats Against Nixon", and a couple of hundred unemployed engineers. Also, the United Farm Workers, who helped to organize the rally, and hundreds of unemployed Mexican-Americans were on hand.

There were four people arrested that night. They were: a woman hospital worker who was charged with felonious assault on a police officer, a carpenter, a construction worker, and a student who were arrested on misdemeanor charges.

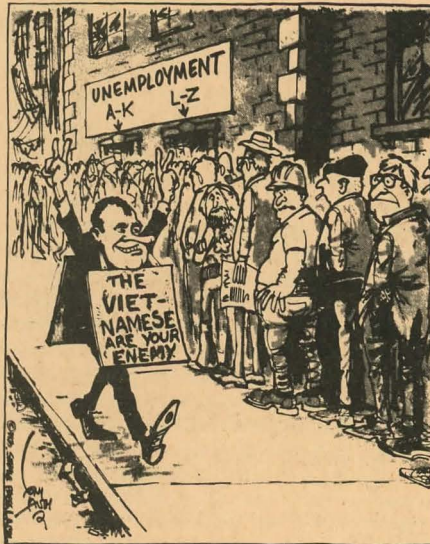
Nixon was well aware that the people outside the hall were in an angry mood that night — the crowd of 4,000 booed, jeered and cursed him as he entered the San Jose civic center auditorium. Tactical Police Squad members had maced the angry Americans in front of the auditorium, and Nixon had not taken any of the normal precautions of a beleaguered president. For example: The people were not herded behind police barricades at a safe distance from his motorcade exit route. Instead he jumped on top of his limousine and gave the already furious crowd the double "V", waiting for them to respond. "They hate it when I do that", he confided to an aide.

They really did. Eggs, rocks and bottles flew at him. A man wearing a hard hat jammed his protest sign into the spokes of a police motorcycle. Stones smashed the windows of the White House press bus and the presidential guest bus. A Secret Service agent was felled by a rock.

It was time for Nixon to leave. The Secret Service agents pulled out their guns and pistol-whipped a few demonstrators, motorcycles raced through the crowd knocking people down, and the Tactical Police Squad sprayed some more mace around. The next day's headlines were great for Mr. Nixon, not great for the demonstrators.

People get annoyed when Nixon puts up two fingers because when he flips the "V" sign it stands for Victim. The only thing Mr. Nixon has done to try to stop the inflation that is ruining the economy, has been to "shaft" workers all over the country.

San Jose is in Santa Clara County, California. Santa Clara County's newest official unemployment rate is 9.3%. That figure does not include people who work only one hour a week. Also, it doesn't include anyone who has been unemployed for more than six months. (If you're out of a job for more than six months, then you're out of the job market altogether and nobody worries about you.)



If you're an employed, married woman, and your husband also has no job. Only he is counted in the unemployment statistics.

So a more realistic figure for Santa Clara County's unemployment rate would be about 15%. One hundred and twenty workers get laid-off every week in the county.

The rate will go higher. The day after elections the Civil Service Commission announced that 120,000 federal employees will lose their jobs. Most of them will be from the San Jose area.

The two big industries in the area are aerospace and electronics. In a growing trend, these industries are moving their production plants to Japan, Hong Kong, Latin America, and Thailand because labor in these places is very cheap, the people unorganized, and profits high-

er. Another firm which is leaving, but staying in the U.S. is Ampex electronics. They're moving to Colorado and New Mexico where they can pay Mexican-Americans as little as \$1.65 an hour and not have to deal with unions. The reason for this is that these two states are "Right-to-Work" states.

The "Right-to-Work" law is section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act. The "Right-to-Work" law is a law which prohibits labor-management agreements requiring union membership as a condition for getting a job. The state "Right-to-Work" law, in effect, outlaws the closed shop or union shop.

Labor and politico-economic management have nothing in common. Politicians and bosses are constantly trying to get richer with workers blood and sweat, and try to disunite the workers in order to dissolve unions and organized labor. The above portions of this article are only one aspect which proves these two statements.

With more and more workers feeling the effects of Nixon's economic policies, it's not surprising that the massive swing to the right that Mesrs. Nixon and Agnew had worked and delighted upon throughout the election campaign happened only partially. Why? Because the American people know where they are at. They know that politicians work for businessmen, kill their sons, are producing mass-unemployment, provoking racism, creating inflation, and are leading them to an unavoidable depression. Because of these reasons there are a lot of people who don't care if Nixon gets hit with a few eggs — infact they would probably like to have a try at it themselves.

**UNEMPLOYMENT
AT A 7½ YEAR PEAK
5.8% IN NOVEMBER
4,600,000 WORKERS
UNEMPLOYED
2,000,000 MORE THAN
IN NOVEMBER 1969**

The League of Revolutionary Black Workers, a federation of several revolutionary union movements, is a new specter that is haunting industries in Detroit, the Midwest, and the nation. It was originally formed to provide a broader base for the organization of black workers into revolutionary organizations, than was previously provided for when first organizing on a plant to plant basis.

The beginning of the League goes back to the beginning of the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement (DRUM), which was its first organization. DRUM was formed at the Hamtramck Assembly Plant of the Chrysler Corporation in the fall of 1967. It developed out of the caucuses of black workers which had formed in the automobile plants to fight increases in productivity and racism in the plant and from the local union.

THE DRUM BEATS LOUDER

(Salt Of The Earth Collective)

All the caucuses which had developed previously to DRUM had been co-opted, either by the company or by the union. The company would fire the leadership of the caucuses, buy them off by giving them jobs as foremen or supervisors, or the union would manage to buy off the leadership one way or another.

The organization of DRUM was in direct response to numerous attempts by black workers over the last several years in the Hamtramck Assembly Plant to organize a movement which could resist racism and oppression both on the part of the union and the company. This is one organization that isn't going to be co-opted by any monied forces.

The first actions taken by DRUM consisted of a series of wild-cat strikes which were held around the issues of productivity, production standards, and racism. The first strike occurred, in May, 1969, when the Chrysler Corporation

speeded up the production line six cars an hour.

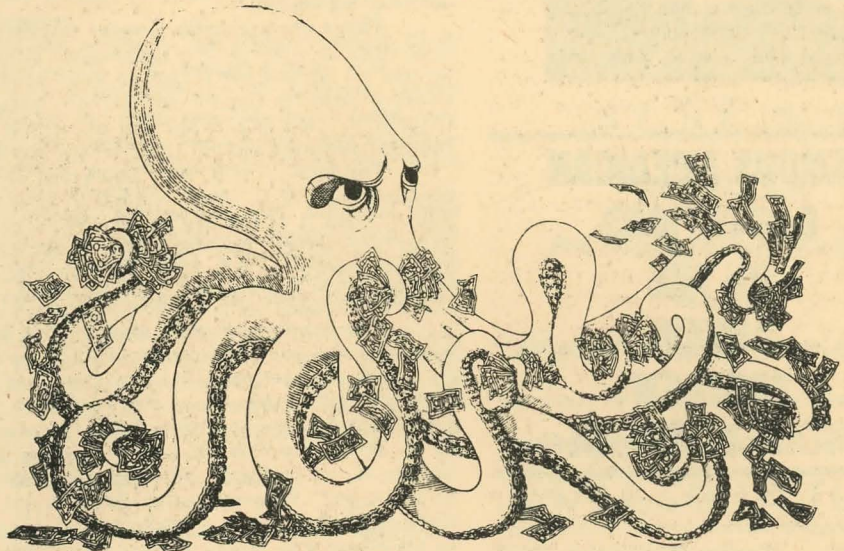
After this strike, in which both black and white workers participated, the company imposed disciplinary action on those who they considered to be leaders of the strike. The most discipline was on the black workers, as many were fired, and many others receiving suspensions from three to thirty days. In response to these attacks, DRUM organized a number of other strikes at the Hamtramck Assembly Plant.

In the past ten years the number of strikes have risen steadily.

1960	3333
1963	3362
1964	3655
1965	3963
1966	4115
1967	4595
1968	5045

or white, who joins the labor force, is literally risking his life. The U.S. Labor Department estimates that $\frac{3}{4}$'s of all workers suffer disabling injuries on the job sometime before retirement. Each year, 15,000 workers lose their lives in industrial accidents. 1,700,000 workers suffer impaired or lost hearing due to excess noise levels in plants. More coal miners have accidentally died in the last 60 years than all the casualties in the Korean and Vietnam wars. In automobile stamping plants in and around Detroit, an estimated 25% of the workers have lost fingers, arms, or other limbs due to accidents.

American industry has always been unsafe, and conditions worsen as management presses speed-up, automation, and "niggeration" (where one black worker does the work that was previously done by 2 or 3 white workers).



"This whole society controlled by the ruling clique is parasitic, vulturistic, and cannibalistic, and is sucking and destroying the life of workers." --League of Revolutionary Black Workers

As if it were a fever, the development of DRUM type caucuses started springing up all over the city, as the voices of angry black workers was heard by the League, and the League heeded the call. As a result of the formation of DRUM, soon after, the Eldon Avenue Revolutionary Union Movement (ELRUM) was born at the Eldon Gear and Axle Plant of Chrysler. Next came (FRUM) or Ford Revolutionary Union Movement at the Ford Rouge Complex, and they now have at least two plants organized within that complex.

Since that time the organizational activities have been expanding. The League has moved into hospitals with HOWRUM, the newspaper industry with NEW RUM, Chevrolet with CRUM, United Parcel with UPRUM, and many others.

Plant Conditions Get Worse and the Fight Broadens

In the United States, any person, black

As black workers over the past two years were more and more heavily employed in manufacturing, the accident rate has steadily risen. In 1958, there were 10.8 disabling injuries per 1,000,000 man-hours worked. In 1966, this figure had risen to 13.2 per 1,000,000 man-hours — 27,000 injuries daily, 6,000 of them disabling, 250 permanently disabling, and 55 deaths everyday.

At the Eldon Avenue Assembly Plant, where ELRUM is, with an 85% black work force, there were four strikes, which included numerous safety demands, in a period of one month. One short investigation of the plant by a League safety expert, turned up 19 safety violations in two departments. At this plant, a black woman worker was hit by a jitney that was improperly loaded, so that the driver did not have a clear field of vision. She suffered a

"THE LEAGUE"

(Continued on Page 23, Col. 2)



Spiro Agnew

FAMOUS AMERICAN QUOTATIONS ON THE AGNEW PROBLEM

(Salt Of The Earth Collective)

"Guard against the postures of pretended patriotism."

George Washington, 1796

"There is still another influence which stimulates war, and interferes with the natural attractions of peace; I refer to selfish and exaggerated love of country . . . men are taught to live, not for mankind, but only for a small portion of mankind. The pride, vanity, ambition, brutality even, which we rebuke in individuals are accounted virtues when displayed in name of country."

Charles Sumner, U.S. Senator, 1845

"Worse than traitors in arms are the men who, pretending loyalty to the flag, feast and fatten on the misfortunes of a nation."

Congressional Committee Report, 1863

"If fascism came to America it would be on a program of Americanism."

Huey P. Long, Governor and Senator from Louisiana, 1935

LEGALIZED FASCISM ON THE WAY

ARTICLE FROM GUARDIAN, EDITED BY "SALT"

What does the Nixon administration have in mind when it pushes for "law and order?"

"The new approach to violence calls for new and strong laws that will give the peace (police) forces new muscle to deal with the criminal forces," President Nixon said just before the election, in a campaign calculated to create the climate for passage of repressive laws before Congress.

"I have called for a whole series of those laws since I have been in office," the President continued. "Congress has dilly-dallied; Congress has bottled them up in committees; Congress has passed only part of the program asked for. . . ."

The administration has already gained its Organized Crime Control law as well as the total revamping of District of Columbia laws — a potential model for national legislation.

There are presently several measures before Congress that the administration is anxious to convert into legislation. Three, in particular, present what can only be termed an immediate threat to civil liberties. All three are products of the House Internal Security Committee (HISC), successor to the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). They are all in the form of amendments or additions to the Internal Security Act of 1950, better known as the McCarran Act.

The bills — H.R. 959, 14864 and 19163 — have a good chance of winning. Of the three, only H.R. 19163, the bill to amend and perpetuate the Emergency Detention Act — Title II of the McCarran Act — requires declaration of an emergency before going into effect. The other two (both proposed as Title IV of the McCarran Act), propose measures that could be instituted right away.

"INTERNAL SECURITY EMERGENCY"

The emergency that allows Title II to go into effect — which H.R. 19163 would amend — can be declared in the case of (1) invasion of the U.S. or its possessions, (2) declaration of war by Congress or (3) insurrection within the U.S. in aid of a foreign enemy. Once the President has declared the "internal security emergency," the Attorney General can "apprehend and by order detain . . . each person as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe that such person probably will engage in, or probably will conspire with others to engage in, acts of espionage or of sabotage." Where exactly these people were to be detained was not completely clear until 1952, when Congress appropriated \$775,000 to remodel six prison camps so they would be ready to hold thousands of subversives. In 1962, New York radio station WBAI broadcasted an interview with an ex-FBI agent who told of the FBI's "Operation Dragnet," a plan under the authority of the Emergency Detention Act to round up all potential "saboteurs" during a crisis and keep them interned. The agent implied that this was the reason for the files and surveillance being kept on radicals.

Most Americans were ignorant of the Emergency Detention Act. During the 1960s, with the increase in radical activities, word about the "concentration camps" spread through the left. In 1968, HUAC published a report on "Guerrilla Warfare Advocates in the U.S.," written by turncoat Progressive Labor party member Phillip A. Luce. Among its conclusions: "Acts of overt violence by the (urban) guerrillas would mean that they had declared a 'state of war' within the country and, therefore, would forfeit their rights as in wartime. The McCarran Act provides for various detention centers to be operated throughout the country and these might well be utilized for the temporary imprisonment of warring guerrillas."

An outcry ensued in the press against the HUAC report, reviving memories, especially in the black community, of the 110,000 Japanese-Americans imprisoned in some of the same camps in 1942. A campaign for the repeal of Title II grew, resulting in a raft of repeal bills in 1969 and 1970. Repeal was supported, at least publicly, even by President Nixon and the Justice Department, who found the law embarrassing. Of the dozens of repeal bills, one was finally approved unanimously in the Senate Dec. 22.

REPEAL ATTEMPTS STOPPED

In the House, however, the repeal bills got bottled up in HISC, to which they were referred. Only under strong public pressure did committee chairman Richard Ichord (D-Mo.) finally allow the Matsunaga-Holifield repeal bill (H.R. 11825) to

(Continued on Next Page)

LEGALIZED FASCISM . . .

[Continued from Page 7]

come to a vote in the committee Sept. 23. It failed in a 4-4 tie. Ichord and Rep. John Ashbrook (R-Ohio) then made their move to perpetuate the "concentration camp law" with a substitute bill which was approved 7-1 and sent to the Rules Committee Oct. 13. H.R. 19163 may come up for House vote shortly.

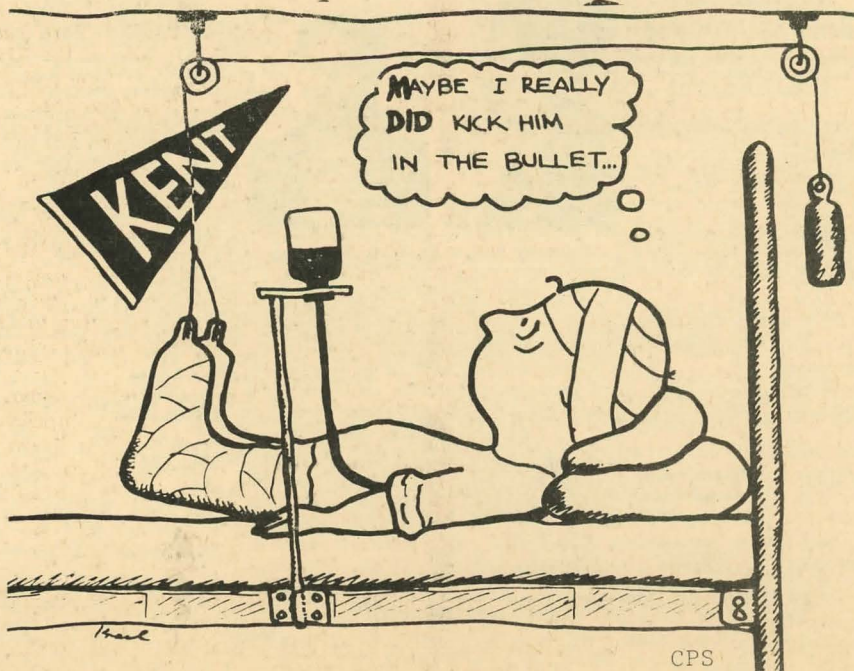
Ichord defended the bill in these words: "We are reinforced in this decision by the further consideration that the circumstances giving rise to the passage of the Emergency Detention Act remain very much in existence today. Indeed, the context of present events suggests an even more compelling need for such legislation. As then, we are now engaged in armed conflict with revolutionary forces in the Far East. In addition, other areas of the globe are disturbed by the international forces of communism. We approach a period of crisis. Associated with such hostile forces are revolutionary groups within the United States posing increasing threats of sabotage and espionage."

The HISC amendments are a concession to popular demand for repeal. But as the dissenting HISC member, Rep. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio) puts it, they "effect virtually no improvement in that rancid measure."

The first proposed amendment takes the power to determine whether there is an "insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign enemy" out of the hands of the President, requiring instead concurrent resolution of Congress. Stokes assumes this to be an "improvement." But as far back as 1952, reactionary Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss.) was advocating that Congress should have the power to declare a "state of internal security emergency . . . placing in full force and effect the provisions of the Emergency Detention Act of 1950."

A second amendment would provide counsel for the indigent. Like the other amendments, this one is deceptive. In reality, providing counsel is meaningless when neither the detainee nor the lawyer can know the evidence, when there is no trial by jury and no right to cross-examination, when no overt act need be committed for conviction and when the government has no obligation to prove its allegations before an impartial third party. (The hearing officer is appointed by the Attorney General, who conducts the arrest and prosecution.) Under this system, the appeals procedure is a mockery; the victim is considered guilty until proven innocent — though he may not be told the evidence against him or the identity of the witnesses. Not being told the evidence in a case where probable intent to conspire to commit a future act is being tested amounts to not being told the charges.

"FASCISM" — (Continued on Page 22, Col. 2)



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Weekly

KENT STATE (SALT COLLECTIVE)

The special Ohio State Grand Jury that indicted 25 Kent State University students on riot charges failed to hear testimony from a National Guardsman. This Guardsman told the FBI that he was not endangered and that it was not a "shooting situation" when Guardsmen opened fire on students last May, killing four and wounding nine others. The Guardsman, Raymond Srp, was not called to testify before the Grand Jury, nor was the Jury informed of a Justice Department report that contradicted the official Ohio Guard version of the murders.

The Kent University Community, largely forced into silence by a court injunction that prohibited public criticism of the Grand Jury report, began to respond officially last week to the report after a Federal court ruled against the injunction. University President Robert White said that the Grand Jury's indictments were an attack on "constitutional safeguards of American Democracy. The Grand Jury report exonerated the National Guard of any responsibility for the murders, indicting 25 students for "rioting".

Though he is commemorated in song, by singers like Joan Baez and Phil Ochs, few people know the story of this great musician and worker of the early United States labor movement,

JOE HILL

(Salt Of The Earth Collective)

On October 7, 1879, in Galve, a harbor town on the eastern coast of Sweden, Joel Emanuel Hagglund was born. Relatively little is known of his childhood and his youth. From the age of ten Joel worked as a wage slave. Joel never had a music lesson in his life, he learned all he did know on his own.

In 1901, young Joel emigrated to the United States. Joel stayed on the eastern seaboard for a year picking up whatever odd jobs he could find, cleaning spittoons and playing piano on the Bowery. Later, along with countless thousands of other emigrants Joel moved slowly toward the west, always chasing the job. He worked in the wheat fields, the mines, the docks and even shipped out as a sailor on the "Honolulu Run." Joel was constantly writing songs and poems of his experiences, he called it "scribbling."

Somewhere along the line Joel changed his name to Joseph Hillstrom, which was soon shortened to Joe Hill.

In 1910, Joe Hill was in San Pedro, California. There he joined the I.W.W., the Industrial Workers of the World. The I.W.W. was founded in 1905, and unlike the A.F.L. craft unions, which admitted only skilled workers, the I.W.W. wished to organize everyone, skilled and unskilled, high paid and low paid, miners, lumberjacks, smelters, factory workers and migrant workers. Organize everyone regardless of race, creed, color or sex. Make every working person a union member. Organize them on industrial lines, not split the workers into different craft lines.

Joe Hill wrote union songs for years, songs written rapidly and tailored for a specific situation. The name of the author was the least important part of these songs, which were thrown into a struggle situation as soon as they were written. Joe Hill's songs served as a weapon, of organization and resistance, for working peoples' struggles.

Around 1910, the I.W.W. began publishing a songbook. The songbook was small, made to fit conveniently into the back pocket of a worker's pants or overalls. Its cover was red, and the following title was printed boldly in black ink: "SONGS TO FAN FLAMES OF DISCONTENT." In this book, Joe Hill had

his work printed. These songs became part of the worker's living consciousness, part of their lives. Working men and women, throughout America and around the world, sang these songs in their homes, on the picket line, at street meetings or in jail.

The basic thing that should be understood about Joe Hill, and similar working people's songwriters of his time, was that they wrote songs for workers' struggles. These songwriters did not earn their living on writing songs or collecting royalties or licensing fees. To be a songwriter for the working class was an additional responsibility gladly assumed by these writers. They worked at odd jobs and did their writing at night after hours or on their lunch break. They even paid for their own paper, ink and music sheets. When a song was written it was given directly to the I.W.W. or a specific people's struggle. The I.W.W. printed the songs and distributed them. All of these songs were written to meet the needs of a specific struggle situation.

Joe Hill and his contemporaries also wrote another type of song, the "general song," the teaching song. This type of song did not deal with a specific situation but was designed to strip away the false notions of the way big business and the bosses operated. These songs set forth a viewpoint regarding the real nature of the economic and social world.

During January of 1914, Joe Hill was picked up on a murder charge. It was a bald frame up. For months before Joe's trial, a vicious newspaper attack was directed against him, a barrage that found him guilty before his case even went to trial. When, in 1914, his case finally went to trial, Joe Hill faced the most prejudiced judge, an improperly selected jury and a defense counsel that worked hand in hand with the opposing district attorney. Joe Hill was found guilty on highly questionable circumstantial evidence and sentenced to death. The court record of the trial mysteriously disappeared from the office of the clerk of the District Court of Salt Lake City. Joe Hill was in (Continued on Next Page)

GET READY TO BOOST THE COUNTY FAN NEXT MONDAY AND TUESDAY. IT WILL BE WORTH WHILE AND IT IS FOR CHARITY. DON'T MISS IT!

THE SALT LAKE HERALD-REPUBLICAN

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1915 PRICE FIVE CENTS

GOVERNOR TURNS DEAF EAR TO WILSON'S APPEAL; HILLSTROM TO BE SHOT TO DEATH THIS MORNING

'INTERFERENCE NOT JUSTIFIED'

Executive and Board of Pardons After Full Deliberation Decline to Act


ACTION IS INDORSED

In Reply to President, Governor Resents Imputation Conicist Has Not Had Fair Trial

Death Watch Stands Guard During Night

Sheriff Corless Completes All Preparations to Execute Law's Penalty.

HILLSTROM TO FACE FIRING SQUAD TODAY



Governor Spry's Reply to President

VISITORS TALK WITH PRISONER

Hillstrom Converses Freely but Gives No Hint of Identity of 'Woman'

SLEEPS PEACEFULLY

Mention of Dead Mother Brings Suspicion of Moisture to Eyes; Maintains Innocence

RECENTS IMPUTATION.

Death Watch Stands Guard During Night

Sheriff Corless Completes All Preparations to Execute Law's Penalty.

HILLSTROM'S LAST MESSAGES

Hillstrom Speaks Offer to Sign Minister For Him

I. W. W. TO CLAIM BODY

SEEKS LAST SIGHT.

ETTOR WOULD LEARN SECRET OF HILLSTROM

I. W. W. Organizer Wins President to Delay Death While He Comes to Utah

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HILLSTROM'S LAST MESSAGES

Hillstrom Speaks Offer to Sign Minister For Him

I. W. W. TO CLAIM BODY

ber 19, 1915, shot with four dum dum bullets. A worker whose crime was to use his creative genius to attack big business and its injustices.

Following Joe's funeral services in Salt Lake City, his body was shipped to Chicago. There, an estimated 30,000 sympathizers attended his funeral and marched through the streets. Joe's ashes were put into small envelopes and given to trusted people all around the world. On May Day 1916, Joe Hill's ashes were "scattered to the winds" "in every state of the Union and every country of the world."

The following three items are samples of Joe Hill's love, devotion to struggle, creative imagination and dedication to human progress.

Joe Hill's last will was written on the day before his death:

FELLOW WORKERS:



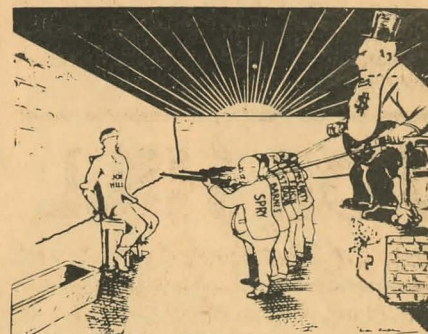
Remember!

WE ARE IN HERE FOR YOU; YOU ARE OUT THERE FOR US

prison for twenty-two bitter months. During this period of time, millions of people rallied to Joe's cause. President Wilson intervened twice on behalf of Joe Hill. The Swedish government also intervened, for Joe was still a Swedish citizen. The American Federation of Labor unanimously voted to condemn the trial proceedings. In part their resolution stated "... the circumstances surrounding the said conviction and sentence were such as to make grounds for conviction and sentence appear to be utterly inadequate ... in that the evidence was of purely circumstantial nature and highly improbable, and the rights of the said Joseph Hillstrom do not appear to have been sufficiently, or at all, safeguarded, but to the contrary, seem to have been violated to such an extent that the said Joseph Hillstrom did not have a fair and impartial trial." The A.F. of L. resolution further called for a "new and fair trial," and called for the state of Utah to stop the execution.

The copper bosses were determined to get Joe Hill out of the way. The bosses used the trial and Utah's state apparatus to "legally" murder Joe Hill. Joe Hill, worker, brother, rebel and artist was executed in the early morning of Novem-

The Firing Squad With The Screen Removed



(Photostatic reproduction of Ralph Chaplin's famous cartoon depicting the Utah Board of Pardons as responsible for the death of Joe Hill.)

ways tried to do the little that I could to advance Freedom's Banner a little closer to its goal. I had too one time the great honor of struggling on the battlefield under the red flag, and I am proud of it ..."

I have been and am yours
for freedom and brotherhood,
Joe Hill

Dear Friends and Fellow Workers,
"John Law" has given me his last and final order to get off this earth and stay off. He has told me that lots of times before, but this time it seems as if he is meaning business ... I have stated my position clearly to everybody, and I won't budge an inch, because I know that I am in the right. Tomorrow I expect to take a trip to the planet Mars. And if so, I will immediately commence to organize the Mars canal workers into the I.W.W., and we will sing the good old songs so loud that the learned star gazers on the earth will once and for all get positive proof that the planet Mars really is inhabited. In the meantime, I hope you'll keep the Ball-a-rolling here ... I have nothing to say about myself, only that I have tried to do what little I could to make this earth a little better for the great producing class, and I can pass off into the unknown with the pleasure of knowing that I have never in my life, double-crossed a man, woman or child. "With a fond farewell to all true rebels and a hearty thanks for the noble support you have given me in this unequal fight, I remain, yours for International Solidarity,

Joe Hill

Suggested Readings:

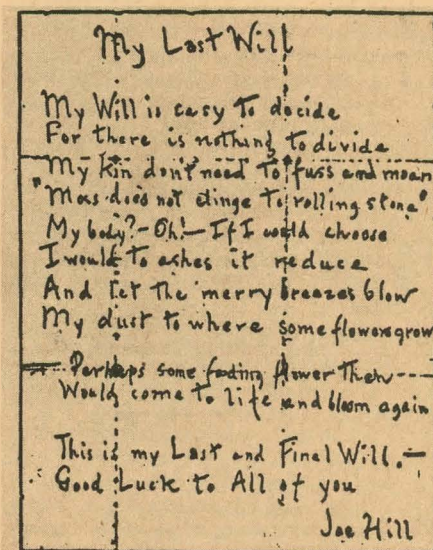
Rebel Voices: An I.W.W. Anthology, Ann Arbor Michigan, 1964; Joyce L. Kornbluth (editor) The Case of Joe Hill, New York, 1965; Phillip S. Foner.

My Last Will

My will is easy to decide
For there is nothing to divide
My kin don't need to fuss and mourn
"Moss does not cling to a rolling stone."
My body? Oh—if I could choose
I would to ashes it reduce
And let the merry breezes blow
My dust to where some flowers grow
Perhaps some fading flower then
Would come to life and bloom again.

This is my last and final will. Good luck to all of you.

Joe Hill



The following parts of two letters written by Joe will show his dedication and imagination:

"The only time that exists for me is the present. I am 'a citizen of the world' and I was born on the planet, called earth. On which side or edge of this planet I first saw light means so little that it is not worth talking about ... I do not have much to say about my own person. I shall only say that I have al-



BEHIND SANTO DOMINGO

(SALT OF THE EARTH COLLECTIVE)

In 1853, William L. Cazneau, was sent as an agent of the U.S. government to the young Dominican Republic. Cazneau reported, "The soil is unimaginably fertile — mines of gold, silver, copper, coal, are omnipresent. Timber concessions, salt concessions, railroad concessions, public utility concessions . . . available for American citizens, if an American protectorate is negotiated . . ."

President Pierce instructed him to prepare for annexation by negotiating acquisition of Samana Bay as a calling station for the U.S. Navy. The negotiations failed because the Dominicans, mostly Negroes or of mixed ancestry feared having American racism and slavery fostered on them.

This marked the U.S. government's first intervention into the affairs of the Dominican Republic. There were many interventions to follow, in the U.S. government effort to impose its will on the Dominican Republic, so as to gain economic and military concession from the Dominicans.

In 1868, the U.S. Navy helped unpopular President Baez stay in power, in exchange for one treaty providing for annexation and another for a 99 year lease of a naval base. The Reconstruction Senate refused to ratify either.

In 1898, the U.S. Secretary of State organized a secret military expedition which was defeated by Dominican defenders. The U.S. renewed its demand for the Samana Bay base. American Big Business interests obtained sugar lands, controlled by the National Bank, and administrative control of the Dominicans customs.

In 1903 and 1904, American troops landed to help aid American interests and pro-American clique from internal fighting.

In 1905, President Teddy Roosevelt, threatening invasion, forced the conclusion of a formal agreement turning over the customs to Americans, with 45% of the proceeds to go to the Dominican government, 55% to pay creditors.

In 1907, this arrangement was thrust on the country in a formal convention, along with U.S. control over duty rates and all Dominican financial transactions. Under the threat of U.S. Navy guns, the Dominicans Congress accepted the arrangement.

From a \$20 million bond issue, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. obtained control of the foreign debt. The custom control agent was Santiago Michelena, representative of the National City Bank, run by William Rockefeller and the Standard Oil gang. Thus, the country became the economic property of two of the most powerful Wall Street groups.

In 1912, Wilson, advocate of the "New Freedom" an anti-imperialist policy, won the presidency. Wilson promised a policy of non-intervention and to free the South American republic from the stranglehold of foreign investors. But the Wilson years 1913-1921, witnessed intervention by the U.S. on a larger scale than before. In 1914, Wilson, threatening invasion, forced the Dominicans to accept U.S. election supervisors and voting booth observers.

In 1915, the U.S. demanded appointment of a U.S. financial advisor, to control all finances, and a U.S. officer to head the armed forces. In 1916, President Jimenez, elected under U.S. supervision, persecuted all nationalists. The nationalists revolted, and the Congress impeached Jimenez. Outright U.S. military intervention began after attempting in vain to set-up a pro-American government and army. The Americans, on May 15, 1916,

formally announced the U.S. troop occupation of the Dominican Republic. The U.S. Navy governed directly, without even setting up a puppet government. The U.S. military occupation became the most oppressive American intervention in the Caribbean.

In 1920, despite the terror of the occupation, a Union Nacional Dominicana was formed. A revolutionary campaign for independence, without enslaving agreement, was launched. In 1924, the 8 year "formal" occupation was ended, but the U.S. retained an effective protectorate under dictated terms. Marine Col. Richard became the appointed governor, Richard hand picked ex-criminal Rafael Trujillo, and he helped him rise to become Chief of Staff of the Dominican Army.

In 1930, Trujillo seized power, and established one of the largest and most oppressive dictatorships of this century. Tens of thousands were killed, while the Trujillo family and close associates accumulated the country's wealth. Along with American businessmen, Trujillo paid off Kuhn, Loeb & Co's debt. Only then, in 1940 did formal U.S. collection of the customs end. But American bankers' domination continued. After W.W. II, Trujillo gave the U.S. what no previous government dared to give — the Samana Bay base, now used as a guided missile tracking station. In 1952 Trujillo turned the presidency over to his brother, Hector. In 1960, Trujillo made Joaquin Balaguer, president.

But Trujillo was assassinated in 1961, by a group organized by the C.I.A. Among this group, was Gen. Antonio Imbert, the top leader of the 1963 super reactionary coup.

In 1963, "middle of the roader", Juan "SANTO DOMINGO"
(Continued on Page 21)

RICHMOND COLLEGE INTEGRATED STUDIES

(SALT COLLECTIVE)

An important experiment in education began this year in Richmond College's Division of Social Sciences. Its name is Integrated Studies and for an understanding of its basic principles I quote from the Integrated Studies bulletin.

"Integrated Studies challenges the validity of fragmenting knowledge into academic disciplines. We oppose the tendency of colleges to shape the undergraduate curriculum into an image of the professionalization and technical training of graduate education. We believe that college education should emphasize questioning, speculation and enhancing one's ability to perceive and understand the world. We think that education should be critical and subversive: we have to teach each other not only to question social institutions but also the prevailing methods of studying those institutions. We are convinced that at its best, education can be joy: joy in knowing, joy in developing our consciousness and joy in sharing our experiences with each other."

As early as registration time, one noticed the clear distinctions from traditional college procedure. Instead of registering for separate courses, the I.S. student selected a block of credits to take in the program, (from two to sixteen), those credits to be distributed between any of the courses in the curriculum. He was able to observe all the classes, and choose those he found to his liking by advising the appropriate faculty member as to the number of credits he wished to carry in each. For example the student could, while registering for twelve credits, take all of them in one subject or split the credits between any number of subjects. With any combination possible, the freedom to the student becomes obvious.

Also obvious to an observer is the informality of the classroom and the marked increase of student response due, I'm sure, to the noticable and deliberate breakdown of the student-teacher roles. For anyone who has experienced the stifled atmosphere of the typical college course, I. S. courses bring a breath of fresh air.

Another important element in the curriculum is a weekly "community" meet-

INTEGRATED STUDIES COURSES OFFERED THIS TERM

Colloquium on Learning and Knowing
Women and Society
Theory and Practice of Community
University Power Structure (Seminar)
American New Left
Sex and Death
America and the Third World
American Nightmare
The Self in Novel and Film
Cognitive Research (Seminar)
Social Inquiry
Female Studies (Commune)
Community Workshop (Commune)
Afro-American Tradition (Commune)

ing the colloquium on Learning and Knowing. Again, I quote from the bulletin.

"This colloquium will, among other things, provide us with a forum for ongoing discussions about what we are doing, what we want to do and any other matter of common concern. It is through the participation general meetings of the Colloquium that we will make basic decisions for our program."

But the Colloquium instead of being the vital care of the I.S. "community" has in fact revealed a basic flaw in the thinking of a majority of those in the program; that being an almost total lack of any political outlook. The prevailing attitude, it seems, is that of a "do your own thing — politics isn't my hangup" point of view. This has led to "community" meetings where nothing gets done. No minutes are taken (therefore no record of what the meeting had accomplished etc.), no votes on specific proposals made, in short, nothing but a four hour rap session that touches on the same topics week after week.

Some form of meeting structure must be instituted to help alleviate this problem; at least a chairman, a secretary and an agenda. But when this was suggested in the Colloquium, it was met with "no politics, needed" as an answer and far worse, an object refusal that there truly was a problem. No other solution was therefore advanced because of this and the matter was forgotten.

"INTEGRATED STUDIES"

(Continued on Page 21, Col. 2)

NOTICE FOR THE FACULTY

The new University Conference, a national organization of radical faculty came to SICC, some five weeks ago. They discussed with The Salt of Earth. They have asked us to announce to those faculty interested in the N.U.C., their program and platform. Here then is their program and platform.

For schools:

- universal access to free higher education
- an end to all educational and occupational tracking along race class, and sex lines; an end to tracking mechanism such as grading, flunk out policies, course-load requirements, multiple levels of courses and curriculums.
- Financing of all higher education from taxes on corporate profits instead of the salaries of working people.

For child care:

- demand free, client-controlled child for all employees and students male and female, in the colleges the privatization of child rearing locks women into limited social economic and political roles, and socializes children into the sexist, racist and authoritarian roles and attitudes common to this society. The kind of child care we thus include programs through which children and parents of both sexes can learn to transcend the values of this competitive economic system.

Anti-war struggle:

- Democracy and the electoral process are not congruent. We recognize that at the present time, effective actions against the war will necessarily go beyond (though in particular circumstances they may include) elections and the traditional forums of mass demonstrations. We expect to initiate and support without action which will raise the cost of pursuing imperialist war in Indochina. A mass organized highly conscious and combative opposition can exact that price and provide the base for protracted struggle.

The New University Conference also plans to organize high school and elementary school teachers.

All interested faculty should contact by writing:

Moe Levitt
528 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.
Liz Diggs, Inex Martinez
836 President Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11215

This analysis of racism will be divided into two parts. The first section will trace the development of racism among workers and how it is used as a divisive weapon by the capitalistic class.

The second section will concern the possible alternatives for the achievement of class unity among workers.

RACISM: A DIVISIVE TOOL USED AGAINST THE WORKING CLASS

No single institution in America has distorted and plagued the consciousness of the working class as much as racism. The institution of racism has existed since the foundation of this country. It's economic basis has been rooted in the role forced on black labor by an almost exclusively white ruling class. The ruling class in this country consists of those who wield the economic and political power, and thus control the decision making process.

When the institution of slavery was first introduced, the ruling class was the wealthy plantation owners who owned slaves and exploited them for their labor. Brought to North America, as slaves, and the permanent private property of whites, black people were institutionally locked into the lowest possible section of the labor force even before there existed a national economy. As "private property," black slaves were deprived of all human rights, divested of all knowledge of their African heritage, and stigmatized as being "inferior by nature." Racism has been portrayed

"RACISM" — (Continued on Page 27, Col. 2)



HIGH SCHOOLS

(LNS)

NEW YORK (LNS) — The amazing discovery that the American public school system is "intolerable, oppressive and joyless" was front-page news recently in the New York Times.

It took \$300,000 and three and a half years for a Carnegie Corporation commission to figure out what every kid has known since kindergarten—"the most important characteristic the schools share in common is a preoccupation with order and control."

The commission headed by former college teacher Charles E. Silberman, runs down "the stultifying rules, the lack of privacy, the authoritarianism, the abuse of power," and concludes:

"It is not the children who are disruptive, it is the formal classroom that is disruptive — of childhood itself."

Scott MacKenzie commented on the commission report in FPS, the high school underground news service:

"Did the New York Times run a front page story about what the millions of bored students were saying? Or about the concepts suggested by the people running free schools? Or about what the underground papers were saying? NO!

"The schools taught the people who put out the New York Times the same thing that they're trying to teach us — that what kids say and think isn't important — it's only the adults' ideas that are important enough to get attention.

"As long as public schools produce people who think like that, we need a lot more than just some reforms. We need a REVOLUTION.

DO-IT-YOURSELF UNDERGROUND PAPERS

(LNS)

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (LNS) — A very complete (64 pp., including illustrations) pamphlet telling you how to publish a high school underground paper is now available. If you'd like a copy, write to Al-Fahdly & Shapiro, 7242 West 90th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90045. The cost is 25c for high school students, 50c for movement groups, and \$1 for anyone else.

PILLS FOR CLASSROOM PEACE (SALT COLLECTIVE)

Last Fourth of July, a day of celebrating their inalienable rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, Americans were jolted to learn from the Huntley-Brinkley program that doctors in Omaha, Nebraska, are giving hundreds of school children so-called behavior modification drugs. The object of the drug is to "make them behave better in school." Do you know what this means students? It means if you are against the war in Vietnam, against an educational system that smothers the desire to learn, against a racist society which denies basic rights to millions of people, against a government that is unresponsive to the needs of the masses of people, against an economic system in which millions of people are unemployed, against a society in which workers are laid off at a high rate, against a system in which the majority of people find it harder and harder to make "ends meet" while a few people become richer and richer, and you have the audacity to reveal your frustration and alienation in class, they might give you a little green pill. This green pill will make you sit in class with a sick little smile on your lips. These doctors will have succeeded in taking away your independence, and make you something less than human. Above all, they will have made you behave like nice little boys and girls (or is it sheep).

A nationally known doctor said "these practices are not unique to Omaha but are common throughout the United States and, indeed abroad. Many educators believe such practices have no grounds for concern. They seem pleased, in fact, to be working alongside physicians as fellow professionals. They share with physicians a devotion to helping children and know they are in a particularly good position to spot those who have special medical needs, refer them for help, and then observe them intensively. What is all the fuss about?" Do you believe that anyone in their right mind could say such a thing? They want to help a child who they feel is disturbed because he is rebelling against this insane society.

In Omaha, the physicians who administer the pills rely almost solely on the teacher's judgement. One distinguished physician who has done a great deal of research in this area has used a check list for identifying children with an "emotional disturbance". "Deviancy" is defined as doing anything disapproving by the teacher. It lists abnormal behavior



as; a child dismantling his ballpoint pen; propping up his desk with his pencil; stopping on the way back from the pencil sharpener to talk with someone; or looking at things on the teacher's desk. I ask you students is the day far off when teachers will give orange pills to students who look at their watches?

Remember students when you read this article in school look around because "they" may be watching you. You must realize that "they" will certainly consider reading this paper as deviant behavior. And remember that if "they" can control your mind; "they" will also be able to control your body.



**DEMONSTRATION
FOR 24 HR.
CHILD CARE CENTERS
AND FREE
ABORTION ON DEMAND
CITY HALL DEC. 12
AT NOON**

TRACKING (SALT COLLECTIVE)

Why is it that more than 1/5 of the students in vocational schools are black and Puerto Rican. How do people from the ghetto manage to comprise the population of vocational schools? How do people from the middle-classes manage to make-up the academic population of our schools?

The lower-paid working class is mostly made up of Blacks and Puerto Ricans while white protestants dominate the economy. This is a clear indication where most of the money lies. Because the parents of Black and Puerto Ricans do not have the money to send their children to private schools, as whites, they are automatically forced to go to public schools. So what happens to these students of poorer communities.

To begin with, students are expected to compete with the normal middle-class student by taking the same placement test. When they were in the early stages of development they faced situations which were clearly defined from that of a middle-class child. When these students enter first grade they are given a placement test that is quite Apropos for a middle-class child, but not for children from the ghetto. For instance the test will show a collie or brussel sprouts. Any middle class child could identify them. But a child from the poorer community would know the collie as a dog or brussel sprouts as vegetables or greens, because of the conditions and environment he grew up in.

Statistics show that the higher the section—the higher percent of Blacks and Puerto Ricans in them. From early schooling these children are in constant contact with people who are classified "dumb, idiot, moron", so hence they have no desire to raise their level of achievement. Another factor which gnaws away at the child is the teacher's attitude. If teachers know their class to be below average, they treat the class accordingly.

By the time grammar school is over these students are quite depressed about continuing their education. The split between academic and vocational happens right here. Because these students feel they have no academic potential they look to schools which would either offer them a sure thing for getting money in the future or at least a past time till they are eligible for dropping out.

By this time what has obviously taken place is a "track". These tracked stu-

"TRACKING"
(Continued on Page 28, Col. 3)

STRIKE!

(SALT OF THE EARTH COLLECTIVE)

Recently, workers at G.M. plants, in 31 states and 3 provinces in Canada, went on strike against General Motors. The United Auto Workers Union (UAW) was the chief bargainer for the many grievances voiced and presented before General Motors. The grievances presented, generally, covered three areas; wages, working conditions, and benefits.

Concerning immediate wage demands, the workers were given a first year wage increase ranging from 49 cents to 61 cents an hour. The wage increase spans from the office worker down to the person who actually produces the products. Thereby, the wage increase was on the average of 51 cents an hour. Of this amount, 26 cents of that wage increase, represents a catch-up cost of living allowance which the workers won in 1967, but G.M. failed to pay.

During the contracts second year, wages will increase on the average of 13.5 cents and during the third year 14 cents. Although, on the surface the contract appears lucrative, in reality, portrays very vividly the inadequacies of wages for workers in terms of production. In the last twenty-five years, workers have increased production 100%. Meanwhile, they received only 40% more in real wages. Their share of production has constantly decreased. Increased productivity has made higher wages possible, but when wages were raised by a small amount, company profits have an ever larger amount.

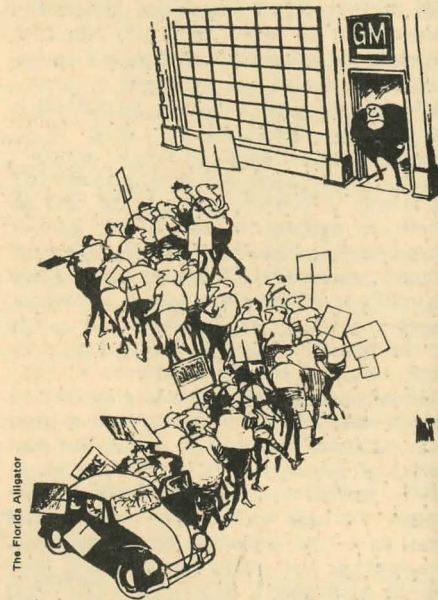


The media has shown its inability in dealing with the real reason for wage demands. The media has chosen to look at wages in terms of higher productivity and consumer prices. A New York Times analyst (Aug. 9) says, "Rising productivity, or output per man hours, is the well from which labor must draw any increase in wages." A Wall Street Journal editorial (Sept. 11) on the G.M. strike asserts, "only through growing productivity can the industry actually afford to pay anything similar to what the union is demanding." With G.M. sales registering over the \$24 billion mark in 1969, these voices of the media want the people to believe G.M. doesn't have the money.

Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp., and General Motors had announced a price increase of 6% before workers went on strike. G.M. chairman John Roche has said that the price of a car had risen \$226 or 5.7% on the average this year. And with the recent settlement, G.M. has announced another increase of \$24, on the average, for 1971 models.

The reason given is the recent raise in labor costs. But G.M. doesn't pay for the small increases in wages, the consumer does, which in many cases, is also an auto worker. In fact, in the past, G.M. has always used the rise in wages and labor costs as a publicity excuse for raising prices. Prices are set so that net return on investments will be 20%, even if the plant operates only 55% of the time. (A conservative estimate based on "standard volume" pricing system). These high prices have been possible because of collusion between the auto company's, period of expanding demand for cars, (abetted by oil, steel, and rubber interests, also government support for highway building) and consumer acceptance of the prices. Thus, profits are increased and inflation blamed on striking workers. Furthermore, white-collar workers (who seldom strike) have gotten tandem raises in salaries that were much larger than production workers.

With these monopoly pricing policies, G.M. was able from 1958 to 1968 to double its net working capital. During that time some one million stockholders received \$10 billion in dividends. About 10# of G.M. stockholders hold over 200 shares each; these people received at least \$2 million each in those 10 years—



The Florida Alligator

some of them much more (Figures from G.M. annual report). And, the actual work that produced that wealth was done by workers whose average wages reached \$8,000 by 1968, in addition to consumers who paid inflated prices for cheaply made cars.

The second agreement was the cost of living allowance. An unlimited cost of living allowance will be reinstated after a 3 year absence from the UAW-G.M. contract. For each .4% gain in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index, G.M. workers will be paid an added penny per hour. Under the old contract, no matter how much the CPI rose, wages couldn't be increased by no more than 16 cents an hour over the 3 year period. While this protects workers from the rise of inflation with their present salaries, it does not increase their salaries' worth. Because, if inflation exists and wages are increased to compensate the inflationary prices, salaries have the same purchasing power, even with the increase in wages.

The third agreement was concerning a "30 and out" retirement plan. Starting next Oct. 1, a UAW member with 30 years of service can retire from G.M. at age 58, with a \$500 monthly pension. The union originally wanted 30 years of service, then retirement. Meaning, if you

(Continued on Next Page)

STRIKE!

(Continued from Page 15)

started at G.M. at the age of 21, you could retire at 51 years old. But G.M. balked at this demand, because they said, this would "lose" skilled veterans. In other words, if a man or woman was able to achieve 30 years of service at G.M., G.M. wants them to wait, until they're 58 years old before retiring.

But in order to win these economic demands, Woodcock and the U.A.W. leadership sacrificed some aspects of working conditions, yielding even more to "management prerogatives." The three demands on working conditions emphasized by the union are: an end to in-plant pollution, improvement of the grievance procedure and voluntary over-time. The first refers mainly to vehicles driven inside the plant, which produce unhealthy air. Speeding up the grievance procedure and changing it so workers are innocent until proven guilty. Voluntary overtime is perhaps the most significant of these demands. At the present, a plant manager can force workers to work whenever he wishes to catch up on his quota.

These few demands barely begin to cover the terrible conditions in a G.M. plant. In the body shop (with predominantly black workers), the noise is deafening and the fumes from welding are worse. The foundry and paint shop ovens are hot, heating and ventilation are erratic, and everywhere the inevitable assembly lines turns men into automations (Making the same motions all day long, everyday).

This year, the union demanded a dental plan, and the company demanded that increases in health insurance premiums after next year, be paid by the workers. (Note that when companies speak of rising payroll costs, they include the rising cost of insurance, social security, etc. which workers never see).

The U.A.W. leadership (who approved the settlement 9 to 1 from only 350 members of the U.A.W.'s General Motors Council) failed to push for any demands to combat racism and sexism. The grievance procedure is no protection against racism, sexism, or the impersonality of the assembly line.

Non-white workers in the auto industry comprise at least 40% of the U.A.W. membership. The 300,000 Black workers and the 100,00 Chicano and Puerto Rican workers, are subjected to a special discrimination in the plants, through institutionalized racism. Their average wages fall far below those of white workers. They have the dirtiest, most dangerous jobs and are the first ones to be laid-off.

One researcher discovered that Ford fires 600 Black workers a week, who then hire on at other plants to be fired again. The 600 discharged workers are usually fired on their 89th day of employment. This is one day short of gaining seniority. Meanwhile, the U.A.W. has already taken out its \$30 initiation fee and three months dues (\$7 a month). This means the U.A.W. is getting at least \$30,000 a year in all plants from Black workers fired on the 89th day of employment. Women are paid less than men for doing the same work. There are only two blacks and one woman on the U.A.W.'s international executive board.

A recent leaflet given out by the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement (DRUM) points out the potential of organized labor, especially Black workers, in the plants: "The thing that we have which the U.A.W. doesn't have is the support of the workers on the primary level, that is, the support of the workers at the point of production. The most important power that you have is the power to be able to close down the plant. The union can run down all the rules and regulations and laws, articles in the constitution and contracts that it wants, but if you pull a large enough number of workers out of the plant, that plant isn't going to run until we decide that we're going to run it again."

ARMED SERVICE DESERTERS

(Long Island Press)

The two armed services most involved in the Vietnam war have been the Army and the Marines. And it is precisely for that reason that the desertion rates in those two services have more than doubled over the last four fiscal years.

Here are the desertion figures:

Yearam	Army	Marines
1967	27,000	6654
1968	39,234	8419
1969	56,608	11,078
1970	65,643	16,109

188,485 42,260

Servicemen who are away without leave for more than 30 days are classified as deserters and are subject to arrest by military police, the FBI, or other civilian authorities.

Most young servicemen who desert or go AWOL do so upon receiving orders sending them to Vietnam. As that war winds down, the Pentagon expects the desertion rate will, too.

Meanwhile, to stimulate cooperation with civilians, the Pentagon is offering a \$15 cash reward for the apprehension and detention of absentees, deserters, or escaped prisoners. It has also established a reward of \$25 for anyone capturing and returning to the military an absentee or deserter.

U.S. Economic Slump Worsens

(SALT OF THE EARTH COLLECTIVE)

The real purchasing power of us workers fell 83 cents between August and September, the sharpest decline in 21 months. The causes were inflation, recession and unemployment.

The September consumer price index rose .5%. The seasonally-adjusted index (where 1957-59 equals 100) climbed to 136.6, the highest monthly jump since May. Wholesale prices of industrial goods, which foreshadow consumer price trends, rose faster last month than in 14 years.

With little chance for defense spending cuts and the probability of defense ending hikes to drop, inflation will most likely get worse. Defense items do not add to the supply of goods which can be bought at the same time the money supply increases through wages, leaving a proportionately smaller supply of goods.

Contradicting the Nixon Administration, economists at the National City Bank of New York deny that union pay hike demands are responsible for inflation: "The widespread publicity given to major collective bargaining agreements tends to obscure the fact that U.S. Labor is still largely unorganized; fewer than 25% of those in the work force are union members."

The official October unemployment rate climbed to 5.6%, a rise of .01% since September, the highest rate in seven years. According to Peter Bernstein of a New York investment advisory firm, with the expected big growth of the labor force and with the economy growing at the annual rate of 5.4%, unemployment in 1975 would be at 12% or 10 million people.

"The President has asked that I express to you, to Colonel Simons and to the officers and men of your command, his deepest appreciation for the gallant humanitarian effort which you have made. The daring and courageous performance which marked this hazardous mission was inspirational. He is proud of the magnificent example of skill, courage and devotion so valiantly demonstrated by you and by your men."

- MELVIN LAIRD
SEC. OF DEFENSE



UNITED STATES RESUMES BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM

(SALT OF THE EARTH COLLECTIVE)

On November 22, the United States resumed its heavy bombing of North Vietnam. The announced purpose of the raids was to suppress anti-aircraft installations. But, in fact, the principal aim was to destroy war stocks.

Secretary of Defense Laird, in a statement at noon, said that the raids were being conducted against missile and anti-aircraft sites in retaliation for the downing of an American reconnaissance plane nine days ago. Don't the North Vietnamese have a lot of nerve? Just because the U.S. in its past bombing raids wiped out whole cities, destroyed villages, murdered men, women and children, ruined the vegetation through the use of defoliants, they have to get so uptight and shoot down an American plane. Clearly, they should have waved at the planes and sang "God Bless America."

The shooting down of the reconnaissance plane was obviously an excuse and not a reason to resume the bombing of the North. Nixon's "Vietnamization" Program, being a horrendous failure, needed some kind of shot in the arm. So they chose to resume the bombing to give it some breathing space.

Secretary Laird, on November 22, said the raids were below the 19th parallel. The North Vietnamese said the raids were being conducted as far north as the Hanoi and Hai Phong area. The validity of North Vietnam's charge has since been shown to be true. The bombing's came perilously close to Hanoi itself. The planes carried out raids in the provinces of Haiphong, Hatay, Quangninh and Hoabinh. In one instance, the planes had attacked a camp holding prisoners of war. (After finally finding a camp with P.O.W.'s they fired at it, instead of

freeing the prisoners.) The exact toll on the civilian population is not known, but it is reasonable to believe that many civilians lost their lives.

On Monday, November 23, the White House altered its story again. This time, they said that they were concerned that the "enemy" was preparing a major military blow early next year and that this was the principal reason behind the decision to approve heavy bombing of North Vietnam.

Permission came from Nixon after the shooting down of the spy plane. A high (on what?) Defense Department official said, "Several hundred" planes were involved in the "heavy retaliatory strikes" over a 28 hour period on Friday and Saturday.

The net result of such attacks on the "U.S. RESUMES THE BOMBING"

(Continued on Page 28)

WHY THE MARINE RECRUITERS SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ALLOWED ON CAMPUS

(Salt Of The Earth Collective)

Why the Marine Recruiters, who were at Staten Island Community College, should not have been allowed on campus.

Because the Marine recruiters who visited our campus on November 18th were there; and because the administration gave them permission to be there and not the students, that's why? The students of SICC were not asked if they wanted them on campus or not. They were present without any demand from the student body, which seems to me to be an example of how the students at SICC are thought of by the administration of the college. For when people present things to others without the recognition of their desire for it, and without even consulting them to find out if they did in fact want what they have to offer, the people presenting that thing are guilty of either ignorance of their actions or hatred of those they are forcing their judgment upon, or both.

We must also consider the fallacies of the official recruitment policy of SICC, which is an ambiguous cop-out. First because it states that the school should have open recruitment on campus, which is a traditional liberal demand that represents an unwillingness to make decisions. In this case it specifically allows the administration of our college not to take a stand on either the nature of the military institutions in this country or the war that they are waging in Vietnam.

Also, the policy states that the head of student activities will be informed at least 8 days in advance of any recruitment activity and again at least two days before the actual date of that activity. This will be done in order to insure that the head of student activities will be

able to get the information out to the students. The policy also states that this information will be posted in a designated area. The contradiction in this is that the head of student activities is not a student and that the information was not given out, in the case of the Marine recruiters. In this same policy is a provision that states, that material may be distributed only in such ways that will not interfere with open recruitment, one day prior to the actual recruitment. So far, the administration has reneged, which simply means that any dissent has not been allowed.

But last and not least important is the fact that nowhere in the policy does it state who shall be the body to invite or decide on recruitment. So we may assume from this that it is not necessary because it is an open recruitment policy, but that is not the case. Because the reality of the situation is this, the administration is the body who grants permission to the recruiters who wish to come on campus as in the case with the Marines, not the students.

If we, as students and members of society, are to have any say in the direction of our lives (outside or inside the college), we must have the power to decide just what it is we want. Things must not be thrown at us, with us having no say as to whether we want them or not.

We can no longer live the type of life that students in the past have lived, which has been a life smothered in bad faith. We must also collectively demand that we have an equal say in every aspect of our lives on campus. I do not mean just a voice either, what I do mean is that each individual (whether he be student, faculty, administrator or president) have an equal vote on all issues affecting his life on campus.

To show the absurdity of the presence of these Marine recruiters on our campus, I would like to point to the ridiculous way in which they were allowed to come here. When I asked the Captain in charge of their display in C Building how he got permission to come here he replied that he had gone to the administration of our college and asked them if

he could come. Now this would be fine if his purpose was to recruit members of the administration, but we all know that they are the ones who decide about wars, not the ones who have to fight them. The Marines wanted to sell their line to the students not to the administration. Therefore, it seems to me that the students are the people they should ask when wanting permission to sell their line to them, not the administration. If they had come to students and not to administrators they quite possibly would have been asked not to come at all. Why, because I believe that there is a tremendous amount of resentment towards the military institutions in this country, and I believe that it is justified resentment.

One only has to look around the world today to see why students and non-students are crying out against the presence of the American military involvement all over the globe. Vietnam clearly illustrates the most obvious example of American military destruction and repression. Those who cloak themselves in flags and hide from the reality of life here and abroad, should try and place themselves in the position of a Vietnamese peasant, who has had his home destroyed by bombs, his wife and daughter coerced into prostitution (out of necessity) to make a living, and his sons turned into beggars and thieves. All of this because America has decided it knows what is best for the Vietnamese, to say nothing of many other people of other nations in the world. If that is not enough for our "patriotic" brothers and sisters, they should look to the tragedies at Jackson and Kent State and I believe they will find what Black, Puerto Rican, Indians, Mexicans and Vietnamese already know too well. The forces of the American military stand for repression and the destruction of life.

I can also see reason for denying the Marines the right to speak on campus; because of their treatment of those inside their institutions. What soldier has the right to speak freely inside the military without punishment if his views or feel-

"MARINES"

(continued on Page 29), Col. 1)



NEW DORP HIGH SCHOOL

by New Dorp Student

New Dorp High School and Miller Field is an issue being discussed by many people. Although the subject has gotten a large amount of publicity, there still exists the problems of poor facilities and over-crowding in our school. For this reason, the students are being deprived of the education they need.

The school was built in 1936 and was intended to be a Junior High School. It was made to accommodate 1,855 students and presently has 3,685 students attending. There is not enough room for all the students to start classes at the same time, so the school is run on split session. The juniors and seniors come in at 7:45 a.m. and the freshmen and sophomores at 10:20 a.m. There are not enough classrooms for all subjects given, so they are using the stage, study hall, department offices, and dressing rooms to hold classes.

There is one chemistry lab which is used by chemistry and earth science classes and one biology lab. All of the classes are overcrowded, and in some cases there are 35 to 45 students in one room. This definitely creates problems. One is that everyone doesn't have a seat, so chairs are brought into class. Another is that the students do not get as much help as they should receive from the teachers.

The general feeling among everyone connected with the school is that a new school is needed, but is the space available? Our needs are focused in obtaining Miller Field. We are trying to get the government to sign the property over to the city, because the field is no longer used. The city says that maybe we will get only a small portion of this field. But what would that do? It possibly could give us a new school, but it would just be another small school. We need the entire field to accommodate every student. The effort is there on all sides; students, teachers, parents, etc. Now, it is up to the city officials to get some action. We need a new NEW DORP HIGH SCHOOL NOW!

LETTERS TO "SALT"

SEND TO:

"Salt Of The Earth Collective"
C/O Staten Is. Comm. Coll.
715 Ocean Terrace,
S. I., N.Y.

TAXES

(SALT OF THE EARTH COLLECTIVE)

Where Our Income Taxes Go — Using Base of \$10

—\$5.82 out of every ten is spent for military purposes.

—\$.82 out of every \$10 goes for aid to business — big business and former subsidiaries and other pork barrel projects.

—\$2.36 out of every \$10 is paid out in Social Security benefits, including Medicare.

—\$.77 of every \$10 is spent on Health Education, and Welfare Programs including Community Development and Housing, Education and manpower programs, Health and Medical Research — all kinds of programs to benefit the people and meet their needs.

—\$.23 out of every \$10 is paid out as Public Assistance or Welfare to the Blind, the Aged, dependent children, the mentally ill, the crippled and physically handicapped, and others unable to earn a living.

Now let us take a better look at who is profiting from our taxes. Most of our military budget consists of profit heavy

orders for big businesses' Lockhead, General Electric, United Aircraft, General Dynamics, Boeing, McDonnell Aircraft, and AT&T. These are several of the biggest firms receiving military orders and \$16 billion of the military budget is interest on government bonds issued for past and present wars — pure profit for the bankers who own most of these boards.

Compare that "welfare" that goes into corporate hands with the meager \$.23 per \$10 for welfare for the poor people who really need it.

Taken all in, the Federal budget has become a vast machine for transferring money, from those who work for a living to those who own the means of production.

It's about time we stopped grumbling and began to fight. Every year millions of workers go out on strike for relatively small gains. Certainly our strike in this is worth as much of a struggle to win such gains. You now work 3 out of every 8 hour for taxes. Start working for yourself.





The Health Workers Council grew out of a small "Indian uprising" at the Staten Island Public Health Service Hospital last summer and fall. Some 20 licensed practical nurses, from the only Indian training school in the country, made some amazing statements to the co-workers. They told them that in order to go to school, they had to become "Indentured Public Servants" to the Federal government. They were required to trade two years of service for every year of schooling. This set-up insured the Federal government a constant influx of LPN's who could be paid less than the going salary rates, because they "owed" the government work on the two-for-one basis. The 20 LPN's at the hospital were paid on a \$4,900 wage scale, while their non-indentured counterparts were working on a \$6,900 annual wage scale. The situation was rectified only when the nurses threatened embarrassing legal procedures against the hospital.

As a direct outgrowth of this struggle, hospital workers began putting out a publication called "The Voice of the Health Workers" for the hospital's employee population. The hospital administration took a dim view of the publication. This is not surprising, when you realize that for the first time, the horrendous and inhuman conditions in the hospital were being brought to light. The Administration, and the "Company Union" (AFGE), which supposedly "represents" the workers, were quite alarmed that the truth might be told. To try and squelch its circulation, guards and supervisors were required to bodily take them from employee distributors. As soon as this measure failed, the FBI was called in. Carriers were intimidated, with photos of themselves carrying the publication, and told they were subversive. Where hospital workers only felt

a suppressed suspicion that the administration worked against their welfare, they then were convinced. With this conviction, came the anger to fight.

The H.W.C. determined that they did not want to replace the existing union (American Federation of Government Employees) but only wanted the union to start actively representing the workers, instead licking the boots of the administration. Only after doing this could the union work on eradicating the subhuman conditions found in the hospital. From this point, the H.W.C. defined their interest within 7 demands. (I will deal with these demands individually later on.)

It's now time to deal with the special material conditions, which AFGE did nothing about, which along with the "Indian Affair" helped give birth to the H.W.C. In the very first issue of "The Voice of the Health Worker", the Housekeeping Department voiced its opinion that it along with other departments, was being treated unfairly. They said that a lot of "passing the buck" was going around; and as a result many unqualified people were getting jobs. They cited instances where people from other departments, with no experience, would get a job that more experienced people in Housekeeping were denied. The Housekeeping Dept. said in the "Voice", "We feel that the administration knows of this but they don't care about the workers, all they care about is their own pockets."

A chronic nursing shortage exists at the hospital. An article in the May 6th issue of the "Voice", revealed "the nurses are quitting at such an alarming rate, because of the working conditions that exist here, besides the low pay scale."

How does this nursing shortage affect the patients? Obviously, this situation jeopardizes the well being of the patients. In many cases, patients die because there are not enough nurses available. Why are such conditions permitted to exist? Don't the bosses care about this nursing shortage and other conditions? The answer is NO. The bosses are more concerned with their \$30,000 a year jobs, than with the conditions of the workers and patients. The bosses in essence are a hindrance on the backs of the workers. Both the bosses and their pawns the snoopers make life miserable for the workers. Workers are kept constantly under pressure obstructing them from truly taking care of the patients. Many times, workers have publicly been humiliated if they gave a thirsty patient a 2nd glass of milk, or if they spent too much time with a patient. If an aid would beat a patient

(one has quite a reputation for doing so), the snoopers would treat this like model behavior.

The working conditions themselves are atrocious. Many workers refer to this exploitation, as the "Plantation System." This form of servitude is just a little less subtle, than the overt exploitation practiced in the south. The bosses use a method called "Speed-Up" to get the most out of the workers. In essence, it means getting more labor out of the workers by making them work much harder. The workers labor the same number of hours but do more work. Proper patient care is totally sacrificed, because workers are not permitted to do their jobs properly. Here are just a few examples of how Speed-Up works:

SPEED-UP is doing work that isn't on a dietary workers job description, like taking down the garbage.

SPEED-UP is the anesthetists being forced to take "shortcuts".

SPEED-UP means promotions and bonuses for the supervisors and administrators. To the bosses, those 42 nursing workers that were lost in the last 2 months, are an average salary savings of 42 times \$6,000 or \$252,000 per year!! That's why the bosses can get \$30,000 per year!

SPEED-UP is one nursing assistant in the locked ward on psychiatry at night and during the day.

SPEED-UP is a patient aspiring to death on a certain floor, because the nursing assistants were so hideously rushed, that they couldn't take their time with his tube feeding; and didn't have time to sit him up after he ate.

The examples of speed-up can go on and on. Mentioned were just a few examples. In every case though, both workers and patients suffer. Workers suffer because they are overworked to the point of exhaustion, and for near poverty level wages. (Increasing inflation will make sure that they become poverty level wages). Patients clearly suffer because thanks to the bosses, the workers are overworked to the point where they are unable to give proper patient care.

What are the criteria for advancement in the hospital? Several recent examples, at the hospital, show where the real criteria came from. Having the correct experience (or skin color). One of the workers, with 8 years of electronics experience (and black skin) was told, "Sorry you have too much experience to be an electronics helper, and wouldn't be happy in our unchallenging (all white

(Continued on Page 29 Col. 1) "H.W.C."

SANTO DOMINGO

(Continued from Page 11)

Bosch was elected president. Bosch was elected as a result of a growing democratic movement. But the U.S. was preparing to end this growing democratic interlude, promptly. During 1962, the U.S. sent a 44-man Marine mission to train anti-guerrilla forces and American police organized "riot police" squads. Bosch, after his inauguration proposed moderate reforms and started to reduce dependence on the U.S. He also wanted land reform "which would prohibit operations of U.S. owned sugar companies. Washington saw the "red menace", and demanded Bosch persecute communists.

On September 25, 1963, President Bosch was overthrown and replaced by a reactionary army backed civilian government led by Donald Reid Cabral and Gen. Antonio Imbert Barreras. On April 24, 1965, a revolt was launched by followers of Bosch and others and ousted the Cobral-Barreras government.

U.S. advisers ordered, Gen. Elias Wes-sin, a graduate of the U.S. Army School in Panama, and a high participant in the 1963 reactionary coup, to bomb and strafe the capital to defeat the revolution. American planes then killed 1,500 civilians. Instead of capitulating, the revolutionists distributed arms among the people. With the support of the population everywhere the revolution neared final success.

On April 28, 1965, 405 U.S. Marines landed in the capital of the Dominican Republic. In two weeks, there were 22,800 service men ashore and 10,500 on nearby vessels. The U.S. troops occupied a major position of Santo Domingo, and driving a corridor through the city, isolated most of the revolutionary armed forces in a corner. Here, a majority of the members of the last elected Congress met and chose Col. Deno, Constitutionalist president, when Bosch chose not to return from exile.

On May 7, 1965 President Johnson's special envoy, John B. Martin, helped engineer the formation of a military-civilian junta under Gen. Antonio Imbert Barreras. The U.S. paid millions to the junta. The junta jailed and executed hundreds without trails.

On May 23, 1965, the U.S. got the Organization of American States to approve its intervention. The U.S. pushed for support of a international force. But only Brazil, under a military dictatorship established with U.S. help earlier, sent a significant number, 1,250.

On September 3, 1965, Hector Garcia-

Godoy became provisional President under sponsorship of the OAS. On June 1 1966, former President Balaguer defeated former President Bosch, 754,409 votes to 517,783. The election was held under an Inter-American Force of 11,200 men, including 9,400 U.S. troops which had occupied the Dominican Republic. On July 1, 1966, Balaguer was inaugurated. On September 20, 1966, the Inter-American Forces completed their departure.

Balaguer is still in power waging a campaign of repression. He has also let U.S. corporations spread throughout the Republic. The names of these corporations are familiar, Aluminum Co. of America, Dow Chemical, Pittsburgh Plate, American Can, Bank of America, etc.

In order to guarantee the stability of the imposed order, the U.S. government has sent the well-known Military Assistance Advisory Group into different branches of the Dominican Army, in order to train them for irregular warfare. Therefore, the withdrawal in 1965 is nothing more than a "cover-up" for the military occupation which is being prolonged under "advising". Special Forces, along with the Office for Community Development activists in the Agency for Inter-American Development (AID) are operating as intelligence groups within the Dominican Republic. It is now understandable how the number of CIA agents have multiplied after the struggle in 1965.

The repressive measures of Balaguer range from, systematical physical and mental torture of political prisoners, to the closing of opposition newspapers and radio stations.

The working class is being persecuted the most, because Balaguer fears them the most. Attacks on union locals, the firing and imprisonment of its leaders, the creation of parallel unions, mass layoffs; in addition to, the restrictive laws against union liberties, such as, the prohibition of strikes and the freezing of wages.

INTEGRATED STUDIES

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There seems to be an almost dogmatic unwillingness to subordinate the whim of the individual to the basic needs of the group, a core ingredient for any valid community. Also any mention of politics in many of the classes (even in some classes actually studying politics) brings grunts and groans from those attending. Historically to deny politics in such political times becomes both naive and suicidal.

Integrated studies must also concern

itself with answering the question of who it is talking to and who is it serving. I.S. is almost totally populated by what can be described as the "hippie-freak" segment, very liberal arts and social sciences, very middle class and very white. Until I.S. can reach out to those students in, for example, Engineering and Afro-American Studies, the whole validity of the existence of I.S. can be dutifully questioned.

We, at Salt of the Earth believe that with the conquering of those few but important aforementioned problems, I.S. can hopefully become a major force to those in search for a truly relevant educational experience.

WOMEN

(Continued from Page 3)

rapidly advanced and began to take over much of the women's labor. A material surplus began to be built up and the tribal collective community broke up into smaller and smaller units, until the clan was completely destroyed. Thus the "father family" became the basic unit of society and the matriarchy was destroyed. Women were dispersed into separate households, each tending to their own private domestic labor, rather than "social" productive labor. Men became the principal producers and wealth became concentrated into the hands of the men. As control of production came into men's hands women were driven from productive life back to the biological function of maternity. Men became the leaders when they controlled the productive forces.

Property, which was formerly communally owned and passed down from generation to generation for the use of all clan members, was now owned by the individual father and handed down to "his" son. Thus the institution of monogamous marriage was needed by wealthy men to provide legal heirs to inherit their property. Originally monogamous marriage was institute only for the rich, propertied classes. It was later extended to the general population. But with this occurrence men as well as women suffered, as noted by American Sociologists Reuter and Ranner. "When women ceased to be a producer, she became dependent. The entire support of wife and family was thrown upon the man. And marriage, perhaps for the first time in the world, became a serious economic burden. Laws and religion sprang to its support and propagated and enforced a new idea — that the support of women and children was a natural obligation and duty of the man."

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Thus humanity passed from matriarchal communities, with production controlled by the women and shared by the whole community equally, to the patriarchal society, with production controlled by the men and the products divided unequally. This transformation changed communal social production into private ownership of production and individual accumulation of the wealth of production. Thus women, through this transformation, were placed in a subservient position, because of their loss of control over the means of production.

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VIETNAM

(Continued from Page 2)

could be settled peacefully. Years passed, the repression of people grew and people were not going to wait. The people respected Ho Chi Minh and the D.R.V., but the murder had to be answered. Village by village, province by province, the people of the South decided to fight back. In essence, the people forced Ho Chi Minh to fight.

The villagers in a tiny village in Gia Binh province had one weapon, an old U.S. army carbine. The villagers carved wooden dummies to look like the carbine. They brought carbide for bicycle lamps and made carbide bowls out of bamboo tubes. One night they surrounded the military post at Phu My Hung. Exploding the bowls, (no more than fire crackers) waving the dummy rifles and firing a few shots from the real one, they announced on a megaphone that the garrison had better surrender or "be wiped out."

Terrified, Diem's troops filed out and surrendered. The village was armed.

That's how it started. In hundreds of villages, ignorant of what others were doing. We know it as the beginning of the "Vietnam War." One side set up and paid for by the U.S. government, and the other side made up of ordinary people.

In the second part of our series we will hear about the remainder of this war to date, including: Special war vs. people's war, the American war, Vietnamization, and American stake in Vietnam.

FASCISM

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Such procedures are typical of all the security legislation pending and also of the D.C. Crime Law and Organized Crime Control Act already passed. They represent a clear trend toward definition of more and more "exceptional" situations in which civil liberties could be suspended.

A third and fourth amendment would narrow and broaden, respectively, the list of persons who could be detained.

The third amendment contains the provision that Title II shall not be invoked on the basis of "race, color, or ancestry," (omitting "national origin.") For this the Japanese-American Citizens' League (JAACL) has been in the forefront of the anti-detention law battle.

The last amendment expands the kinds of subversives to whom the law can apply, by simply cancelling a restrictive clause. In the present law the kinds of evidence to be considered by the Attorney General and the Board of Detention Review are limited to training of the arrestee by the Communist party or another organization which intends to overthrow the government by force and violence and "substitute therefore a totalitarian dictatorship controlled by a foreign government." If the amendment passes, it will be enough to have received instruction from any organization intending the overthrow of the government by force and violence — i.e., all domestic revolutionary movements as well as the supposed agents of foreign communists. This is the most ominous and far-reaching change in the law. It means that instead of abolishing concentration camps, HISC wants to open up legal channels to put everyone in them who opposes the government, whenever that might become necessary.

Of course it is true that such a measure could be activated whether there is a law permitting it or not. Hysteria used to be the ingredient needed for the government to enact any measure it wanted. But today, the existence of a law, passed and almost forgotten long before it is put into practice, makes it possible to dispose of dissidents without hysteria. Everything operates through legal channels, the aggrieved can lodge appeals and business can continue as usual.

Two bills that would soon create a Title IV are H.R. 959 and H.R. 14864. H.R. 959 is expected to come to a vote very soon.

As rewritten by HISC, H.R. 959 has three sections, each of them providing high penalties for explicitly political acts committed (in the case of the first two sections) "whenever any element of the Armed Forces of the United States shall be engaged in armed conflict abroad" or, in the case of the third section, anytime at all.

FORBIDDEN ACTS

What are the precise acts the law would punish? The first section, "Assistance to hostile forces," gives up to five years and \$10,000 fine to anyone who willfully "(1) gives or delivers, or attempts to give or deliver, any money, property, or thing, or (2) solicits, collects, receives, or gives to another, any money, property, or thing for delivery, or (3) solicits, collects, receives, or gives to another, any money or thing of value for the purchase or acquisition of any property, supplies, or thing, intended for delivery, to and for the use or benefit of any foreign power, organization, or group engaged in armed conflict with the Armed Forces of the United States, or to and for the use or benefit of any resident, national, member, or agent thereof."

It takes little imagination to see how widely this could be applied, even to the Red Cross or persons with relatives in "hostile" countries. The Treasury Department states in its comment on the bill that all this ground is covered by the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917 anyway, except for the provision that solicitation of aid (which is hard to prove but equally hard to disprove) be outlawed as well as delivery of aid. The Treasury Department questions such an extension of present law on free speech grounds and concludes "we see no need for the proposed legislation."

The second section, "Obstructing military personnel or transportation," punishes with up to five years and \$10,000 anyone who "willfully by force, violence, or unlawful means, obstructs, impedes, or interferes with, or attempts by any such means to obstruct, impede or interfere with — (1) the free movement on foot, or otherwise, of any member of the armed forces of the United States while on duty, or (2) the loading, provisioning, manning, operation, movement or passage of any facility of transportation being used, or intended to be used, in whole or in part, for the transportation of personnel supplies or material of such armed forces." There

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FASCISM

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is a provision exempting labor disputes, but the application could still be very broad, especially in use against GI organizers, although that was not its original intent.

The new third section would punish with up to two years and/or \$500-\$3000 anyone who breaks into a military recruiting facility, or having entered, refuses to leave immediately after being ordered to by any employee. This is not a law against destruction of any property but against merely entering ("unlawfully and maliciously") or refusing to leave.

MOTIVE FOR REDUNDANCY

Why is HISC pushing apparently redundant laws? The fact is the laws are drafted so that their present application would seem to be narrow and covered by other laws, but their language is vague enough to encompass many acts and persons not foreseen today. In every case they are written so as to include as many acts and persons as possible, rather than taking care to protect the innocent.

Broad though the Obstruction of Armed Forces Act may be in its application to the antiwar movement, it is far narrower in general application and in destruction of constitutional safeguards than H.R. 14864, the Defense Facilities and Industrial Security Act. It has already passed the House and is now pending in the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill carried in the House last January 274-65.

STOP DISSENT ON THE JOB

The purpose of the bill, according to its drafters, is "to authorize the federal government to institute measures for the protection of defense production and of classified information released to industry against acts of subversion." The real purposes of the bill would appear to be (1) to stifle dissent by making political conformity a prerequisite for employment, and (2) to weaken the labor movement, both by firing without regard to contracts and by controlling political action of organizations defense employees belong to.

The implications of the bill are too broad to cover completely. Here, for instance, is one effect the bill would have on the labor movement: A memorandum from the Washington office of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union says, "While wrapped in the flag and purportedly aimed only at preventing espionage and sabotage, H.R. 14864 is, in fact, a major piece of union-busting legislation." It would "establish an employee screening program for such highly unionized industries as steel, coal, copper, oil, railroads, maritime, textile, warehouse, auto, etc., as well as for colleges and universities handling defense research." Not only could individuals in all those industries be fired, but the unions would be restricted as well. As the ILWU puts it, "We believe also that H.R. 14864 is designed to interfere in labor-management relationships, to promote capricious harassment of unions and workers and can serve as a covert strikebreaking weapon."

UE STRONGLY CRITICAL

The United Electrical Workers' union editorialized against the bill in its paper, US News, Feb. 23: "This bill would not only endanger the right to strike, but it would authorize the ouster from thousands of plants of workers simply because a government bureaucrat decided that their political views and associations were offensive to him."

One provision of the bill would apparently also call for the establishment of a blacklist. It authorizes the President to develop a program "in consultation with the representatives of industry, labor organizations, agencies of state governments, trade associations, professional security associations and other technically qualified persons" for those facilities which are important to the national defense facilities. Standards, training programs and "appropriate intelligence information" would be disseminated to the companies and in some cases the unions, with enforcement apparently left up to the companies.

Such a situation, where unions are asked to cooperate to blacklist their own members in the alleged interest of security, would be the acid test of the unions' class position. Those that gave in to the measure would lose credibility as agents for the defense of workers and would have their membership ranks decimated besides. Just this happened in the 1950s, according to the ILWU paper, The Dispatcher. When the government, under authority of the 1950 Port Security Act, tried to extend screening activities from seamen to longshore workers, the ILWU resolved by unanimous convention decision that if any member were screened from commercial work, no member would touch it. Union leader Harry Bridges wrote in 1951: "The whole

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THE LEAGUE

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serious leg injury, but was forced back to work. Blood poisoning set in but the company doctor didn't recognize it. The woman died.

The contradiction between those who work and those who own the means of production can hardly be more clear. With 260 deaths due to civil disorders since 1965, the politicians and businessmen cry out for law and order. With 255 deaths every week from industrial accidents, these same politicians and businessmen are strangely silent. With 24 million work-hours lost due to strikes in 1966, Big Business screamed for anti-strike legislation. In the same year, 255 million work-hours were lost due to accidents. Again the corporate owners have nothing to say.

Outright accidents are a part of it. As a worker grows older, his or her working conditions grow more strenuous. For every one worker who dies of an industrial accident, some fifty die from heart attacks on the job.

The struggle to control conditions is intense. The financial interests of the companies are always opposed to the welfare of the workers. Those workers who miraculously escape physical damage suffer nervous tensions, mental illness up to psychosis, extreme fatigue from speed-up, and anxiety over job security. The character of factory work, its strenuous nature, the un-ending repetition, the immense boredom, the noise, the nagging foreman, all lead to total alienation of the worker from his environment. Alcoholism and drug addiction are often the escape routes used to flee from the living hell of industrial production.

Black workers find themselves located in the worst dangerous, yet most productive and important jobs for our nations economy. Faced with the worst devastating conditions and constant on the job struggle, they are developing into the most highly class-conscious and militant section of the working class.

The League of Revolutionary Black Workers plans to lead and guide these militant black workers. They emphasize to their rank and file that in order to control the process of production, they must control the instruments of production themselves. It is the transformation of this struggle into a movement to seize control of these instruments, which will lead to an organized, consciously led struggle of all people to own and control all the instruments of power, which are now in the hands of a few.

"THE LEAGUE"

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FASCISM

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purpose of the Coast Guard security program is to establish company unions, controlled by employers and government agencies, whereby established conditions are broken down, and the provisions of union contracts completely ignored." The ILWU fought the law both through militant action and through legal channels and eventually won. But those unions which gave in to it and collaborated — such as the National Maritime Union and the Marine Cooks and Stewards — were seriously weakened as thousands of militant seamen were screened out of the industry.

If the law for screening seamen is revived (it makes up the last section of H.R. 14864) the ILWU has said it will fight it again. How many of the unions involved in defense and related industries will fight the rest of the law is questionable. It could become one of the most important issues in rank-and-file struggles against class-collaborationist union leadership.

"WRONG KIND OF PEOPLE"

Predictably, the two representatives of the Electronic Industries Association (an employer organization uniting 300 companies) who testified before HISC on the desirability of detention camps also favored passage of H.R. 14864. One of them said: "The biggest threat to the orderly conduct of business in defense facilities, of course, is people — the wrong kind of people. It is highly important in our judgment that known security risks be taken out of circulation so they cannot gain access to defense facilities in times of grave national emergency when industry will need all the help it can get." The importance of this principle for the "orderly conduct" of the business of making profits is obvious, especially at a time when worker militancy is beginning to grow. Such a tool would have been very useful to General Electric, the country's second largest defense contractor, in combatting the strike against it last spring. This kind of law would be a great boom to the owners because it would provide an excuse to fire just about any militant worker.

Of course the bill does not state anywhere that it is intended to help employers to get rid of union militants. Neither does the Organized Crime Control Act state anywhere that its principal application will be to political criminals rather than the Cosa Nostra. But that is how it is being used. It is precisely the broadness and vagueness of these laws, making them applicable to whomever the government wants to get rid of, that is so dangerous. For instance, defined by the Industrial Security bill, an act of subversion could include most peaceful dissent, and affiliation with a subversive organization could mean just giving money to another organization in the same umbrella group. Any kind of evidence, including personality traits, is admissible.

These provisions are bound to involve breaches of due process, but the person being investigated is expressly forbidden to turn to the courts until all administrative recourse has been exhausted. With the excuse that this is not a criminal proceeding, Congress here proposes to give the executive absolute power, without any checks or balances, to interpret a very loose and vague law as it sees fit.

The courts traditionally have never made decisions in the interests of progressive people. The businessmen and politicians know that they cannot be as obvious as the Nazis were in the early 1930's. What the American people should realize is that although repression won't be as open as in Germany, the same decisions that were made openly before, will now be made behind closed doors.

The bosses know that their system of exploitation is in decay. These acts of legal repression are just one way that the bosses perpetuate their existence.

**NORTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICA
RESEARCH ON LATIN AMERICA, THE MILITARY,
THE ROCKEFELLER EMPIRE, ETC.
WRITE TO: NACLA P.O. BOX 57
CATHEDRAL STATION
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10025**

THE LEAGUE

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Bad as conditions are in organized labor, millions of black workers still have not been organized into labor unions. These workers are located in the smaller shops and plants where the conditions and wages, as compared with organized labor, are worse. These workers are found in small shops and foundries, hospitals, restaurants, municipal and government occupations, department stores, day labor agencies, agricultural labor, and clerical positions.

Historically, union bureaucrats have always avoided organizing this pool of 70 million workers, because of the "status quo" agreement with the corporate owners. Unorganized labor has been as restive as industrial workers as indicated by the Memphis and Atlanta garbage strikes and the New York and Charlotte, N.C. hospital organizing drives. These workers definitely represent a potent force for action to which the League will be directed to in the attempt to create a new and militant organization of laborers.

This new organization will be an independent union for the unorganized under the leadership of the League. This union will be the "Independent American Workers Union and shall be legally chartered and will organize workers regardless of race, creed, or color. Part of the program of such a union would include demands such as:

1. A minimum wage based on the median wage scale of 1969 of \$6600 annually.
2. Improved working conditions.
3. Establishment of minimal government safety standards.
4. Total job security, recognition of job seniority and permanent unemployment and unemployment compensation.
5. Elimination of all racial discrimination in job placement, promotions, etc.
6. Thirty five hour week and paid lunch hours.
7. Retirement with full pay after 30 years.

With this program, the League plans to make more ties with the community, where League activity was lacking.

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THE LEAGUE

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Once this base it built in the Detroit area, the same program and organizing will be used to organize the unorganized of the other areas of the country until, all black workers are organized.

For the League of Revolutionary Black Workers, the struggle is going to be a long one and a patient one. The League must provide constitutions, guidelines, programmatic demands, collect dues, and correlate specific campaigns for each plant group. They must organize membership drives, establish well organized meetings and issue membership cards for different levels of membership. One of the goals of the League is to capture unions, whenever possible by getting student and community support.

Black workers must be prepared ahead of time to the nature and purpose of specific strikes. These strikes must be well organized, encompassing strike funds, strike kitchens, legal aid, and health insurance under the Labor Strike and Defense Fund.

Plant publications must be prepared well, addressing themselves to the specific problems of labor and political and social problems of the community. All activities that go down in the plant, must be known to people throughout the community. These publications must go out to the workers every week, and this operation is a very serious one. It takes eight, ten, or twelve weeks, for instance, of consistently producing publications and newsletters, and having them passed out in the factory, before the workers can really understand that the people who are behind the publication are really serious about it.

Yes, the League is not in this struggle for fun, as for many progressive radical organizations, the movement is a fad. The League doesn't isolate itself from other issues and is willing to seek out principled alliances with other organizations over specific issues.

Persons interested in supporting the work of the League of Revolutionary Black Workers may send contributions, to the organization at 9049 Oakland, Detroit, Michigan.

VIETNAM:

LOVE IT OR

LEAVE IT!

STRUGGLE

(Continued from Page 4)

run the power looms and other machines in the factories. Here they, too, became like slaves. Although many worked at home making cloth and other things, the factories made it impossible for home-made goods to compete on the market. Many women were forced to compete for low-paying (25c a day) jobs in unsafe factories.

The first all-women strike of factory workers took place in 1828 in a Dover, New Hampshire, cotton mill. Earlier that year in Patterson, New Jersey, many young girls had taken part in a strike begun by "children" who protested the compulsory 12-hour day. The next day the carpenters, and masons of the plant walked off their jobs in sympathy and for the first time in United States labor history the militia was called out by bosses. In 1834 the women of Dover walked out again and because the bosses made them take an oath against a union as a condition of settlement, it is clear that they had made progress toward forming one.

The right to form a trade union became a major demand of the operatives who struck the textile mills of Lowell, Mass., against a 25% wage cut in 1834. The walk out occurred when a woman who had been fired left the line and one of the leaders made a flaming speech on the rights of women. Over a thousand women marched out of the mills singing:

Oh isn't it a pity that such a pretty girl as I
Should be sent to the factory to pine away and die?
Oh, I cannot be a slave,
For I'm so proud of liberty.

The strike was broken, but this became the center for organizing. A base was laid that helped the women successfully resist a speed-up later that year, when the Factory Girls' Association was formed by 2,500 workers at the Lowell plant, even though the group was smashed along with the strike.

In Lynn, Mass., the women shoeworkers formed a loose union in 1833 that successfully fought a wage cut. During the next two years other organizations followed in New York and Philadelphia. In 1836 the all-male National Trade Union held its third convention and advocated organizing women into their own unions.

The group that had been formed at Lowell was later rebuilt. The Lowell Female Labor Reform Association was formed as an auxiliary of the New England Workingmen's Association. Under

Sarah Bagley, who later led the group, these Labor Reform Associations began to appear in other towns. The 10-hour day was one of the issues many of them fought for. When, because of worker's struggle, the Massachusetts legislature was forced to investigate the demand for shorter hours. The politicians on the committee said that, "as the greater part of the petitioners are females, it will be necessary for them to make the defense, or we shall be under the necessity of laying it aside."

In 1846, the year after the campaign in the Mass. courts failed, three of Sarah Bagley's female associates joined five men on the board of directors of the New England Labor Reform League. (This is a better proportion than currently in the leadership of most labor unions today. In fact 85% of all women who work as of now are not even in unions.) Class consciousness began to develop — often due to the leadership of women — as anti-female attitudes among male workers decreased.

The militant struggle for a shorter day continued during the 1840's. The few laws that were passed, were usually ignored by bosses, as they are today. In Allegheny, Pennsylvania, 2,000 textile workers walked off the job, after 10 hours of work to enforce the state law, which supposedly had gone into effect that day, July 4, 1848. The next day they were locked out of the factory. The bosses soon found close to 100 scabs who agreed to work the 12 hours, so the mills were reopened. The women who had been locked out quickly began an effective campaign. A newspaper from that time reported:

A dense mass of men, women, and children were collected around the front gate of the factory . . . with the avowed intention of taking summary vengeance on the delinquents who had gone to work, so soon as they should get out for dinner. Tired of waiting . . . demonstrations toward breaking open the gate were at last made. An ax was procured and a woman seizing hold of it began hewing away with true Amazonian vehemence and vigor . . . As if by common consent, a rush was made to storm the factory. A platoon of women were in front, followed by a storming party of men. The girls in front acted for a time as pioneers and commenced tearing away the boards from the fence so as to make a breach, through which their storming column could enter.

Two months later all but one of the Allegheny factories employed workers for 10 hours a day, but a partial wage reduction was suffered.

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STRUGGLE

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During this time of organization by white women workers, Black men and women were fighting against their own slavery. Many slaves were inspired to flee to the North by rumors of an "underground railroad." The only woman in American history ever to lead and successfully complete a full-scale military maneuver was Harriet Tubman, the Black woman who in one victorious battle led 800 slaves out of bondage. Called "Moses", by the Afro-Americans she led through the Underground Railroad and General Tubman by her friend and staunch supporter, John Brown, she was a true representative of Black woman power. She received a taste of continuing racist treatment of her nation when she was forced to ride in a baggage car, as she went North in 1865, and when she was denied a veteran's pension for over thirty years after the war she had helped to win.

Many wealthy white women spoke out against slavery, too, and even though they were criticized for being "unnatural" women (at that time women weren't supposed to speak out in public), they continued to demonstrate the similarity between the misery of the slaves and the suffering of women wage slaves who labored in filthy factories for less than half the wages of men.

The struggle that was being waged by women continued through the '50's and '60's, constantly gaining (winning the shorter work day) and at the same time losing some ground (getting a wage decrease). A women's group from Troy, N.Y., called the Collar Laundry Union, was successful in getting wages raised from \$2. to \$8. a week by 1866. Kate Mullaney, president of the union, was appointed assistant secretary of the National Labor Union. But the union was smashed by the bosses, three years later, partly because of the death of the president of the Troy Iron Moulders, who was a strong, dependable leader.

The women again showed leadership, this time in Fall River, Mass., when in 1873 they voted on whether or not to accept a 10% wage reduction. The men in the Weaver's Union had voted to accept the reduction, but the women held their own meeting, excluding the men, and voted to reject it and strike. The men followed the women who had taken the lead to strike and after three months of struggle against the factory owners, victory was theirs.

Even though women had for nearly fifty years been in the forefront of the labor battles, the national unions were often reluctant to admit women during

these years. In 1873, only cigar makers' and the printers' unions, out of 32 national trade unions, had women members. The reason given by the unions for this was that women would take over men's jobs and reduce their pay. It didn't occur to them that if the bosses were free to exploit and underpay one group of workers, they could exploit all workers.

The idea of "equal pay for equal work" is not a new slogan. It was brought up as a demand, a point for organizing, at this time by the women who were then organizing themselves. The first national organization of working women was formed in 1869 by the shoe worker of Lynn, Mass., who three years later beat a wage cut and adopted the resolution: "We, the free women of Lynn, will submit to no rules or set of rules that tend to degrade and enslave us."

The first full time woman organizer was appointed in 1886, because of the hard push of the few female delegates who pushed to create this post. This national organization, the Knights of Labor, was the first to encourage the admission of women. The woman chosen for this post, Leonora M. Barry, a stocking machine operator, found during her travels that working women were difficult to organize. Despite this, through her efforts, between 11,000 and 12,000 women had joined the Knights by 1888. She felt that the reason it was hard to organize the women was "the habit of submission and acceptance without question of any terms offered them, with the pessimistic view of life in which they see no ray of hope." Many women were "deterred from joining labor organizations by foolish pride, prudish modesty and religious scruples; and a prevailing cause, which applies to all who are in the flush of womanhood, is the hope and expectancy that in the near future marriage will lift them out of the industrial life to the quiet and comfort of a home, foolishly imagining that with marriage their connection with and interest in labor matters end; often finding that their struggle has only begun when they have to go back to the shop for two instead of one. All this is the results of effects of the environments and conditions surrounding women in the past and present, and can be removed only by constant agitation and education."

Many women responded to this need for education and agitation and it was continued through the turn of the century, but one figure stands out — Mary "Mother" Jones, who was involved in the A.F. of L. in its early stages. She worked mostly with coal miners, helping them to plan and win strikes. One day she told the striking men to stay home and led an army of women armed with mops,

brooms, and rocks to chase away the scabs from the mine.

After 10 years, and an involvement in over 1200 strikes, an important step was taken toward the organization of working women. In 1909, with dressmakers from two New York shops on strike, a mass meeting was called. Women from garment shops all over the city came to this meeting, that was beginning to become a platform for speechmakers, until a young militant woman got up and convinced the women they had a decision to make — whether or not to strike. The next day brought out over 20 thousand women to their first real general strike. Thousands of women joined the garment workers' union during the strike. Many arrests were made during the winter months that the women were on strike.

It was during this time that thousands of women from all parts of the country began to mobilize strikes. The slogan: "Bread and Roses" was raised, a poem that brought inspiration and reason to the strikers:

As we come marching, marching, we
bring the greater days;
The raising of the women means the
raising of us all.
No more the drudge and idler, ten
that toil where one reposes,
But a sharing of life' glories, bread
and roses, bread and roses.

A labor organizer, who saw that it was necessary to change the economic structure was Ella Reeve Bloor, a native of Staten Island. She campaigned for the suffragettes in 1912, but stressed the point that the importance of women having the vote was so that they could get better pay and working conditions for the entire working class.

The 30's brought the strike against General Motors, where the wives of the workers, by getting food to the 1300 strikers inside the plant and organizing the Women's Emergency Brigade, played an important role in the struggle.

In New Mexico, from 1950 to 1952, the wives of striking miners took over the picketing when the company got the courts to issue an injunction against the strike activity of the men. Women and children were gassed and arrested, but would not give up, and as a result the miners won.

As recently as last year, women in the tradition of their forebearers, shut down three mines in West Virginia to protest the firing of union officials. In California Brown women have always been active in trying to organize the farm workers and have led the nation in boycotting California grapes.

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"STRUGGLE"

STRUGGLE

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Have women really come a long way since that day in 1824? Of Americans, 71 million women over 16, nearly 30 million are in the labor force, making up to 42.2% of all workers, 75% of them are in the most monotonous, menial, clerical, factory, service, and sales jobs with the least fringe benefits, like health and life insurance, and the least union protection. The statistics are endless, but certain conclusions can be drawn from them.

1. Since 11% of all occupations are limited to women, 10% are open to both sexes, and 79% are usually performed by men, there is discrimination against women in the jobs open to them.

2. Since women's median wages and salaries have fallen behind men from \$1,705 less than men's 10 years ago to \$2,875 less today, the exploitation of women workers is increasing.

3. Since Black women earn less than \$3,000, the lowest of all workers, and white women earn \$4,000, while Black men earn \$4,500 and white men \$7,164, the amount of money a worker makes, or the type of job a worker holds, is not only determined by race, but by sex.

Although nearly half the workers in the U.S. are women, each one of them works under conditions of job discrimination and increasing exploitation.

Working class women will have the most to gain from the continuing struggle being waged by women. With the increasing layoffs, rising prices, and welfare cut-backs, the need to organize working women is as great today as ever before.

1. Century of Struggle

Eleanor Flexner
Harvard University Press.

2. Bread of Roses

Kathy McAfee and Myrna Wood
available through Leviathan (a newspaper)

3. Salt of the Earth (a film)

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Staten Island Community College

RACISM

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as a mere set of attitudes. But, rather than being the mere product of individual attitudes, it was an institution sanctioned in this nation from its inception. It is on the basis of this institution that prejudice has rested and grown.

As competitors with white labor, black workers were forced into the lowest paying jobs and tied to the poverty of southern agriculture in the years from the end of the Civil War to the outbreak of World War I.

During and after World War I, with the growth of migration from the rural south, black workers began to enter industry, but only in the lowest jobs. Many companies refused to hire blacks. While others like Ford, made it a company policy to fill their unskilled jobs with blacks. This pattern of filling service jobs and unskilled jobs with black workers (usually in times of labor shortages) from the south was repeated during WWII, establishing the black labor force at the bottom of northern industry. When labor shortages become surpluses, blacks are dumped en masse.

The 2 to 1 ratio of black to white unemployment has remained intact since the end of World War I. The decline of southern agriculture following WW II precipitated the last migration to northern industrial centers on a large scale. The fact that there was no labor shortage during the 1950's, rather growing unemployment, meant the establishment of a permanent reserve army of black labor in the slums of industrial cities.⁽²⁾

By the 1960's, 70% of all employed black people were in unskilled and semi-skilled blue collar and service jobs.⁽³⁾ In 1965, 67% of black men were operatives, laborers or service workers; and 72% of black women were operatives or service workers, with another 13% in clerical jobs.⁽⁴⁾ All of these jobs are among the lowest on the pay scale with the result that black workers generally earn only slightly more than half as much as white workers. The general 2 to 1 ratio of black to white unemployment (much higher for youth), the concentration of black women on welfare in urban areas, and the decaying slums in which many black workers are forced to live deprived from the position of blacks at the bottom of the working class, and from the fact that in general, it shows there is no possibility of escape from this position.

For blacks this has meant that regardless of how prosperous the period, they could expect very little advance in living standards. On the other hand, when prosperity fades or collapses, black workers feel the impact with at least twice the force felt by whites.

The white worker earns roughly twice as much as his black counterpart and experiences half the incidence of unemployment. To a certain extent, the white worker's relatively better position is based on the special oppression of blacks. Big Business, given a certain amount of capital available for wages, can and does grant a relatively larger scale to whites at the expense of blacks. This fact provides Big Business with a unique strategic tool. For even while allowing a relatively larger portion of wages to white worker, he can keep the total wage bill down by dividing the struggle of the working class as a whole. By fostering animosity and fear, the industrialist causes workers to regard each other as competitors for employment and enemies, rather than focus their attention on the bosses who economically control their lives.

This strategy is as old as American Big Business. In a more sophisticated way, this old strategy is used today by the politicians and the state. The notion spread by liberals defending their programs and conservatives attacking them; that welfare programs are responsible for growing taxes, i.e., for the attack on working class standards, is nothing but a new way of pushing the ideas that white living standards depend on black poverty.

The institutionalized differential between black and white workers is the material source and sustenance of racism. The elimination of racism in the working class, therefore, is not simply a matter of destroying attitudes through moral persuasion. It must involve the destruction of their institutional basis. The institutional basis for racism is the attempt by the industrialists to lower the total wage bill of the working class, in the firm and in the economy as a whole. Therefore, it is not the white workers who gain from the oppression of blacks, but white Big Businessmen. The oppression is racist, it is institutional, but it is structured so that those who derive the benefit from it, are those who control the means of production and surplus value.

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RACISM

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The origins and the fundamental sustaining institutions of racism relevant to the present lie in profit motivated production is not the end of the problem. The racist institutions created in the structure of production have precipitated the formation of comparable institutions in other areas of social life. Thus racism and racist institutions reach into every aspect of American society. Furthermore, many racist institutions no longer bear any necessary relationship to their original purpose of function. Legislative segregation in the south, for example, is no longer needed to sustain racism as the north demonstrates. In fact, the more sophisticated sections of southern business joined with the black middle class in the early 1900's to fight segregation, but not racism, in cities such as Atlanta. Many more racist institutions, however, continue to function at full force and to affect all sections of society, including the working class. The craft unions, which continue to exclude blacks, for example, do maintain a privileged position within the working class by artificially restricting the number of skilled workers. Even with the industrial unions, seniority tends to act as a way of granting promotional privileges to white (and older) workers. Obviously, the racist foundations of these institutions must be exposed and destroyed.

This article has been concerned with the development of blacks as the lowest strata of the working class and the utilization of racism as a weapon for shattering the unity of the working class. In a following article the possible alternatives for counteracting racism and achieving class unity among workers will be discussed.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

1. Irving Howe and B.J. Widick, *The UAW and Walter Reuther* (N.Y. Random House, 1949) pp. 10-11
2. Sidney M. Peck, "The Economic Situation of Negro Labor," in Jacobson, *The Negro Worker*, pp. 212-213
3. Peck, *ibid.*, p. 213
4. *Statistical Abstract*, 1967, p. 230

U.S. RESUMES BOMBING

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people, just make these people hate America more. There is hardly a village in Vietnam that hasn't had some member killed by the Americans. The hatred towards America in all of Indo China is so thick it can be cut by a knife. The only pro Americans are the reactionary leaders, like Thieu and Ky, who are becoming richer as a result of the war. The masses of people in Indo China know that the U.S. and its stooges, in time will be justly punished for their crimes against the people. The puppet regime in South Vietnam would collapse in one day if all American troops left. Even if the Americans stay, defeat is inevitable. The people are rising up and are realizing who their real friends and enemies are. The people in Vietnam are coming together under the banner "Defeat American Imperialism and all their lackeys." This they will certainly do because there is no

force on earth that can stop a unified people.

To add to the fiasco in Vietnam Secretary of Defense Laird, disclosed on Tuesday, November 24, that a small task force of Army and Air Force men landed about 23 miles west of Hanoi over the weekend in an unsuccessful attempt to free American prisoners thought to be held at a camp there. The raid, Secretary Laird said, "was staged at about 2 a.m. Saturday, Hanoi time, an hour or so before about 250 fighter bombers attacked air-defense and supply targets in the southern panhandle region of North Vietnam." Mr. Laird said the two missions were unconnected. If Mr. Laird says the two missions were unconnected, then I have every reason to believe that he was lying and the missions were interrelated. President Nixon was "heart-sick" over this failure. He isn't even mildly upset that men, women, and children lost their lives in the bombing raids. Is heartsickness terminal?

TRACKING

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dents had judgement placed on them by persons not of the same socio-economic level as them. Therefore, the grading has been unjust. Even when many of these students make it into a vocational job, they are still faced with many severe problems, the problem of literacy. Yes, these students have been educated just fine technologically but what about reading and writing? To dramatize what is meant there is an incident from *Crisis In Black and White* that tells of a vocational school that graduated a good auto mechanic and placed him in a repair shop. The student returned several weeks later asking the principal to find him another job. What happened? The problem lies in the fact that this lad could not read well enough to read his job assignment each morning.

Vocational schools educate men and women for the jobs of today. But when they graduate tomorrow they are left standing in the rain. Right now in 1970 knowledge is the source of production. Vocational education is necessary, but all persons are not geared academically. But what the Board of Education has done is decide who goes to academic or vocational schools.

To lessen the percentage of poorer students in vocational schools is vital to the existing life in the community. In order to do this the tracking system should be eliminated.

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MARINES

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ings are contradictory to established military and American policy? None! What person, be he political or non-political, who disagrees with American thought or even if he agrees, has the freedom to engage in lectures or talks inside military reservations? None? No institution in America is more fearful of free speech and the rights of human beings to communicate freely than the military. I believe it is not ignorance that justifies their paranoia, but fear of knowing that they would possibly no longer be able to play their war games (real and unreal) anymore if people within their grasp were exposed to the implication of their being tools of Imperialistic America.

To conclude, I must say that I hope students will begin to take a more forceful and demanding position in their schools. They must also start to recognize and analyze what is happening inside and outside of the universities in America. It is time (long overdue) that they be in on and part of the decision making process in their schools. No longer can students be passive and apathetic, they must be involved and committed to making this sick and absurd world sane. No longer can students be people who look through course catalogs and pick subjects they can dig and take courses that are decided as necessary for them. They must make the catalogs and decide for themselves what they feel is necessary for them to take. They must also decide for themselves who will come to visit them to sell them a line, and they had better make sure that whoever it is that wants to sell his goods knocks on the students' doors for entrance.

H.W.C.

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and higher paid) department. Another black worker with advanced electrical training (college level) tried to get a similar post. He was turned down and wrote the "Equal" Opportunities Office in Washington. This miscarriage of justice touched our 'never-lost-a-case' Equal Opportunities officer. His response was, "Who wrote this complaint letter for you?" A worker should always know the **Right People**. After a new job was created, a long time worker applied for it. He was passed over for not having enough experience (lie). A search was made outside the hospital. Sure enough a person with the proper qualifications

was found. Coincidentally he was in the family of a personnel officer's secretary.

The hospital also has its friendly, and non-partial Equal Opportunity officer. The March 23 issue of the "Voice" said this about him, "If you go to him with a complaint, in most cases, he will tell you, 'you have no case', and does nothing to help you. He is always ready to boast that no one has ever won a case against this hospital. We would like to remind you that he does not say discrimination does not exist here, but only that they have always been able to outfox the employees.

Not only are third world workers oppressed and exploited. It's just that Blacks and Puerto Ricans are doubly exploited. They are first of all exploited as members of oppressed nationalities. As workers, their main purpose is to serve as a cheap labor supply, thru which a fantastic amount of profit is eventually made. The white workers, on the other hand, are only exploited as workers. Therefore, they find themselves in a "privileged position". Nevertheless, all workers at the hospital are exploited, whether they are white, black, brown, yellow, or red.

Even if the bosses don't feel morally obliged to treat the workers as people, are not there Federal laws to protect the rights of Federal workers? An article in the Oct. 23 issue of the Voice, answered this, "The Federal Government has made the laws controlling its employees so it can treat us like slaves. We are given the lowest wages, the worst working conditions, and stripped of all real means of fighting back under the law." Government workers are not covered under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (along with American Indians). Federal workers do not have the right to strike, or to talk about striking, or even to express their grievances in public. The President controls Federal workers under executive orders, as he sees fit. We all know how Nixon ballyhoos about keeping spending down at home (so the inflationary effect of spending large amounts for destruction aboard can be kept down). We also know that this means trampling on those weakest to fight back—Federal workers, those living at and below the poverty level.

This condition is bleak enough, even if the workers at the United States Public Health Hospital had a strong union with which to bargain thru. Such is not the case. The official union is the American Federation of Government Employ-

ees, which has done little to help the employees. This is not surprising when you realize that this union is non-struggle oriented. Its actions show that it is more or less a "company union". Its leaders and the bosses are very chummy. After AFGE "fought" for a new contract, which did not alter the miserable conditions under which hospital workers must labor, members of the administration were seen slapping each others backs, just as if they had won (had they?). The AFGE nevertheless collects over \$11,000 a year in dues from the employees. Try explaining to an employee that the union is really in his interest, when after 20 years of dedicated service he still earns less than \$6,500 a year, with no chance for advancement.

These are just a few of the ills that exist in the hospital. "The Voice" published 33 grievances altogether. All were ignored by the so-called "Legal" workers organization.

At the heart of the H.W.C., are the seven unity demands. All the struggles that the H.W.C. have instituted, are aimed at winning these demands, which are in the interest of the workers. The demands are:

1. Job Security-Worker Panel

The workers justly feel that they need a concrete way to protect themselves from the arbitrary actions of management. Without legal machinery to protect every worker, dissent of any kind will be crushed and all other victories will be wasted.

Three of the demands are purely economic. Dept. of Labor Statistics reveal that transportation to and from work, meals at work, and health care cost health workers 22% of their salaries. The remaining salary (if any is left) is used to buy food 25%; housing 31%; clothing 12%; recreation and personal care 9%. The H.W.C. does not want just a pay increase, because they realize that increasing inflation will wipe it out. They feel that if these demands are won, the workers would come out with a 30% wage income equivalent.

2. Free Meal/Shift

"All hospital workers shall receive one free meal per shift without charge." The health workers are tired of the present choice, greasy, expensive machine food, a cold sack lunch or going without food. "City Hospital workers pay 20c for

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H.W.C.

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breakfast, 30c for supper and have higher wages than we do!"

The hospital could accomplish this very easy. They get surplus foods, and they already have a whole dietary staff and equipment. They might just have to hire a few more people, which would create more jobs.

3. Comprehensive Health Care In Our Hospital

New York City hospital workers in Local 1199 and District Council 37 AFSCME, have already won complete health and dental insurance. As usual Uncle Sam cheats the health workers by only paying 1/3 of their hospital insurance. On top of this, health workers are paid lousier wages than any city or state hospital workers! It is oppressive and immoral to force health workers to go to a private doctor, whom they cannot afford. Commissioned officers and their dependents are eligible for care. Commissioned officers make up to 4 times as much as the health workers. This is a clear example of the hospital not serving the needs of the people.

4. Travel Allowance

"All workers who must travel from other areas other than on Staten Island, or who live on Staten Island and can show transportation hardship, shall be paid 10c per mile to and from work or the cost of public transportation required to get to and from work. This shall be separately renumerated through an expense subsidy." Council 37, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, which represents 120,000 workers, got a 2c increase for mileage plus a car allowance for their members! Isn't it time that Uncle Sam started paying attention to the needs of the health workers. He hasn't done so in the past.

5. Day Care Services

A Day Care Service shall be established on the grounds of the hospital for care of worker's children. Possible financing may be through the City's Bureau of Child Welfare, Division of Day Care (85-90%) and the hospital administration (10-15%). The space shall be provided by the hospital from the building now used as living quarters. The operation shall be directly under the control of the parents involved. A Day Care Service means big savings on the health workers pay checks, and a relief for the extra inequalities which working women face. Due to the very high cost of day care facilities, most women find it impossible to enter the work force. Women are therefore chained to the mundane housechore,

which prevent them from fulfilling themselves. Concerning the day care facilities, the City of New York is willing to pay 85-90% of the operating expenses.

6. Paid Education

"At least 10% of the non-professionals will be eligible every year to obtain in-service education for job advancement, i.e. nursing assistant to LPN or RN or social worker, etc. This shall be carried out in accredited schools. The workers shall work 20 hours and go to school 1/2 day with full pay." This is a just demand. The health workers are fed up with dead end jobs, and a system that stops them from growing in skills and knowledge to serve the people. Other unions have fought and won this just demand. It's time that the health worker won it too.

7. Workers Assembly

"The administration shall sanction the calling and holding of a general assembly of workers once every three months. In addition, a meeting of all workers at the department level shall be held once per month. These meetings shall be held within the hospital, during the work time and chaired by a worker elected annually from the specific constituencies. The health workers have realized, that as workers they have group needs. A general setting is needed in which needs can be openly discussed. The H.W.C. believes this is directly in the interest of patient care; therefore, should be considered in the same context as professional meetings which are held during work hours.

These seven unity demands represent a growing consciousness on the part of the health workers, that they are in a way passengers on the same ship. They realize that only by uniting all hospital workers, whether they be white or black, Jew or Gentile, man or woman, will final victory, ultimately be theirs.

In late September, the H.W.C. organized a "Sick-Out" to protest the abominable conditions found inside the hospital. Forbidden by law to strike, the health workers circulated a leaflet explaining; "We are sick of conditions at Public Health Service Hospital; if you feel sick, too, go home and rest for the struggle; fight for decent patient care; fight for worker unity and dignity." The sick-out was supported by the overwhelming number of employees and patients. Some employees still went to work because they were afraid of losing their jobs.

The H.W.C. offered to maintain a skeleton staff to deal with emergencies, the supervisors, scabs, and nursing students couldn't handle. But the rich bosses, Dr. N. S. Galuzzi and Mr. Thomas O'Rourke turned the offer down. In addition, they

dismissed some 40 patients, shut several departments (including the operating room), and turned away many people arriving for emergency treatment.

The administration has fired at last count 13 women in the nursing department, who called in sick. Lawyers say they have no recourse, because the U.S. Government is exempted from those provisions of it's own Civil Rights Act, which prohibit discriminatory firings. Most of the women, who were fired, can't find work. It is a grave sin to be fired by the Federal Government for any reason. But in the case at hand, the hospital has even trumped up false reasons to disguise the political nature of the firings. "Excessive absenteeism" was the most prevalent reason for being fired; though only one of them had missed more than nine days, and Federal Employees are entitled to 13 a year. Most of these women had "very good" performance evaluations.

The current hope for changing the horrendous conditions at the hospital rests on the Staten Island Community Corporation, an office of economic opportunity group with the power to veto certain Federal grants coming into the district. The council arranged for the Staten Island Corp. to hold a special public hearing on behalf of the nurses on October 30. The seven hours of angry testimony aimed at the bosses and their boot licking union (AFGE) substantiated all that has been said. A teacher of nurse anesthetists said, "It's a shame to try to hold up their money, but that's the language the administration understands." The same women said "The books are full of rules. The administration chooses which one it wants to enforce. It's against the rules to pass out the paper, so they call in the F.B.I. It's against the rules to have a sick-out, so they fire and suspend people. But, it's also against the rules to have untrained nursing assistants preparing certain kinds of dressings, intravenous medications, handling narcotics — that happens 24 hours a day and they overlook it. It's against the rules to have nurses cleaning wards, emptying garbage, serving food — but it happens all the time." While all this testimony was going on, the bosses, the AFGE, and the NMU were nowhere to be found. The people proved themselves at the hearing, as person after person leveled a barrage of accusations at the administrators. One woman said how the bosses and their snoops didn't give a damn about medical problems related to the workers. How doctors wouldn't listen to complaints from the workers, about

(Continued on Page 31 Col. 1) "H.W.C."

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how something was not going right with the patients. The critical and hazardous shortage of nursing staff on the night shift was documented, with only 40 nursing people, including the nursing supervisor, for over 570 patients. Two fired workers described, "How the bosses use the report system behind our backs, writing us up for the least thing just to have a file, which they can use to get rid of us whenever they want." Another worker described in detail, how discrimination works and comes from every corner that the bosses control. Documentation was presented for discrimination in hiring practices during the time the National Maritime Union was organizing . . . Black applicants were not hired. Most of the people testifying, were on the verge of tears. Their voices often shook with emotion and relief at finally being able to say what they had kept inside for so long. The chairman of the panel reassured the workers, that the Citizens Committee would take strong action if the administration took reprisals or harassed the testifiers. The stories about AFGE and NMU rolled out with all the

rest of the dirt. The workers held such a deep contempt for the union misleaders and the latters, open support of the bosses practices and policies, that no worker wanted to even discuss the role of the AFGE in representing the workers in grievance. If you have not read anything about the public hearing in the establishment papers, it's because the bosses had clamped a blank out on the press coverage.

The H.W.C., unlike the AFGE is struggle oriented. This means they are not afraid to fight the bosses in the interest of the workers. The H.W.C.'s greatest concern is, how to serve the people. In the short time that it has been in existence, the H.W.C. has initiated many progressive endeavors. The first positive action that it organized was a boycott of the food canteen on June 19.

On Thursday, August 13, the H.W.C. sponsored a rank and file worker unity luncheon. Complete lunch was served to demonstrate the need for the free meal[shift contract demand. In late August the H.W.C. also sponsored free back to school health checkups for all children of workers. This action demonstrated the crying need for comprehensive health care for all health workers, another one of the seven unity demands. This action was a success in that close to sixty kids

were examined and vaccinated, and many more could have been handled.

One must now wonder why these conditions are permitted to exist. If this country is so affluent, why do health workers receive poverty wages and an alarming number of patients allowed to die? Because there aren't enough nurses available to provide proper care. Clearly, one of the factors is the cut in the budget for health, education, and welfare. Nixon thinks its more important to plunder, burn, and destroy Vietnam; than it is to make sure that health workers receive a liveable wage and patients receive first rate care. The war costs the American People \$68 million a day. Clearly, the needs of the people always finish last. The shocking thing is that even if the war was over tomorrow, the conditions in the hospital would NOT improve.

Does the government gain something by making sure that the health workers remain poor and ignorant? Why else would the government put up such resistance to the just demands of the workers? By maintaining this ignorance, it prevents workers from gaining the consciousness that is needed to change the system that exploits them; a job not only for workers at home, but also for workers abroad.

