

WORLD MAGAZINE



MARCH 10, 1973

WOMEN

In honor of International Women's Day,
March 8, this issue is dedicated
to the struggles of women —
in shops and coal fields, for equality,
peace and international solidarity,
and against racism.



Demonstration — by Hiroharu Nii, Japan. From an exhibit to benefit political prisoners. See pages 6-7.



Maternity leave is one of the issues

By Don McMillan

This Saturday, March 10, thousands of General Electric and Westinghouse workers will rally at grass roots meetings in 15 cities from coast to coast to discuss 1973 contract demands on the two giants of the electrical industry.

Their union contracts, covering some 140,000 workers at GE and another 60,000 at Westinghouse, expire on May 26 and June 10, respectively. Another 100,000 or more unorganized workers, particularly in the South, will share in the gains of their struggle.

Even beyond the electrical industry, the majority of some 5,000,000 organized workers whose contracts also terminate during 1973 will be affected by the outcome of this first major labor-management battle this year.

Negotiations will start later this month at GE and early in April at Westinghouse.

While for more than 20 years, General Electric refused to bargain with the 14 unions involved, and arrogantly presented its contract terms on a "take it or leave it" basis, the 102-day strike against GE in the winter of 1969-70 developed a new spirit of cooperation and coordination among the independent and AFL-CIO unions involved. Grass roots solidarity among the GE rank-and-file workers played a major role in achieving the labor unity that effectively broke the back of a generation of "Boulwarism," the take-it-or-leave-it approach to bargaining named for former GE vice-president Lemuel Boulware.

This year, both independent and AFL-CIO unions are coordinating their bargaining demands and negotiations procedures through the Coordinated Bargaining Committee (CBC) of GE and Westinghouse, presenting a solid front of labor right from the start.

But this year the major demands will include payment for maternity leaves. In GE, women on maternity leave do not receive the same weekly benefits and

sick leave payable to men for other disabilities. This despite the ruling last year by the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission that companies refusing to pay pregnancy-related disability benefits on the same basis as other disabilities are in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Union officials have declared that the issue will be a matter of "first importance" in upcoming negotiations. A mounting struggle on this and other issues vital to the needs of women workers will play a key role in mobilizing the full potential of electrical workers this spring as they place their 1973 contract demands before the corporate giants, General Electric and Westinghouse.

GE's fat profits of \$530 million for 1972, an increase of more than 12% over its record profits of 1971, were swollen by the company's continued calculated exploitation of women as a source of super profits.

The top echelons of union leadership in the field have never fully reflected the large numbers of women in the shops and plants at GE, estimated at 100,000 including those in unorganized shops in the South. In many plants women are the majority. The militancy of GE women on the picket line during the long 102-day strike in the winter of 1969-70 certainly points to the need for a change in this area.

The UE in prior negotiations dating back to World War II had unsuccessfully sought equal benefits for maternity leave. Reinforced by the EEOC ruling last year, UE notified General Electric and Westinghouse they were violating the law and asked them to correct the situation.

In their report to the 37th Convention of the UE last September, the UE general officers reported: "The usual company response so far has been that they will contest the EEOC and the union on this matter up through the U.S. Supreme Court. Our union will continue its fight for equity for our women members by

making this issue a matter of first importance in negotiations and by mobilizing public opinion in each community in support of our program."

In Salem, Va., Local 161 of the IUE, together with the international union, has filed a class action suit against GE in the Richmond U.S. District Court on behalf of about 100,000 union and non-union women on GE payrolls in 1971 who were deprived of disability benefits for maternity-related absences. IUE members Martha V. Gilbert, Sharon E. Godfrey, Barbara Hall, Alberta B. Smith, Johnnie Taylor, Doris B. Wiley and Mary R. Williams, the individual plaintiffs in the case, all worked at the Salem GE plant at the time they became pregnant.

Each of the plaintiffs filed individual charges with the EEOC on the violation and the EEOC authorized the civil court action.

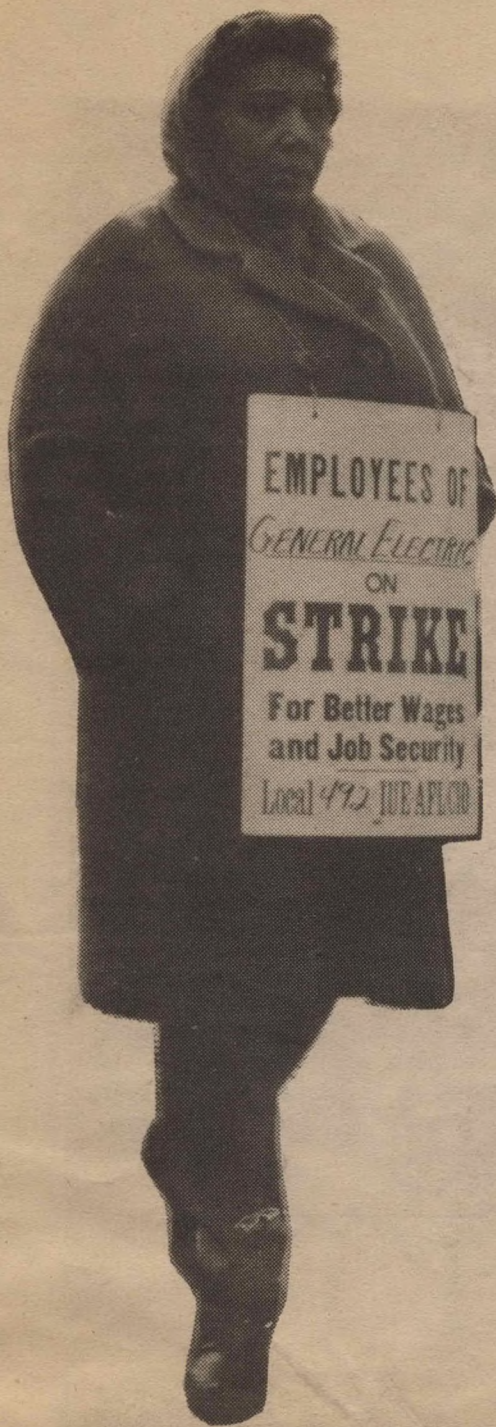
Business sources report that GE paid some medical benefits to about 5,000 pregnant women employees in 1971. But, says *Business Week* magazine, citing a GE spokesman, "assuming an average eligibility of \$90 in disability payments, 26 weeks of payments would have cost the insurance company \$12.7 million. It also would have cost GE a hefty increase in insurance premiums." GE, says *Business Week*, "takes the IUE case seriously."

Working mothers fare no better at Westinghouse. Early in the Nixon wage freeze, Charles Kerns in a series of articles in the *UE News* reported the struggles of "typical UE families" to meet the budget squeeze.

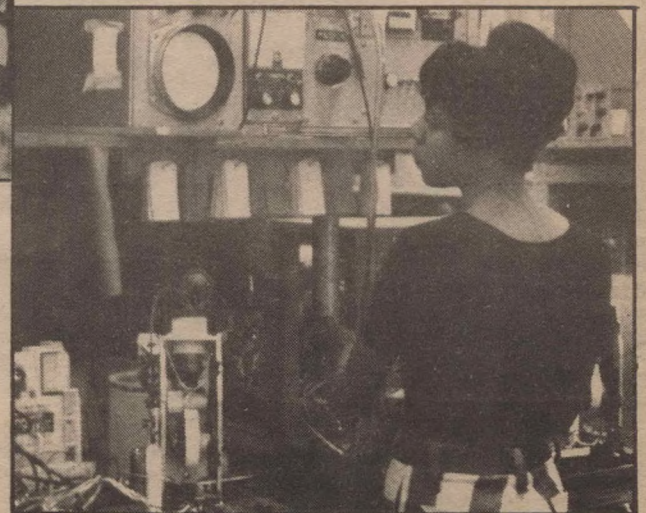
Kerns reported that for Kathy Garay, a welder on the second shift at the Bridgeport Westinghouse plant, with a working husband and four little girls, "two pays don't meet family needs."

Her insurance was terminated at the time of her layoff so she was not eligible for maternity benefits. "That's the way it is at Westinghouse," Kerns adds.

But if the workers, especially the women, have anything to say about it during the upcoming negotiations, it won't be that way much longer.



The majority of some 5,000,000 organized workers whose contracts also terminate during 1973 will be affected by the outcome of the negotiations at GE and Westinghouse.



Women: 40% of the work force

By Jim West

CLEVELAND

It is significant that the initiative for this very important special conference on problems of work among women came from a comrade-worker in basic steel. This is not accidental.

The question of winning women, particularly workingclass women, to the revolutionary class struggle in general, to the rank and file movements, and to our Party especially, has become crucial. This is not a problem for women alone. It is a major problem for men.

It is a question of self-interest to all men workers as members of the working class, and as individuals.

Deep-going, historic shifts are taking place in the life patterns of women. Due to economic necessity, to the need of more than one breadwinner in most workingclass families, and due to rising social consciousness, women have moved into the direct production processes of the country in tremendous numbers.

Today, according to the President's Council of Economic Advisors, nearly 44% of all women of working age are employed. If to these we add those women of working age who want to work but can't find jobs (the percentage of whom runs higher than for men) we come to the conclusion that no less than half of the women, for whatever reason, no longer fit that bourgeois ideal of the "happy stay-at-home."

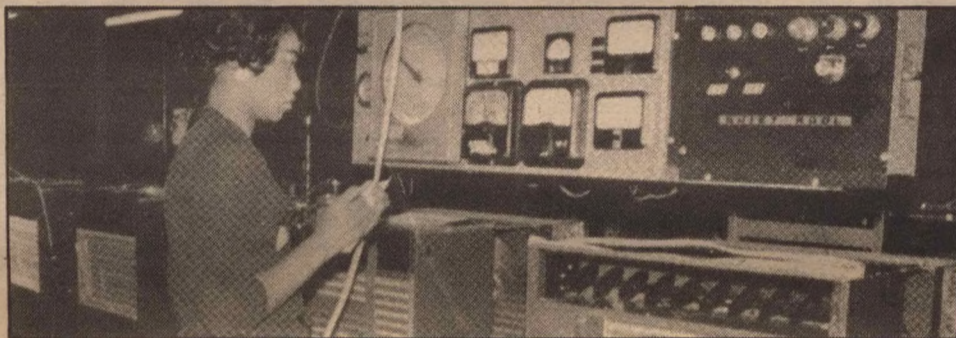
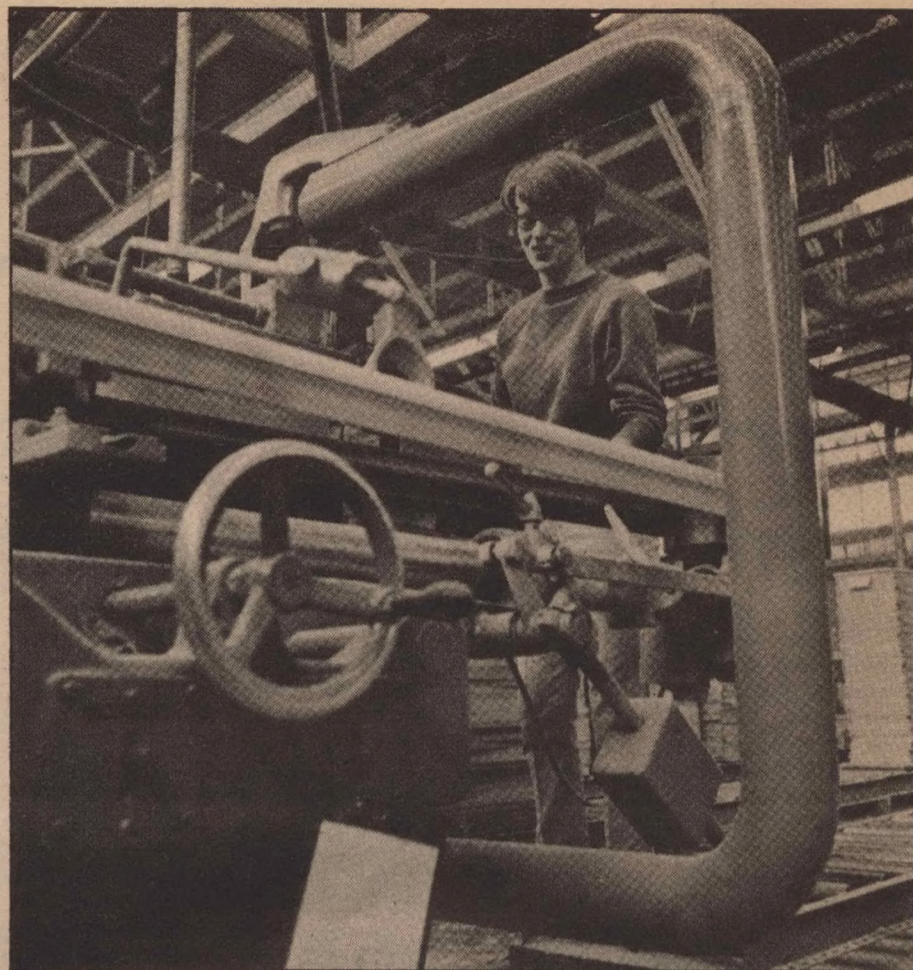
Moreover, the majority of young women, especially of the working class, look forward to going to work. To an ever-growing extent, workingclass women are themselves workers in private employ.

The Census Bureau reports that between 1960 and 1970 almost 12 million people were added to the work force; 65% of these were women. Today, women make up nearly 40% of the total work force.

As the historic shift of women into industry, service and government employ unfolds, significant shifts are taking place within this overall process. While women continue to hold a major, and often predominant, place in so-called "traditional" women's occupations, in light and service industries, there is an increasingly significant move toward medium and heavy, including basic, industry.

For example, over a million and a half new "operatives," meaning skilled and semi-skilled production workers, were added between 1960 and 1970. Of these, 890,000, or 58%, were women.

This article is based on a section of a report made by Mr. West, the Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Ohio, to a special conference of Ohio Communists on Problems of Work Among Women.



In the same period, of 338,000 new laborers, nearly 175,000, or 51.5%, were women. And nearly 15%, or 277,000, of the new craftsmen added to the work force were women. Nearly 2 million of the more than 3 million additional service workers are women. Of 83,000 bus drivers added in the 10-year period, 53,000, or almost 73%, were women. (All figures are from the Census Bureau.)

At the same time there has been a shift in what is called white collar and professional work, as well as in the service industries. The scientific and technological revolution, the widespread mechanization of office work, the growth of computer, data-processing machines bring with them new possibilities for women. They also bring changes in the outlook, thinking and psychology of such workers.

This whole process of shift is breaking down old distinctions — "women's jobs" and "men's jobs" — in almost every area. Women are to be found, to an ever-growing extent, in most occupations which go to make up the work of the working class. The walls erected by capitalism between a "Man's World" and a "Woman's World" are crumbling.

Thanks to automation, to the technological revolution and to the pressures and demands of the women's movements for equality, significant growth in the numbers of women is taking place in medium and heavy, basic, industry.

Women are regaining the positions they held during World War II, and are going beyond, in basic steel. In steel fabricating and in aluminum, women make up from 20% to 60% and higher of the work force, depending on the plant. And their numbers continue to grow.

In auto, their numbers are higher than in basic steel. Some departments in a

number of auto plants are mainly women. Cleveland Fisher Body has found it advisable to put on a woman foreman; and the Chrysler plant at Twinsburg has just appointed two Black women as foremen.

In the electrical and communications industries women make up a major part of the workers. In many plants, they are the majority, as in the 12,000-worker Packard Electric plant in Warren.

Yet, in the unions in these basic industries, the top leadership and, in large measure, the intermediary leaderships, are all male.

If we look at union membership, we find the following percentages of women:

Ladies Garment Workers	80%
Clothing Workers	75%
Communications Workers	55%
Service Employees	35%
Electrical Workers (major unions)	40%
State, County, Municipal	33%
Teamsters	14%
Auto Workers	13%
Steelworkers	10%

(U.S. Labor Department figures)

A very high proportion of these are Black women, in all of these unions.

And still the overwhelming majority of working women are unorganized. Women often are the majority in some of the biggest "open" — unorganized — plants in the country. A case in point is the Richman Brothers plant in Cleveland, where a majority of the women are Black. This failure to organize these big fortresses of the open shop is directly related to male supremacist and racist ideology and practice. In many cases there is downright collusion, class collaboration between the company and some union leaders for not organizing, based among other things on racist and male supremacist reasons.

While the number of women employed in industry, service and government

keeps on growing, while women increasingly break down the mostly artificial barriers between "men's work" and "women's work," women's wages, instead of going up, have dropped further behind the incomes of men. According to the Council of Economic Advisors, the average pay for men is now 66-2/3% higher than the average for women.

The unorganized shops account for a big chunk of this disparity. But the fact is that the wage gap between men and women in unionized industry — often based on the phony division between so-called men's jobs and women's jobs — remains very big.

Therein lies a grave threat to the working class and the trade unions. Visions of extra-juicy sugar plum profits, of torpedoing wage standards and conditions, of union busting, of a divided and helpless working class, leap to bosses' minds as they contemplate a work force of low-paid women.

Men workers can afford to ignore this danger only at the expense of great peril to themselves and their families. Ideas of being superior to women are small comfort indeed when you are forced to take a wage cut or lose your job because the boss is in a position to enforce his ultimatum, "Take it or leave, because I can get a woman to do your job."

Just as you can't feed, clothe and house yourself and your family with racist ideas, so it can't be done with ideas of male superiority.

Men workers, as members of the working class, have a deep self-interest in becoming conscious fighters against ruling-class ideas of phony male supremacy, in combating all ideas and practices designed to keep women in an inferior, degrading and humiliating condition. Not

Continued on page 8

Women organize around the world...

By Ellen Perlo

Vivid. Alert. Articulate. And dynamic. All describe small, sari-clad Mrs. Tara Reddy, member of the Secretariat of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), trade union organizer (cigarette and tobacco workers), member of the City Executive of Bombay, India, and Secretary of the Women's Department (Bombay) of the Communist Party of India.

Mrs. Reddy was here in January with an international WIDF delegation to petition members of Congress and the Secretary General of the United Nations to pressure President Nixon to end the war and sign the treaty. "You see," she told me with a small smile, "our mission was successful."

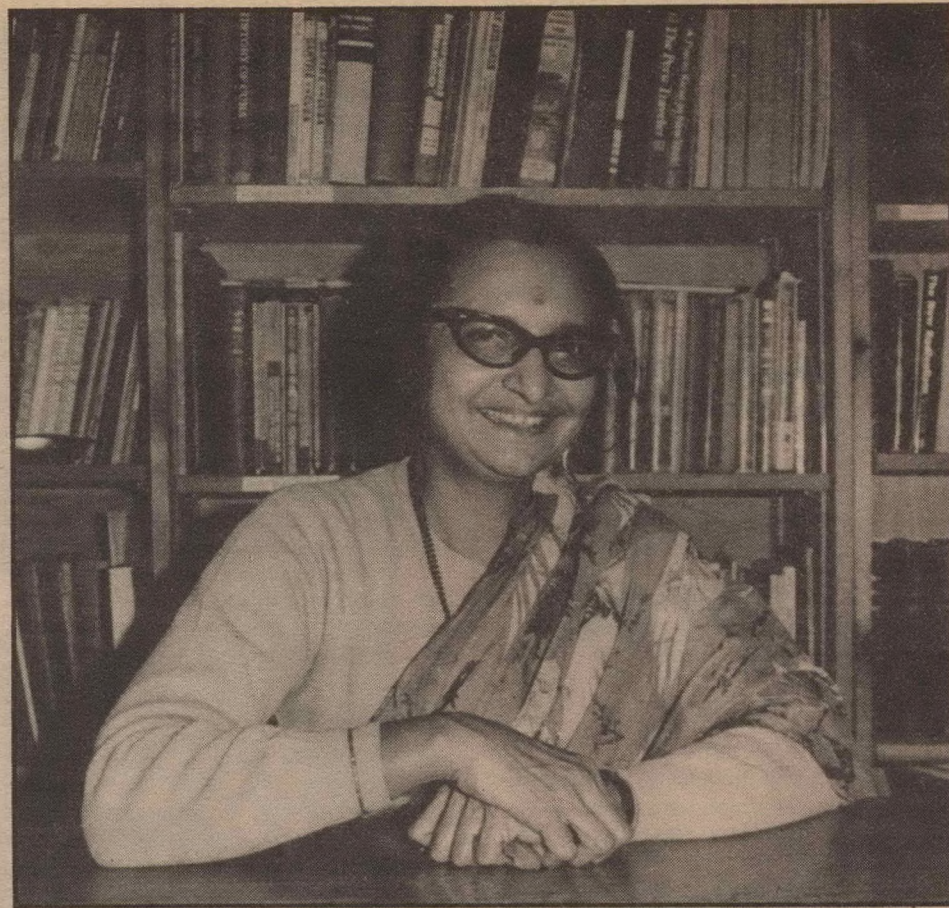
The Women's International Democratic Federation was founded in 1945, after World War II, to bring together the women of the world in an organization that would work toward no more war. Its first objective was to rouse the consciousness of women to the reasons for war — imperialism, colonialism, national chauvinism — and to show that freedom from these evils is the basis for peace. Today there are millions of members in 97 countries, and the organization's aims have broadened to include attaining complete equality for women in every sphere and improving the lives of children.

On arrival in New York, the group was

welcomed at a meeting attended by members of some 15 national and international organizations. All endorsed the WIDF appeal, supported the common cause — peace. The organizations included Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, District 65 and Local 1199, Women Strike for Peace, Women's Commission of the Communist Party USA, National Welfare Rights Organization, United Farm Workers' union, New York City Agency for Child Development, New Jersey SANE and the National Afro-American Labor Council. They were determined that this year, 1973, International Women's Day would be more widely observed in the United States than it has been in the past. That aim also has been successful.

The day, which had its origin in New York in 1908, when underpaid and exploited working women demonstrated for the right to vote and to join trade unions, has for 65 years been virtually ignored in this country, largely because of its radical and workingclass context. Elsewhere the day is a happy holiday, officially celebrated with tributes to all women — wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, lovers, colleagues. International Women's Day today epitomizes the solidarity of women all over the world who are working toward a better future for all mankind, and especially toward peace.

This year, March 8 has a special significance, Mrs. Reddy pointed out: the



Mrs. Tara Reddy

Bill Andrews

worldwide forces for peace and freedom are becoming stronger, and with the ceasefire in Vietnam, they have increasing confidence in their effectiveness. There are possibilities for decisive actions.

"For example," she continued, "on International Women's Day we must not forget that the threat to peace in the world will remain as long as the United States Seventh Fleet is in Southeast Asia, as long as the U.S. retains its foreign military bases overseas, especially in the other countries of Indochina. Women can

have an increasingly important role in seeing to it that the problems of the world are solved.

"Also, in 1973 the United Nations will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights. It is therefore the year when it will be necessary to review the achievement of human rights everywhere, and it is clear that many United Nations resolutions have not been implemented. There is still colonialism, especially in countries of Africa — Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, etc. — despite the United Nations. And there is Israel in the Middle East. The fire in that area is being fanned by the United States, and Arab freedom is threatened. In Latin America, colonialism is rampant.

"Then there is the question of racism. Look at South Africa. The United States is helping South Africa and is abetting racism everywhere, including the United States itself. The United Nations has failed to stop racism.

"And military dictatorships still flourish. All civil liberties are denied the people, and opponents of repressive governments are jailed — in Greece, Spain, Portugal, Guatemala, Argentina, Brazil. It is up to the women of the world to publicize the plight of women political prisoners. International laws are trampled upon. Women are tortured and raped in the jails.

"All these problems we must bring forward, especially on International Women's Day, and we must renew our determination to help to see that there is peace and security in the world. We have to resist imperialism."

"Nevertheless," she emphasized, "on March 8, on International Women's Day, we can see people coming together; there is a trend toward mutual understanding, coexistence. We are achieving some success."

Then Mrs. Reddy pointed out that in many places in the world International Women's Day is an anniversary for rejoicing, and she mentioned the socialist countries, where women have achieved equality with men.

"Worldwide," she said, "it is a day of action, a day to call for an intensification of the struggle for freedom, for equality, for education, for child care. With living costs rising everywhere, women are fighting high prices in food, rents, clothing, education, health. The WIDF joins with these women — working women, peasant women, young women — in struggling for a good life. It is the young women who are going to be a force in the future, who will shape the future, and on this day we salute them."

For Peace, Equality and a Good Life

Statement of National Women's Commission Communist Party USA

Every year on March 8 women voice their hopes for a good life and a better future — in a world at peace — for all humanity. This year, International Women's Day has a special significance: there is peace in Vietnam — uneasy though it is — and the women of the United States and the world, are expressing solidarity with their courageous and victorious sisters in Indochina.

This year, too, women in the United States are observing the day that 65 years ago, in 1908, had its origin on New York's Lower East Side when underpaid immigrant women, working in the sweat shops of the garment industry, demonstrated for women's votes and for the right to join trade unions.

Today, in their determination to continue to struggle for equality, peace and a good life, the tasks of U.S. women are clearly defined:

(1) The United States must give reparations — funds, equipment, materials and medical and scientific help — necessary for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Vietnam; (2) the government must divert the billions of dollars still going to the military for the benefit of the working people of the country.

On this International Women's Day, the Women's Commission of the Communist Party USA feels that now is the time to press for the reinstatement of and increase in scope of social service programs, for federally funded child care and development centers, and for programs that provide a better education for all young people, adequate funds for decent, low-cost housing, reduced taxes on working people, and free health care.

The Women's Commission of the Communist Party views the fight against the special oppression of the Black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, Indian and Asian women as a key to the struggle to gain equality for all women. Now is the time to strike basic blows at the deepgoing racism in our society, fostered by the Administration's deliberate racist policy to divide workers.

Now is the time to root out the causes of repression, crime, pollution, drugs and political corruption. The causes are not found in our streets but in big business board rooms and in the corridors of government.

Now is the time to renew our pledge of solidarity with the women of the world — with the women of the Soviet Union, the first country to achieve socialism, and the other socialist countries, especially Chile and Cuba; with the women of all the countries that are fighting for national liberation, especially the women of Africa and especially, in Africa, the women of Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea Bissau.

Now is the time to organize a broad anti-monopoly coalition, and the Women's Commission urges that U.S. women call loud and clear for a life of equality and plenty, with liberty and justice for all.



Members of the two delegations, WILPF and WIDF, on the steps of the Women's Union, Hanoi. Dorothy Steffens is at rear, right.

...and here to heal the wounds of war

By Margrit Pittman

PHILADELPHIA

The people of Vietnam were overjoyed about the ceasefire, the peace that came after 30 years of war," Dorothy Steffens said. "Hoang Tung, the editor of People's Daily, Vietnam's largest daily paper, told us, 'we rejoice in our victory, but our joy is sobered by our losses and by the realization that the victory is not yet complete.'"

I interviewed Mrs. Steffens, the national director of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), at her organization's headquarters in Philadelphia shortly after her return from Hanoi. With Marii Hasegawa, president of the U.S. section, she made up the WILPF delegation that visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam together with a five-member delegation from the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF). The two delegations had been invited by the Vietnam Women's Union, from January 27 to February 3.

Louise Hickman Lione, a reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer, also went.

"In the plane to Hanoi we found out the Vietnamese ceasefire had been signed," Mrs. Steffens said. "When we arrived in Hanoi on January 27 there was a bustling mass of humanity on foot and on bicycles carrying all the traditional paraphernalia of the Tet New Year's celebration. They were carrying peach tree branches — which is the rough equivalent for Vietnam of the Christmas tree — and flapping roosters and baskets of bright orange carrots, green cabbages and fruit.

"The following day, Sunday, the town burst into a joyous, jubilant celebration. Overnight the city had been decorated with banners, flags and strings of light. The mood of celebration prevailed throughout the week of our stay. It was the first peacetime Tet celebration in 30 years. We asked why the announcement of the signing had been delayed and were told that this was to make sure that the ceasefire was really true and celebrations could begin, because, our hosts told us, 'We had been fooled before.'"

When I saw Mrs. Steffens — about a week after her return — she was deeply involved in follow-up activities undertaken by her organization as a result of the ceasefire and the trip to Hanoi. She was getting ready for discussions with members of Congress to help save the

'We are turning our indignation and sorrow into concrete deeds to build houses and rebuild the country.' This was the spirit evident everywhere."

The delegations also visited the bombed-out Bach Mai hospital, built in 1932. "It was almost totally destroyed," Mrs. Steffens said. "We saw the charred and twisted wreckage of modern operating room equipment, diet kitchens and diagnostic instruments. This had been the country's largest medical center and a teaching hospital. We do hope that people will contribute generously toward rebuilding this hospital. We were glad to find out after our return that contributions to this cause have already exceeded half a million dollars. It was suggested that the new hospital be called the Vietnam-U.S. People's Friendship Hospital as a symbol of our determination to live in peace. The people in Vietnam all want to be friends with the American people. This was expressed by everyone we met." In addition, Mrs. Steffens hopes that her own organization will be able to raise funds to rebuild the Hanoi Maternal and Child Health Center.

During their visit, the delegations met with the leadership of the Vietnam Women's Union and also with DRV Premier Pham Von Dong and Nguyen Tien, head of the special delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

"All the officials we met expressed satisfaction with the terms of the accord," Mrs. Steffens said. "And all expressed hope that the U.S. government

signed the agreement."

Mrs. Steffens spoke with particular warmth of their hosts, the Vietnam Women's Union. "Hoang Tung told us that 'we owe our victory to the women of North Vietnam and those all over the world, including the United States.' He told us that the heroism of women runs through the entire history of Vietnam, which is a history of conquering invaders. There is a legend of a heroine in the third century who led an insurrection against the foreign invaders."

Women in the DRV have made extraordinary strides in the last two decades, Mrs. Steffens said. They are represented in every strata of life. In 1946 the country had no elected woman officials. But now 30% of the legislators on a national level are women; 35% on the provincial level; and 40% on the district level. The Vietnamese Women's Union has over five million members organized into street committees, village committees and city unions. Women played an important role in the country's defense, a fact fully appreciated by the country's leadership.

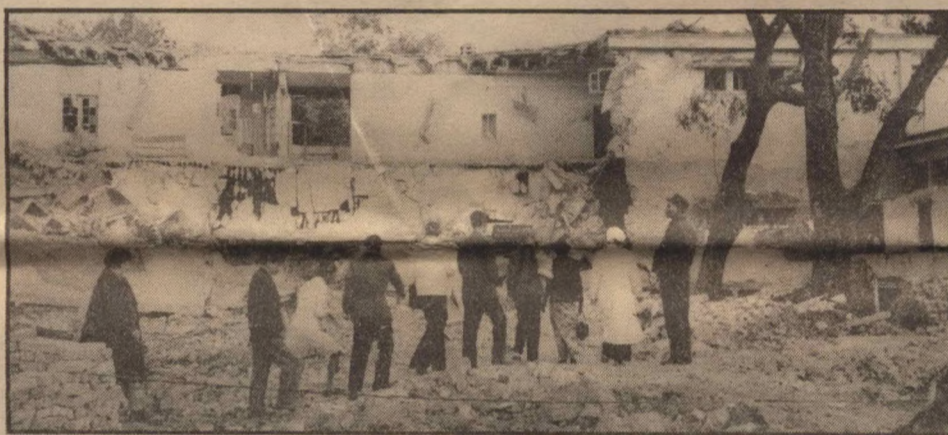
"Over and over again our hosts expressed their desire for close cooperation with women everywhere," Mrs. Steffens said.

Mrs. Steffens spoke about the political prisoners in Saigon's prisons and tiger cages. "The Con Son prison island near Hue was supposed to have been closed because of international protests against the terrible conditions there," she said. "Instead there are 1,500 women imprisoned there now. At one point 512 women were taken there in the hold of a cargo ship. They were packed into that hold in such a manner that 70 of them remained paralyzed. There are no sanitary facilities in the prison. They receive rotten rice for food. With Thieu's vindictiveness the women there and all the other political prisoners in Vietnam are in real danger. There are about 200,000 such prisoners.

"When these prisoners are released — and only the maimed are released — they are waylaid and killed and only the resistance movement can save them by spirited them away.

"During our trip we met Lim Thi Vuong, who is 23 years old. She had lived in a contested village where her mother had been shot by a U.S. soldier in 1970. Her eight brothers and sisters had been shot by South Korean mercenaries. She was taken away in handcuffs and interrogated by U.S. GI's and advisors and Vietnamese soldiers. She had been so mistreated — they forced hot, spicy fluids down her throat and then kicked her stomach — so that after her release she had to have six operations on her intestines. She now has practically no digestive tract left. She was kept in handcuffs for 10 months. There are countless horrible stories like this."

Mrs. Steffens said that the WILPF was attempting to persuade legislators to send an observer team to South Vietnam to supervise the release of these prisoners and see that they obtain safe conduct out of reach of the Thieu regime.



This is what is left of Bach-Mai Hospital.

political prisoners held by the Thieu regime in South Vietnam.

The WILPF was also embarking on a campaign to raise funds for the reconstruction of the bomb-damaged Maternal and Child Health Center in Hanoi.

Both these activities were part of the preparations for observances around the country of International Women's Day on March 8 under the slogan "We choose life...not death."

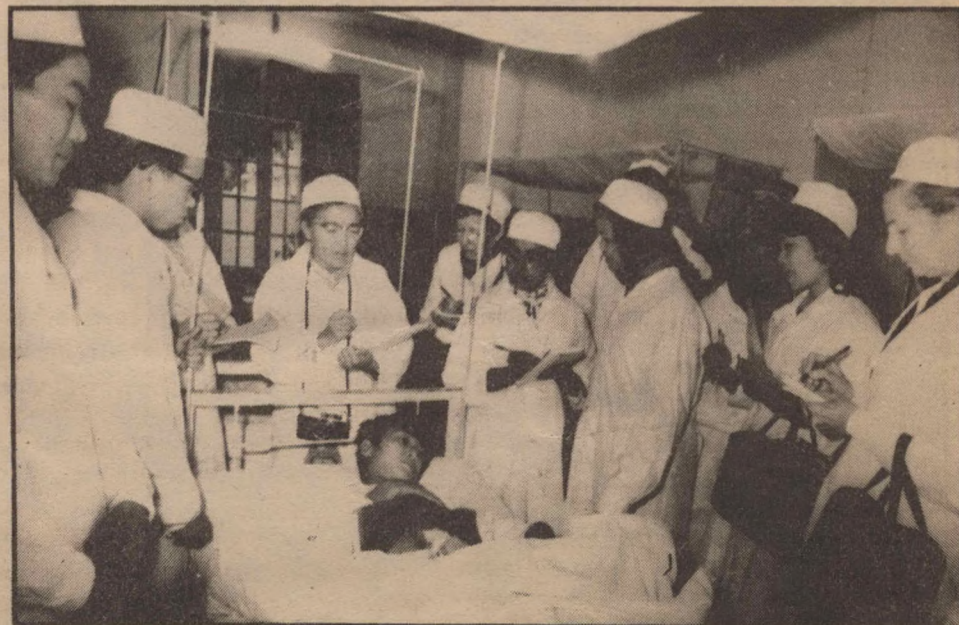
Evidence of the war's toll was everywhere in North Vietnam. Mrs. Steffens said. "What shocked us most was the total destruction of residential areas. In Haiphong we visited the Le Chan district. It is a residential area for workers of the harbor and the cement factory. We stood on the edge of a bomb crater in which five members of a family of seven were killed during a bombing in December. We met the survivors: a girl of 10 and a boy of four. We felt great anguish at what the bombing had done. Incidentally, the children were being taken care of by the workers' solidarity committee. In another workers' district we talked to survivors of the December 27 bombing which killed 19 people and wounded 15 others.

"Already we saw a new tile roof going on the shells of stucco buildings and bamboo frames being put up for temporary housing.

"In one of the bomb craters we saw a handpainted sign: 'Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.' A woman, whose husband had been killed and their home destroyed, told us,

would abide by its terms. 'We have signed a peace agreement,' Van Dong told us.

'We have no other course than to abide by it. We are a moral people — people of our word.' But there was considerable concern about Nixon's reference, in announcing the peace agreement, that the Saigon government of Nguyen Van Thieu was 'the sole legitimate government of South Vietnam.' This, Van Dong told us, is a violation of the accord which clearly states there are two parties to the treaty in South Vietnam and both parties have



The women visit a young bomb victim in St. Paul's Hospital in Hanoi.

ARTISTS
FOR
THE
DEFENSE
OF ...

*political
prisoners*



"Dialogue" by John Wilson

United States



"Pregnant Woman" by Lea Grundig
German Democratic Republic



Untitled by David Alfaro Siqueiros
Mexico

A MOST UNUSUAL ART SHOW WAS HELD IN BERKELEY, CAL., DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF FEBRUARY. IT CONSISTED OF THE WORKS OF 165 ARTISTS FROM 13 FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES. THE WORK ON DISPLAY WAS NOT UNITED BY MEDIA, STYLE, SEX, AGE OR WORLD OUTLOOK OF THE ARTISTS. IT WAS UNITED BY THE FACT THAT IT HAD ALL BEEN CONTRIBUTED BY THE ARTISTS TO BE SOLD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEFENSE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS. PROCEEDS OF THIS PARTICULAR SHOW WERE EARMAKED BY THE NATIONAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE SAN QUENTIN SIX.

THE SIX MEN, INCLUDING SOLEDAD BROTHER FLEETA DRUMGO, ARE BEING HELD IN SAN QUENTIN'S NOTORIOUS "ADJUSTMENT CENTER," ACCUSED OF A MURDER ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED THE DAY GEORGE JACKSON WAS KILLED.

THE SHOW CONTAINS WORKS BY SUCH INTERNATIONALLY ACCLAIMED ARTISTS AS CHARLES WHITE AND ANTON REFRIGIER (UNITED STATES), DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS (MEXICO) and LEA GRUNDIG (GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC). WORK WAS ALSO CONTRIBUTED BY ARTISTS IN THE SOVIET UNION, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, CHILE, ECUADOR, ENGLAND, FINLAND, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, KENYA, MEXICO AND SCOTLAND.

Photos by Phiz Mezey and Don Jacobson



"Zebras" by Hilda Bernstein

Union of South Africa



"Homage to George Jackson" by Antonio Frasconi
United States



Seeds

For centuries, whole cultures have thrived on seeds, rather than on animals. American Indians depended largely on the cultivation of a seed — Indian corn, or maize. The Aztec civilization flourished on maize made into breads, pancakes, porridge and beverages prepared by fermenting the stalks of maize. Among the Mayans, maize formed the basis of many of their menus. Indians in Guatemala eat the seeds of squash and pumpkins. The Japanese use lots of sesame meal, seeds, and oil in their cooking, as do the Turks, Syrians, and Egyptians. In Spain and Portugal, acorns are cultivated as a great delicacy. Russians use cucumber and sunflower seeds, and Russian Olympic athletes eat a porridge made with millet, sunflower and sesame seeds. For good reason.

A seed contains all the nutrients required for the germination and growth of a plant. In many cases, seed protein is easier to digest than animal protein. Seeds contain lecithin, a combination of phosphorous, fat, and nitrogen which forms the basis of much of our nervous tissue and which helps prevent arteriosclerosis. Sesame and sunflower seeds are delicious, crunchy and fantastically healthful.

Sesame seeds contain more calcium than swiss cheese and nearly twice as much calcium as milk. Their protein is greater than that found in many meats, varying from 19 to 28%. Sesame seeds contain several important B-vitamins in significant amounts and vitamin E. In addition, they improve the flavor of almost any food so you don't have to be clever about hiding their taste.

They are great in salads, in rice, on top of cookies and breads, with dried fruits as a sweet. Seeds or meal can be added to cereals and pancakes. Sesame butter is fine as a dip or spread mixed with lemon juice or garlic, or all by itself, or as a spread mixed with honey, which makes it taste just like halvah. It makes a superb salad dressing mixed with lemon juice and herbs. Sesame butter is a wonderful topping for fruit, yogurt, potatoes, fish, toast, or vegetables. Blended with cheese and heated, it makes a terrific and very healthy quasi-hollandaise sauce. Sesame seeds, sesame meal, sesame butter (tahini), and sesame oil are readily available.

My other favorite is sunflower seeds. These are as rich in protein as meat — about 25% protein. They are a rich source of potassium, magnesium, and iron, and an important source of vitamin E, D and B-complex. The roots of the sunflower penetrate deeper into the soil than do the roots of most other plants and therefore are able to tap minerals not normally available. It is said that the Russian army issued a two-pound bag of sunflower seeds to every soldier for an "iron rations." How delicious it can be to be healthy!

Sunflower seeds, meal, or oil can be used in just the same way as sesame seeds. And in addition, are splendid as a snack, all by themselves. You can get them in the shell or already hulled. They are good alone or mixed with raisins, nuts, figs, or all of these.

If anybody accuses you of eating bird food, admit that you're guilty and point out that birds are very graceful, do not make war and are seldom fat.

Get happy — or else!

By Seymour Joseph

WASHINGTON, March 8 — President Nixon today declared his intention to press for legislation proclaiming euphoria to be our official national mood.

At a limited and hastily called press conference in the Maple Walnut Room of the White House, the President told reporters he was "sick and tired of all the poor-mouthing of the United States going on in dissident quarters." When asked by a reporter on the *Virginia Creeper* to identify these dissidents, Mr. Nixon said that he knew who they are and they know who they are and that the reporters present should know who they are.

"Here we are," the President said, "the richest nation on earth, the noblest nation on earth, if you will, having just concluded one of the most selfless acts in history in behalf of the people of Vietnam, and still the detractors, the underminers, the malcontents are doing their evil best to cast a pall over our spirits, to drag us down into the mud of their own despair. This administration will no longer tolerate it."

A reporter from the *Hobo News* said he thought the evident lack of enthusiasm throughout the country might have something to do with Mr. Nixon's proposed cutbacks in domestic programs.

The President pointed to the *Hobo*

News reporter, I.M. Transient, and said, "Now there's an example of what we're up against. Let me make it perfectly clear, I do not hold it against you personally, Mr. Transient. But you people in the news media are a magnet for that kind of anti-American propaganda. It so happens that I have people out there feeling the pulse of the people, and let me tell you, ladies and gentlemen, the vast majority of Americans have a healthy attitude toward this administration and its programs. My feelers report gratitude and contentment. And on my own travels I see nothing but smiles. I get nothing but handshakes. It's only when I pick up the papers that I see despondency, doubt and division.

"I tell you that kind of stuff is insidious. It can sour a happy disposition. It can even lick a victorious country. My legislation will prevent that. It will root out the naysayers, the backstabbers. Ladies and gentlemen, it will keep America smiling."

The President's bill, as outlined by Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, would contain the following stipulations:

- Persons complaining in public (to two or more persons) about the Nixon administration or programs of that administration will be liable to a fine of \$50 and sentenced to reading a compilation of the President's speeches and news conferences since he took office.

- Public political rallies will refrain from speeches, signs, banners, balloons, stickers or any other communication paraphernalia which criticizes this administration or any member of it. Such rallies will not be permitted. Penalties will range from \$100 to \$10,000 fine and/or 30 days to five years in jail. Parole will depend upon the perpetrator's grade in a course conducted by Vice-President Agnew on "The Power of Positive Thinking."

- Newspapers and other publications will be prohibited from printing anything which may give their readers cause to question the leadership of the President or the soundness of his administration's programs and actions. "Confidential sources" may not be used as a basis for such stories. Publishers and reporters alike will be held accountable. Fines will range from \$100,000 to \$1 million, and all typewriters, typesetting equipment and printing presses will be washed out with soap.

- Euphoria will be declared the official national mood. Anyone showing signs of discontent, unhappiness or indifference will be subject to warning, then surveillance, then fine, then imprisonment. Smiles and a generally improved attitude will be regarded as indications of rehabilitation. Those judged fully rehabilitated will receive autographed, color portraits of President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew, smiling.

West

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only are men's interests as workers, as members of the working class, as members of trade unions, involved. Also very much involved is the personal happiness of men as individuals, as members of families.

The need for a united working class, for united trade union ranks, for organizing the unorganized, for a winning struggle against the monopoly predators, requires an uncompromising struggle for a new workingclass attitude on women.

The scientific-technological revolution, the revolutionary changes in the production processes and communica-

tions are breaking down the old bourgeois concepts which place women in a world apart: either on a pedestal to be admired by men as "things" of beauty from whom no responses, no ideas, no mutual relationships are expected or wanted, or as objects of exploitative and oppressive use, as tools of abuse, by men.

The concept of rugged individualism which capitalist society extols is a male supremacist concept. The man is expected to be rugged, and not only rugged, but alone, individualistic, outwardly emotionless, "hard." This ends up leaving the men ragged, and isolated from friends, family, fellow-workers, among whom so many are women.

The workingclass struggle for exist-

ence and survival, for emancipation from exploitation, requires a new outlook, an outlook of cooperative, equal partners in work, struggle and in all relationships between men and women, in mutual respect and dignity, in place of bourgeois combative competitiveness and disunity.

The women's movements for equality, especially workingclass women's movements, cannot be completely successful without new initiatives and sustained and conscious struggle by working men. A good starting point is to win the trade unions to organize the unorganized, to the fight to eliminate the man-woman wage differential, the fight for child care centers and the fight to make all jobs safe for both men and women.



CORRECTION

Unfortunately, the impression was left in my article on the Chicago school strike (Feb. 24) that the teachers did not win any concessions toward a 38-week school term for 40 weeks pay, and for daily preparation periods. The article also incorrectly implied that Mayor Dailey achieved the settlement.

The fact is the union did win a 39-week term for 40 weeks pay, with the question to be re-opened for further consideration in the fall. Teachers also won a shortened preparation period at the beginning of each day.

And the agreement was not reached in the Mayor's office, as indicated in the article. At the all night meeting in his office the Board refused to budge on these two questions. It was the escalation of mass struggle by the union and the community, the massing of hundreds of parents, teachers and students into the Loop for demonstrations at the Board office and on State Street, that wrested these concessions from the Board a few days later.

Ted Pearson

FOUR WOMEN — PROFILES IN STRUGGLE

By Julia Barnes

When Momma Parks sat down,
the whole world stood up.
What's good for one is good for all,
is good for all of us.

These lines are from "The Ballad of Momma Rosa Parks," written by Nick Venet and Buddy Mize to commemorate the refusal of a 42-year-old Black seamstress to give up her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus to a white man on December 1, 1955. Reacting to her immediate arrest, 50,000 Black men and women boycotted Montgomery buses for 381 days, in one of the most successful battles for civil rights in our history.

On International Women's Day, we salute Rosa Lee Parks, whom Martin Luther King, Jr., called "the lady who started it all." Daniel Ellsberg chose her as his favorite heroine of the mid 50's. However, Mrs. Parks' comments when I recently interviewed her on the telephone gave the impression that she does not consider herself heroic.

"I wasn't the only one to have trouble on the bus," she said. She told me that at least two others were arrested earlier the same year; a 15-year-old girl was taken off a bus in handcuffs.

"I wasn't handcuffed because when the driver called the policeman, I went off the bus with him without resistance," she said. "When I got to the police station, they wouldn't let me go without bond. Luckily, that was raised the same day.

"Before I got on the bus, I didn't say to myself, 'If I'm told to give up my seat, I'll refuse.' And when I refused, I didn't expect the driver to call the police. I had no idea my arrest would start a boycott. I'd been a member of the NAACP since 1943, but it took Dr. King to organize and lead a boycott."

On an earlier occasion, I heard the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker describe conditions before the boycott. Montgomery buses had 12 "colored" seats in the rear. If they were all occupied, Black passengers could not take empty "white" seats,

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By Clara Bodian
Masso

I first met Rose Schneiderman, pioneer in the building of the U.S. labor movement, in 1917, outside the fancy feather and artificial flower shop where I was working. She and Maud Swartz were distributing leaflets announcing a meeting to discuss the need for organizing a trade union. At that time we were working a 54-hour, five-and-a-half-day week, with no holidays, no vacation with pay, no fringe benefits of any kind.

Rose and Maud introduced themselves as representatives of the New York Women's Trade Union League (WTUL), which had its headquarters in the Rand School on East 15 Street.

I had heard about trade unions from my father, a pioneer in the organization of the knee pants workers. He was a presser in a garment sweat shop on Hester Street, on New York's Lower East Side.

I'll never forget how shocked I was when, one Sunday afternoon, I went to the shop to take him his dinner. I was 11 years old at the time. The room was dark because there were few windows. The heat generated from the red hot coal stove, where the huge irons were heated, was intense, almost unbearable, and my father had to lift these irons and carry them to the ironing board. About 40 young men and women were crowded into that miserable room.

With that memory, I did not need any coaxing to join in the movement to organize the fancy feather and flower workers.

Young women were neglected by the American Federation of Labor then; the attitude was that women were temporaries, working for low wages until they married and left the labor force. Wages began at \$3 a week.

Rose Schneiderman was 8 years old when her family emigrated to the United States from Poland in 1890. There was so little money that she had to go to work when she was 13 years old, first in a store and then in a shop that manufactured caps. Here Rose learned to sew linings

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By William Allan

DETROIT

Gloria House has been fighting for 18 months to be reinstated on the "liberal" *Detroit Free Press*. She had been fired ostensibly for taking part of a day off to join 6,000 Detroiters in a march and rally to protest murders of Blacks by Detroit police. Mrs. House thinks differently. "I maintain that the firing was political, racist and discriminatory," she says.

Here's the background; you be the judge.

Mrs. House came to work as copy editor on the *Free Press* in 1969, one of the few Blacks on the paper. She had taught French at the University of California, and English at San Francisco State College, Byron House School in Cambridge, England, and at Cass Tech in Detroit.

During the Civil Rights upsurge of the Sixties, Mrs. House left the classrooms and went to Selma, Ala., where she joined the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and worked two years as a field organizer.

With her husband, Stuart, now an aide to Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich), she moved to Detroit "to be actively involved in the struggle for freedom and dignity for Blacks and other oppressed people," she says.

After joining the *Free Press*, she had a chance to go to Africa in 1970. She sought a leave of absence; it was denied her so she resigned.

When she returned from Africa, however, the *Free Press* rehired her to work on the magazine. After nine months on the magazine, where she says she experienced a great deal of racism and male supremacy, *Free Press* editor Mark Etheridge, Jr., gave her the job of make-up and copy editor on the editorial page.

Mrs. House feels that this was done because Detroit's Black community was staging a boycott of the *Free Press'* competition, the *Detroit News*, which is blatantly racist and warmongering, as well as being non-union. She contends that Etheridge saw the handwriting on the wall and gave her an important post as a

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By Grace Mora

NEW YORK

As a kid playing in the streets of El Barrio, I felt secure and had no problems of feeling I was "different" or "inferior" to anyone. Everyone spoke Spanish, everyone danced and sang to the same music, everyone ate the same food. Black and brown, we were all one.

I went to grammar school on West 111 St., and then to Junior High School on East 111 St. That's when it started! I was a teenager and I began to learn that Puerto Ricans and Blacks were always spoken of as separate from the white race. We were stereotyped in the movies along with our Indian and Chicano brothers and sisters.

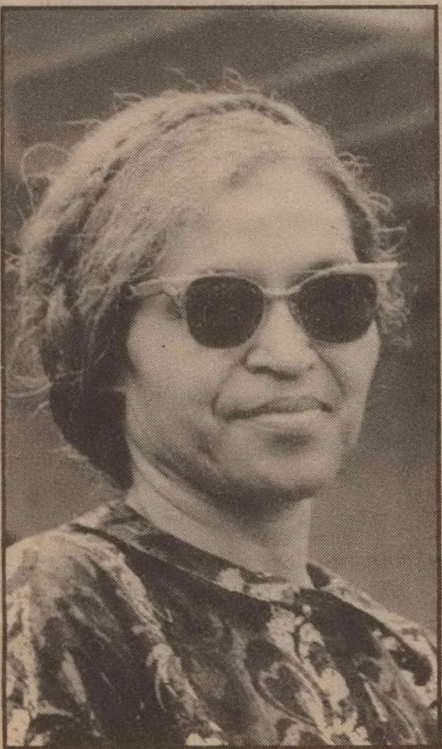
Outside the security of our community we were "spics" and "niggers." It began to work on my mind. We were different, our music was loud, our dancing was vulgar, we dressed in loud colors, the Blacks were descendants of "savages" in Africa and had been slaves here in the U.S. Puerto Ricans were lazy and we all drank too much, had too many children and were irresponsible with our family obligations. Our parents worked for a living and dressed like workers. Some were even lazy enough to live off the city (welfare)... "They" deliberately had a lot of children in order to get more money.

Our homes were always full of relatives, kids, friends talking loud, laughing, eating fried, greasy foods...rice and beans, etc.

It wasn't like that in the movies, in the magazines we saw, even the funny books. The people we saw there were very "proper," educated and softspoken, and they had no cockroaches and rats in their fancy homes.

So in my innocence I was ashamed... ashamed of being a Puerto Rican, ashamed of my mother who never went to the beauty parlor, never wore make-up, wore starched house dresses and didn't speak English. My father wore overalls! Even when he came to school to see my teachers. I could have died! His broken Eng-

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Rosa Parks



Rose Schneiderman



Gloria House



Grace Mora

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PUBLISHER:

Publisher: **Historical Papers Research Archive**

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Location: **Johannesburg**

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