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THE

NOVEMBER 1973

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BLACK

THE UNITED BLACK WORKERS

FROM THE

VOICE



FORD MAHWAH PLANTATION

BLACK SOLIDARITY DAY



IS EVERY DAY

If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom yet depreciate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground; they want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waters. . . . Power concedes nothing without demand. It never did and it never will. Find out just what any people will quietly submit to and you have found out the exact measure of injustice and wrong which will be imposed upon them, and these will continue till they are resisted with either words or blow, or with both. The limits of tyrants are prescribed by the endurance of those whom they oppress.

Frederick Douglass, 1857

THE BLACK VOICE

The Black Voice is the information arm of the United Black Workers, an organization of workers at the Ford Mahwah Assembly Plantation, Mahwah, New Jersey. Thanks to the efforts of our members, friends and supporters, The United Black Workers offers The Black Voice as an alternative answer to the New York Daily News, Playboy Magazine or other types of similar reading material workers are forced to read.

The Black Voice was started in 1970. Its purpose, to help educate, expose, inform and even agitate our fellow workers out of a feeling of complacency and frustration. Its further purpose is to assist in dealing realistically with the many problems facing workers on the job, in the community, country and around the world.

We do not profess to be experienced newspapermen and women. We have no degrees in the fields of journalism or printing. We do have a serious commitment to reach, unify and struggle with the working class of men and women wherever they may be. We do see the need for communication for and about workers and their many problems. These problems are daily problems. These problems are not isolated, they affect us all.

The United Black Workers and the Black Voice has dedicated itself to this important task.

Many people in and out of the struggle readily talk and now are writing about the plight of workers. The sweet-heart Marriage between union officials and management, conditions in the factories, mines, steel mills, telephone companies, hospitals, the problems of the farmers and migrant workers and the sanitation workers are each being explored and exposed. Too few have taken it to the next stage or followed through with their editorials with concrete or direct action.

(a) We must organize to take over the union where they are doing nothing.

(b) We must provide goods and services to workers and their families.

(c) There are enough empty buildings and vacant lots which can be purchased for building homes and growing food.

(d) We must Demand workers control in the factories.

(e) We must provide Health Care and Day Care centers for workers and their families.

(f) We must fight with and for our women, for they are an important part of any struggle. They must be in the front ranks, not the rear.

(g) We must fight racism wherever it exists.

(h) We must fight against all unjust wars wherever they may be.

The United Black Workers and the Black Voice are about these goals. This is what we are all about. With workers uniting in small or large groups we can win.

There is also the responsibility of printing the true role of Black and Third World Workers in the building of this country, as well as the true feelings and attitudes of white workers during this time. This will enable us to read the true facts and to also understand the feelings and problems we are faced with as workers today. We shall present a picture of the skilled trades and the problems of the construction workers in addition to many other areas which interest workers and their families.

The Black Voice invites your criticisms, suggestions and comments. We can also use statistics concerning workers, health conditions, corporate set-ups (Ford, General Motors, etc. and all news of workers in any plant, school, hospital, farm, etc.

The right of people to decide their own destiny, to make their way in freedom, is not to be measured by the yardstick of colour or degree of social development. It is an inalienable right of peoples which they are powerless to exercise when forces, stronger than they themselves, by whatever means, for whatever reasons, take this right away from them.

KWAME MKRUMAH

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SUPPORT THE UNITED BLACK WORKERS

Contact:
UNITED BLACK WORKERS
P.O. Box 1855
Newark, New Jersey 07101



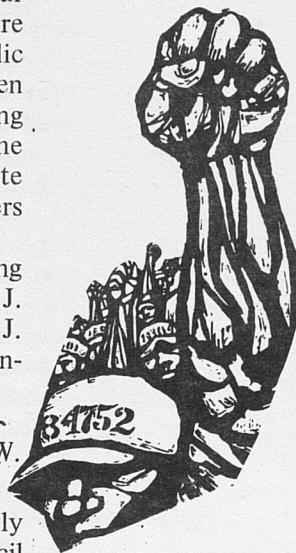
Workers at Rahway Prison Need Your Support!!!

The U.B.W. joins with our brothers of the Rahway Prisoner's Council in asking your immediate assistance and support. We are struggling together to educate the public concerning the conditions faced daily by men and women behind the walls. The following statements deal with the need to replace the present members of the New Jersey State Parole Board and actual cases of prisoners denied parole.

You can show your concern by writing directly to your N.J. State Legislator, the N.J. State Parole Board and especially to Samuel J. Williams, Chairman, Rahway Prisoner's Council, Lock Bag 'R', Rahway, N.J. 07065.

We need your help now!!!

U.B.W.



AGENDA

This agenda follows the matters originally presented by the Rahway Prisoner's Council to the New Jersey State Legislature on July 9, 1973. At the public hearings held at Rahway State Prison.

POINT (1):

The Rahway Prisoner's Council is seeking to bring to an end the arbitrary denial of Parole as is presently practiced.

POINT (2):

The Rahway Council is seeking to bring about the establishment of a review board, so that prisoners will be given the necessary standards or criteria as to what they must do to qualify themselves for Parole. This information shall be given to every prisoner upon entry to the N.J. State Prison by the review board.

POINT (3):

The Rahway Prisoner's Council is seeking to have established by legislators Standard, or Criterias for Parole to all prisoners.

POINT (4):

The Rahway Prisoner's Council is seeking to bring to an end of the arbitrary usage of previous offenses, for denial of parole.

POINT (5):

The Rahway Prisoner's Council, is seeking to mesh the work release program together with parole. The Rahway Council is also seeking to make educational and vocational training have a meaning to all prisoners.

POINT (6):

The Rahway Prisoner's Council, takes the position that no man who has been committed under the sex offender act of New Jersey should be subjected to the arbitrary ruling of the New Jersey State Parole Board.

The above agenda is phase one of the Rahway Prisoner's Council in an effort to further express the need of a just Parole system N.J.S. Prisoners the Rahway Council,

is willing to answer questions or inquiry by guest concerning other aspects of prison life, and the possible troublesome points after men are released from prison. We, believe that many of the problems that parolees are confronted with after being released can be and/or should be resolved before the parolees are released.

In the matter of Frank Shepperson, 49237:

The Rahway Prisoner's Council strongly believes and urges the Legislature to make every effort to remove from the realm of the machine of the decision making body of the New Jersey State Parole Board, in all respects, of using prior criminal records whatever, be it juvenile or adult offense of low misdemeanor or felony conviction. The record is plain and clear that the Parole Board has misused and abused its right to use its own discretion in such matters. Such misuse and abuse brings the Rahway Council to seek to remove this discretion because of the following reasons:

The Parole Board deprives prospective parolees of due process of law in nearly every case that appears before it, in a ridiculous manner. How is it possible for a juvenile past history to be made binding upon him as an adult, and cause him to suffer at the hands of the Parole Board without violating the due process of law? In the case at bar, in the matter of Shepperson, this individual has no previous criminal history, yet the Parole Board has strongly implied that he does, and subsequently speaks of his juvenile record, all in an effort to deprive him of a just parole hearing.

In the Matter of Raymond Lee Exum, 50034:

It should shock the conscience of every taxpayer of the State of New Jersey to know and understand the erroneous acts of the New Jersey Parole Board. In the case of Raymond Lee Exum is a man who is, very well educated, having a master's degree in teaching, without a criminal history, being sentenced to prison with a narcotics problem. The Parole Board nor the Prison Authorities have made no effort of any kind whatsoever to assist this individual in overcoming this problem, yet he is deprived of parole because his nephew was allegedly arrested for an offense unrelated to this individual, long after Exum had been imprisoned! The parole Board seemed to blame Exum for his nephew's arrest, and they further seek to and do, punish Exum for the same.

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Black Solidarity Day

Another Black Solidarity Day is before us (Monday, November 5, 1973) and there still seems to be some confusion as to what it means, and what educators and parents involved in our schools should do on that day.

In order to fully appreciate the concept of Black Solidarity Day, we must first admit that the Black community does not control its own politics, does not control its own economics, and even the conduct of our family life is greatly determined by others not from our community. What this all means is that we are a people without power.

No self-respecting people wish to remain without power. The Black community can begin to control and create the institutions that effect our lives only when we use our collective energy to achieve our common and necessary goals.

Black Solidarity Day is the beginning of this unity. It simply asks that all Black people stay home one day and address ourselves to improving our family relationships. We must always remember that the family unit is the foundation of any society, and it is also the primary means by which we maintain our culture. Black Solidarity Day demands of us to refrain from working, traveling or buying, despite the hardship it might create.

By taking the positive action of staying home with our families one day we make a tremendous impact on this system which controls us. Schools should be closed, subways and busses should not run, Abraham and Straus and Mays should not show a profit, and all essential services in N.Y.C. should be effected on this day. Therefore, the controllers of all the institutions that effect our lives will clearly understand our vital necessity to the successful operation of this economy. More importantly, as a people we will begin to realize our own importance to the economy of this city and that if we function together on a sustained basis, we can make positive changes to benefit the entire Black community.

We will stay home on George Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Veterans Day, Jewish holidays and many other days that have no relevancy to improving the quality of our lives. Will we stay home on our day?

The old excuse about missing a day out of school is pitiful. We should be more concerned about the day's education our child misses while he is in school. However, to prepare for Black Solidarity Day all teachers should be directed to teach lessons in preparation for this "DAY OF ABSENCE". A day of reflection, and hopefully the creation

of a new Black man. The African-American Teachers Association has lesson plans dealing with primarily outstanding Black people which would be very appropriate leading up to Black Solidarity Day. I would think, however, that in each school there should be at least one person capable of generating the appropriate atmosphere and programs to emphasize the seriousness and necessity of honoring Black Solidarity Day.

Of course the problem for many of our people will be the loss of a day's pay because of the insensitivity and lack of human feelings on the part of our employers. This is a real hardship that cannot be wished away. However, Frederick Douglas, a brilliant Black abolitionist and runaway slave, said it very eloquently in 1857:

"If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom and yet deprecate agitation are men who want crops without plowing up the ground. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waters.

The struggle may be a moral one, or it may be a physical one, and it may be both moral and physical, but it must be a struggle. Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never did, and it never will.

Men may not get all they pay for in the world, but they must certainly pay for all that they get. If we ever get free from the oppressions and wrongs heaped upon us, we must pay for their removal.

We must do this by labor, by suffering, by sacrifice, and if need be, by our lives and the lives of others."

I appeal to all brothers and sisters involved in education in the Black community. I challenge you to close our schools on Monday, Nov. 6, 1973. And furthermore, I challenge you to have our children understand why they should not be in school that day.

United Black Workers NEW-ARK School

There is no force, however formidable, that a united People cannot overcome.

Puerto Ricans in the United States

There are about two million Puerto Ricans living in the United States.¹ This means that 40%, or 1/3 of the total population of Puerto Rico is suffering one of the lowest standards of living in the United States. According to the Census Bureau², Puerto Ricans lag behind the rest of the other minorities in the U.S. Puerto Rican median family income was found to be \$4,969.00, comparable to \$7,894.00, the lowest nationwide. The 9.9% of these families had an annual income of less than \$2,000.00. The Federal government's poverty line is \$3,720.00 for a family of four. Nearly one-third of the Puerto Rican families (32.2%) were just above it earning \$4,000.00 to \$5,999.00. According to the Census Bureau, "both male and female of Spanish origin workers were concentrated in the lower paying occupations to a greater extent than the workers of other origin groups". Puerto Ricans from ages of 25 to 24 averaged only 9.9 years of schooling. The entire Spanish-origin minorities averaged 11.7 years of schooling and the nation as slightly above 12 years.

In the State of New Jersey, the situation is not different.³ The origin of this massive emigration (relatively one of the largest in the world) is rooted in the economic problems of Puerto Rico. The policy of the local government of Puerto Rico since 1945, of exporting non-skilled workers to the U.S. in order to supply the needs of these kinds of workers has resulted in a traffic of slaves. The whole idea was to bring "cheap labor" for the performance of the tasks that could not be covered by classified workers and that are less productive in relation to the costs of the high standards of living. This is the same function of the labor force in Puerto Rico, where the "cheap labor" is the main attraction the North-American investors and industries.

Since the economy of the island has been determined by the interests, needs and fluctuations of the North-American economy, there are no controls that could balance the employment and unemployment in the hands of the local government. Federal minimum wage law is not applied to Puerto Rico, but other labor laws, like Taft-Hartley do apply. In spite of the "official" figures of unemployment, the reality is that there is 30% unemployment and in some areas as high as 70% and more. So, this is one of the factors that impulse the migration to the United States: the need of jobs. This is not to say that the Puerto Rican workers will have jobs waiting for them in the U.S., as the above figures of unemployment of the Puerto

Ricans in the U.S. show. There is a relation between the employment opportunities in the United States and the Puerto Rican emigration. The statistics show that when the unemployment in the United States is higher, the emigration of Puerto Ricans is lower.

There are also some precipitating factors, like the free and easy access of Puerto Ricans to the U.S. because their American citizenship and the low costs of air transportation. But the decisive factor has been the problem of unemployment in Puerto Rico. The failure of the economic experiments in the dependent economy, trying to avoid the exploitation in a colonial system has been the radical cause of the emigration.

This is also confirmed by the statistics of the Occupational Distribution of the Puerto Ricans on their arrival to the U.S. More than 66% of the migrants were less than 25 years old when arrived, and more than half of them, did not have any work experience. 25% had worked in agricultural tasks or semi-skilled jobs. Less than 10% of them had worked as professionals. About 60% were coming from rural areas, generally directly from their rural towns without passing through any Puerto Rican urban center. Evidently for most of them, their first contact with the production was the industrial environment.

It should be noticed that during the decade of the 60's there was a reduction in the emigration, but the fact of the constant increase is undeniable.

Year	Total in U.S.	in N.Y.C.
1950	301,373	245,000
1960	900,000	613,000
1973	2,000,000	1,200,000

(official figures)

¹The Federal Census finds 1,379,043 Puerto Ricans, but other sources, like the Population Characteristics Office of the Department of Public Health of N.Y.C. in 1968, the Labor Department and the Report of Civil Rights in N.Y.C. deny the first figure. Specifically outside NYC the numbers are underestimated because the lack of definition of Puerto Ricans, not using a separate category in the census blanks, etc.

²*San Juan Star*, Tuesday, March 2, 1971, p. 3

³*The Philadelphia Inquirer*, Friday, January 5, 1973, p. 3-C-J "Puerto Ricans, 'Inequality' Lag in Education, Jobs, Housing."

ERITREA STRUGGLE

United States', Israeli and Ethiopian Collaboration in Eritrea and the Eritrean People's National Liberation Struggle

Imperialist America, Zionist Israel and feudalist Ethiopia are collaborating in the oppression of the Eritrean people who, for the last twelve years, have been engaged in armed struggle against these collaborating oppressive forces to gain their national liberation. Although facing such a colossus of aggressive forces, the heroic Eritrean people have, under the leadership of the Eritrean Liberation Front, succeeded in liberating two thirds of their country.

The Eritrean people have suffered under a succession of foreign oppressors since 1890. With the collaboration of the British and the helping hand of emperor Menelik of Ethiopia, then King of Shoa, Italy colonized Eritrea in 1890 and the Eritrean people suffered colonial oppression similar to that their brothers and sisters in colonized Africa and the rest of the Third World. At the height of World War II, the British defeated the Italians in Eritrea with Eritrean manpower. Although they had claimed that their interest was to defeat the Italians as part of their allied war effort and not to take over Eritrea, they betrayed the Eritrean people and occupied Eritrea as a colony till 1952.

The conspiratorial imperialist design of the United States, Ethiopia and Israel started in 1952 when the United Nations, under the domination of the United States, decreed to make Eritrea an autonomous state to be federated with the feudalist empire of Ethiopia. The United Nations had further decreed that the head of the Ethio-Eritrean federal state would be emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia. Without their participation and consent therefore, the Eritrean people were forced to come under the dictatorship of the feudal chief of Ethiopia in the name of a bogus federation. Haile Selassie had his expressed designs to take over Eritrea in order to gain access to the sea and control its rich mineral and oil wealth.

The United States, which master-minded the federal resolution, also had its imperialistic designs in Eritrea. Because of its strategic geographic location, the United States vied Eritrea as a base for its military operations in Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and Eastern Asia. Furthermore, the United States had a firm interest to exploit the rich phosphate, copper, iron and oil deposits in Eritrea. With the "federal government" firmly

under Haile Selassie's control, the United States then proceeded to establish itself militarily in Eritrea. This was easily accomplished in 1953 through an agreement with Haile Selassie allowing it to build military bases in the Eritrean towns of Asmara, Guru, Massawa and Keren. It further received unlimited concessions to exploit the mineral deposits of the country through treacherous economic treaties with the monarch.

Similarly, Israel had vital military and economic interests in Eritrea. Here again, Eritrea's strategic geographic location attracted Zionist attention for it provided an ideal base for Israel's imperialist war against the Arab world and its attempt to control the entrance to the Red Sea (the strait of Bab el Mandeb). Its immediate economic interest was in assuring the continuous inflow of food products, especially meat, of which it was desperately deficient. In 1952, Israel set its initial economic foothold in Eritrea by securing a franchise from Haile Selassie to establish the INCODE meat packing monopoly in Asmara. Further, it established its military grip, under the umbrella of the United States by signing an agreement with Haile Selassie allowing it the use of Eritrean territory for "emergency military operations".

The economic and political bases for the collaboration of the three imperialistic forces in the oppression of the Eritrean people were thus deep rooted and well set. The total liberation of Eritrea would mean not only an end to their imperialistic interests in Eritrea but would also represent a serious blow to their overall military and economic strategy in Africa and Asia. Thus, in order to fully subjugate the Eritrean people and bring them under their direct control, the three imperialistic aggressors decided from the outset to fully collaborate rather than compete in Eritrea. With such a design therefore, Haile Selassie's army invaded Eritrea in a series of military moves premeditated to avoid world attention, and fully occupied the country by 1960. The meagre economic and political liberties that existed within the framework of the United Nations mandated "autonomy" was similarly choked by slow degrees till, in 1962, Haile Selassie finally "announced" his full annexation of Eritrea into his empire as a province.

The Eritrean people initially protested such a slow economic and political strangulation through peaceful means. They continued to present their case to the United Nations,

(Continued, NEXT PAGE)



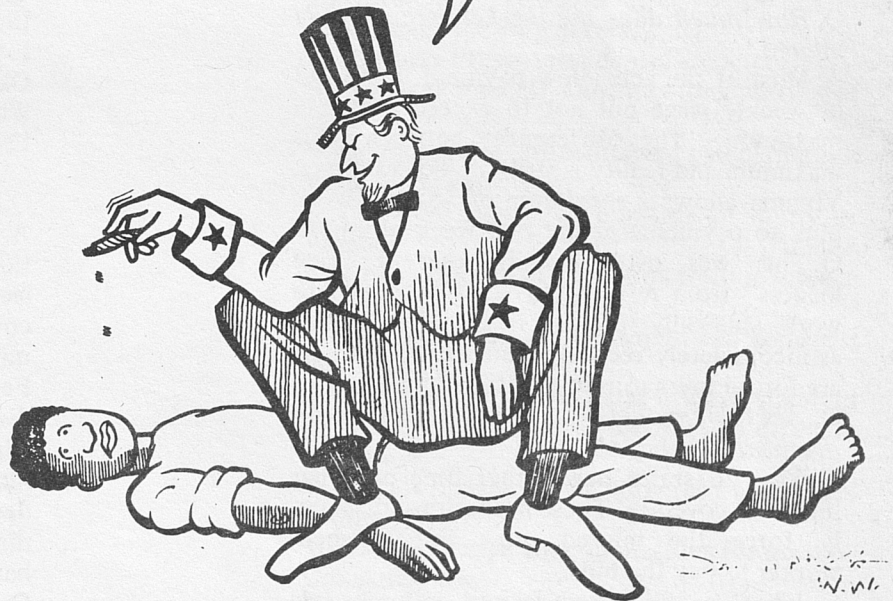
since it was this body that decreed, though without their participation, the autonomous and federal status of Eritrea. But, they soon realized that it was the very country that proposed the "Federal Resolution" that was the main force behind their oppression and that the United Nations was only a legitimizing instrument. Furthermore, the Eritrean people tried to resist Haile Selassie's moves to overrun their country and suppress their economic development through peaceful public demonstrations, but they soon learned through bitter experience that Haile Selassie and his imperialist sponsors only tightened their reins of control. In 1958, Eritrean workers throughout the country staged a massive demonstration that paralysed the foreign controlled economy for four days, and Haile Selassie, with the advice and operational guidance of his masters, ordered its suppression by force of arms. This brutal act led to the massacre of more than 550 Eritrean workers. This barbaric massacre of defenseless workers clearly spelled to the Eritrean people that the only way to combat such brute violence and gain their complete national liberation was through armed force. They thus began an urban guerrilla movement in the same year, and in September of 1961, started a full scale armed insurrection in the Eritrean countryside against the collaborating oppressors.

The Eritrean people's national liberation struggle soon encompassed the entire countryside. By 1965, the number of liberation fighters rose to about 10,000, and by 1967, the whole western plains of Barka and Senhit and the northern plateaus of Sahil were fully liberated. Operating from bases inside their liberated land, Eritrean liberation fighters gained increasing victories against the occupation forces of the enemy. In 1968, the leadership of the struggle passed fully into the hands of liberation fighters within the field; further, the struggle reached a higher stage of ideological development. Its objective became not only to gain Eritrean national liberation from imperialist domination, but also to bring about a socialist transformation of Eritrean society within a Pan-African framework. This positive development, the widening progressive international support for the Eritrean liberation struggle, and the increasing victories of the Eritrean liberation fighters shook the puppet emperor and his masters who had continuously tried to isolate the struggle from the world public and to distort its just revolutionary cause. In 1970, the frenzied monarch declared a state of emergency in Eritrea and placed it under direct military rule.

While the gallant liberation fighters were gaining military victories over the enemy on the ground, however, the enemy committed the most inhuman crimes over the Eritrean people by bombing and napalming entire villages and communities and razing them down to ashes. More than 120 villages have been totally destroyed and their inhabitants and livestock completely wiped out. Defoliants have been indiscriminately sprayed over entire regions. Throughout the country, the enemy has herded peasants—the old, women and children—into concentration camps and then dropped bombs on them. It was in such a fashion that the enemy napalmed more than 1,000 people in one afternoon in the city of Keren in 1970.

As a result of the enemy's genocidal bombing campaigns against Eritrean peasants, around 100,000 old men, women, and

I JUST DON'T UNDERSTAND
WHAT YOU PEOPLE WANT!!!



"The people are only able to create and develop the liberation movement because they keep their culture alive--despite the continual organized repression of their cultural life, continuing to resist culturally even when their political and military resistance is destroyed."

--Amilcar Cabral, leader of the guerrilla movement against Portugal colonialism in Guinea Bissau. Cabral was assassinated by Portuguese agents on January 20, 1973. This quote appeared in a recent issue of Africa Today.

Workman's Compensation

Q. What is the intent of the Workman Compensation Acts?

A. There are three major objectives:

1. to offer the worker rapid payment of wage-loss and medical benefits;
2. to limit the employer liability to the degree stipulated in the law without question of fault or negligence;
3. to reduce the cost of industrial workers to society by minimizing the loss of the injured worker's productive services and the burden of the community of supporting the injured worker and his family.

Q. Are these recent laws?

A. No, most were enacted between 1910 and 1920. Before 1910, the worker had no recourse if injured. The last state, Mississippi, only passed its law in 1949. Little improvement has been made since enactment.

Q. Are all workers covered?

A. No, it is estimated that at least 20% of the workforce is not covered at all (18 million workers). Agricultural, domestic, and casual workers are still excluded as are workers in small firms in 18 states.

Q. How much does the worker receive while injured?

A. Most of the acts allow payment up to 2/3 of weekly wage but not to exceed a certain maximum. The difference between this maximum and reality is striking. For example, Virginia allows a maximum of \$51 per week plus no payment for the first week of injury.

Q. This was ostensibly to prevent "free loaders" from refusing to want to return to work. Medically speaking this is poor practice as incompletely recovered and healed workers are forced prematurely to return to work.

Q. Are there monetary or other limitations on the medical benefits?

A. Yes, 26 states have either time or dollar limits on coverage. These limitations ultimately force the injured, now impoverished, worker to pay the bills.

Q. What is the schedule and non-schedule compensation for permanent partial disabilities?

A. Most states list a fixed schedule or table the maximum amount for loss of limb, eye, teeth, etc. Cases of head, back and nerve injuries vary with no fixed maximums. Not only does this vary from state to state, but also from private industry to governmental employees.

Maximum benefits for loss of

State	Arm	Thumb	Eye
Delaware	\$ 12,500	\$ 3,750	\$10,000
D.C.	21,840	5,250	11,200
Hawaii	35,100	8,437	18,000
Iowa	10,925	2,850	5,935
Oklahoma	10,625	2,550	4,250
Wisconsin	23,750	5,938	13,063
FECA (Federal)	115,752	27,825	59,360

Q. What happens in cases of permanent disability?

A. Only 31 states offer benefits for the duration of the injury. Many states have maximum of 5-10 years. Tragically, the payment in 43 states would place the worker below the poverty level.

Q. What are the rehabilitation opportunities available to the injured worker?

A. Only 24 states make substantial provisions for such rehabilitation. Often the worker must undergo financial hardship to pay for this important aspect of medical care.

Q. What happens to the families of fatally injured workers?

A. Only 16 states offer benefits to widows until death or remarriage and benefits to dependent children until age 18 or 23 if they are pursuing higher education.

Most states offer simple schedule payments:

State	Amount or duration
Delaware	full support for a 400 week maximum
D.C.	full support
Hawaii	\$35,100
Illinois	\$18,000-25,000
Iowa	\$14,250
Oklahoma	\$13,500
Wisconsin	\$20,858
Federal	full support for family

Q. Are occupational diseases covered?

A. While injuries have received most attention, occupational diseases have been neglected, forgotten, or deleted. Only 34 states cover all occupational diseases. The coal miners had to wait for special, unprecedented Federal legislation for coverage of Black Lung disease. North Carolina has just this year added byssinosis as an occupational disease. Most of the U.S. uranium miners who have developed lung cancer have not received a dime. Illinois has yet to recognize noise as a hazard for compensation.

Q. When a worker is injured, does he receive his money promptly?

A. The injured worker is often coerced into taking a lump sum payment or be forced to take the insurance company to court to collect. Straight forward payments are not the rule.

Q. Who administers the money?

A. Most are financed by insurance companies. 18 states have some sort of state compensation insurance funds.

Q. What percentage of insurance premiums go for expenses and profits?

- A. The following go for expenses and profits:
1. 40% Stock Companies (selected risks)
 2. 20-25% Mutual Companies (selected risks)

eritrea con't

children have been forced to flee to the Sudan and are living in deplorable refugee camps. The "Libian Times" of May 28, 1971, reported the condition of these refugees: "A report, written after an extensive 1,700 kms. trip inside war-torn Eritrea by Al-Hakika correspondent Mohamed Ahmed Werayeth, depicted the misery into which 97,000 refugees have been subjected because of Ethiopia's cruel means that forced them to flee their own homes inside their own country. Eritrean refugees, now living in primitive bamboo sustained tents in Marafit and Gadaref in Eastern Sudan, are dying en masse at the average of 30 persons per day from hunger, disease, and bad shelter." It is this inhumanity that Haile Selassie and his masters have continuously tried to hide from the world public for fear of exposing their crimes and basic designs and facing widespread international condemnation.

However, the increasing victories of Eritrean liberation fighters and the collaborating aggressors' subsequent savage reprisals on the defenseless civilian population have attracted world attention and exposed the nature of the imperialist, zionist and feudal alliance. The barbaric atrocities that this imperialist alliance has committed and is still committing on the Eritrean people in hopes of silencing them shows the extent of its desperation. The oppressive collaborators are painfully aware of the long run inevitability of their defeat; so are the Eritrean people fully aware that final victory is theirs.

It should be recognized, however, that because of the depth of their imperialistic interests and their growing desperation, the collaborating fascists could very well continue to intensify their genocidal acts and turn Eritrea into an African Vietnam before their final defeat. To prevent such a possibility, the progressive world should fully understand the designs, involvements, and crimes of these imperialistic allies and come to the support of the heroic Eritrean people in their just struggle for national liberation.

For more information write to Eritrea for Liberation, Box 1247, N.Y., N.Y. 10027.

BOYCOTT

GULF



compensation con't

3. 10-20% Competitive State Funds (all risks)
4. 5-10% Exclusive State Funds (all risks)

Q. Is workman's compensation covered under the new 1970 Occupational Safety and Health Act?

A. No, the Act specifically excludes this issue. There has been a Presidential task force formed to investigate the current status of the nation's workman compensation acts. Its report, due in July, 1972, is merely informational without effective recommendations.

History has shown that corporations have found it far more profitable to pay a pittance to injured workers than to prevent injuries by investing money to make the workplace safe. Incalculable human suffering would have been prevented if decent compensation benefit levels had forced employers to spend money on effective job safety and health measures.

A humane system of workman's compensation would include all of the following features:

1. Coverage for all workers,
2. Uniform Federal standards,
3. 100% of medical expenses for duration of care,
4. Payment for rehabilitation including all extra living expenses,
5. 100% of salary for duration of injury or illness,
6. Total removal of programs from insurance companies,
7. Total coverage of all occupational accidents and diseases,
8. Compensation benefits at average standard of living levels for survivors in cases of death of worker,
9. Provide for payment with resort to court action,
10. No restrictive time limitations for occupational diseases,
11. Worker choice of physician and other medical therapy.

Much of the factual information was taken from an article in the AFL-CIO American Federationist by James O'Brien.

This is a preliminary paper on workman's compensation. More will be done at a later date.

Donald Whorton, M.D.

MCHR Occupational Health Task Force

**...if you buy Gulf gasoline you help
to finance an immoral war!
Don't buy Gulf**

rahway con't

In the matter of Nathan Ashwood, 49962:

In the case of Ashwood, the Parole Board erroneously implies that this individual received treatments of some kind. After reviewing the facts, the Rahway Prisoner's Council states as a matter of fact, that Ashwood has *NOT* received any treatments of any kind, and there is no truth in the Parole Board's claim.

We find that the Parole Board's reason for rendering additional punishment in this case is because of an alleged past criminal history. It is true that Ashwood has previous convictions in the State of Illinois. It is also true that he has been duly punished for those crimes by serving time, and the Rahway Council now takes the position that the New Jersey Parole Board is in fact depriving Ashwood, (and a multitude of others,) of due process of law. In light of the fact that the Supreme Law of the land dictates that no person shall be put into jeopardy for the same offense twice, isn't Ashwood being put into jeopardy twice for the same offense by usage of his past records of crime that he has already paid for? What law gives the parole Board such authority to supercede the Constitution of the United States?

In the matter of Harold Lutz, 49810:

In the case of Lutz, the Parole Board chose to use a display of words rather than fact to inflict additional punishment on him in that the Board concluded: "The Board feels that the punitive and deterrent aspects of your sentence have not been fulfilled and that, therefore, your release would not be compatible with the community welfare."

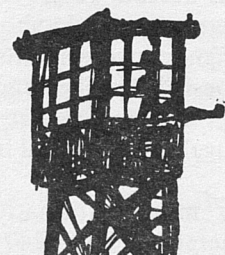
If this be true, then it should apply to every individual case that appears before the New Jersey Parole Board. The Parole Board gives further erroneous cause for denial of parole for non-existent disciplinary action, and this is equal to a judge presiding over a case where he was the victim of the criminal act. The peaceful work stoppage had here at Rahway Prison clearly demonstrated that it was in fact, against the Parole System, and not against the prison authorities. No disciplinary action was taken against

those who participated as claimed by the Parole Board. Now the Parole Board acts in a vindictive manner against the said peaceful work stoppage, and many prisoners must suffer because of it as in the instant case at bar. Notwithstanding the fact that this individual has completed one year of college and the Board "encourages you to continue your education."

It is also a proven fact that there are inadequate facilities for prisoners to obtain help to cope with any alcohol or drug problem that they may have and yet, in this case, the Parole Board has the audacity to deny this prospective parolee parole because he is not able to cope with his alcohol and drug problem, and the State has done nothing whatsoever to assist this individual. The Rahway Council calls on the New Jersey State Parole Board to rescind its order of denial of parole in this instant case.



Settle your quarrels, come together, understand the reality of our situation, understand that fascism is already here, that people are already dying who could be saved, that generations more will die or live poor butchered half-lives if you fail to act. Do what must be done, discover your humanity and your love in revolution. Pass on the torch. Join us, give up your life for the people.



GEORGE JACKSON.

In the matter of Andrew Turner, 47147:

The Rahway Prisoner's Council further reviews the unsound and impractical reasons for denial of parole and as we review them, we find the reasons for the denial of parole get more ridiculous than ever. This question must be raised: How many times must a prospective parolee pay for a previous offense? Since he was tried, convicted and sentenced by a court of law, must the New Jersey State Parole Board continue to retry, reconvict and repunish him for the same offense? Again and again, the prospective parolee is being deprived of due process of law. There must be an end to the wide-range discretion of the Parole Board to misuse and abuse its discretion as has been presented herein.

The Rahway Council will stand and argue till hell freezes over, and say that the New Jersey Parole Board does *not* have the authority to create reasons of its own presumptive thinking, making false accusations to deny a prospective parolee for:

"You recieved a disciplinary infraction participating in a work stoppage."

The Rahway Council is now calling on the New Jersey Parole Board to present copies of this false accusation to this Legislative body as a tender of proof of its unwarranted acts.

The Rahway Council further calls on the New Jersey Parole Board to rescind its order of denial of parole in this instant case.

EDITORIAL

Auto Workers Getting Together

by United Black Workers

For years the auto giants, General Motors, Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler, have banded together to oppress, exploit and divide their workers. These tactics produced great profits for them from our labors and dis-unity among our ranks.

In the 1930's and 40's workers banded together and after a long, bitter and hard fought battle brought the unions (U.A.W.) into the plants.

The Demands then were the 8 hour day, health and safety, job security, end of discrimination, higher wages just to name a few.

Today we find our union officials have sold us out. They have joined up with the bosses and are living high on the hog while we workers are still catching hell. Much of the blame for these actions of our union officials must fall on us the workers. We went from fighters, militants and progressive working class people of the 30's and 40's to become lazy, money hungry, dis-organized puppets in the 50's, 60's and 70's.

But the recent rash of firings and unjust penalties levied against outspoken workers, the increasing deaths and accidents due in part from line speed-ups, forced overtime, insensitive medical and labor relations kept to properly treat and respect a worker who becomes hurt or ill on the job or at home, continued racism, the latest sell-out contract that along with the other bullshit supposedly won slaps black workers in the face by refusing to make January 15th Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday a paid holiday.

These are just a few of the reasons that have brought auto workers from the New York-New Jersey areas together.

Workers, young and old, men and women, black and white, all sharing a common objective have been meeting and discovering we all have the same problems and the same enemies.

Now workers from the industrial plantations at Mahwah, Metuchen, Linden, N.J. and Tarrytown, N Y. are on the move.

Our bosses and their lackeys, our union officials, have refused to heed the pleas and warnings of the workers. The events of the past few years, sit-downs, wildcat strikes and various forms of direct action are just the beginning. A new worker is on the scene. We are not taking what our parents were forced to take, we are becoming educated and unified and aware. As a result the workers struggles of the 30's and 40's are re-appearing the 1970's.

You can feel the tension in the air, see the determination in their faces, hear the anger in their voices.

The bosses have tried to discourage this new militancy by stepped up acts of repression and their old stand by tactics of red baiting.

Our U.A.W. officials are running scared. They see their soft jobs on the line. They have tried to pacify us with the new sell out contract. This contract that is so good that our officials have kept most of the details a secret from the workers.

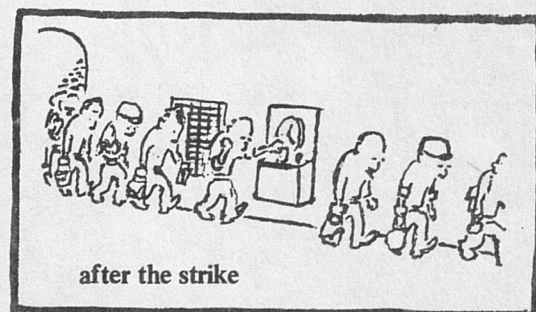
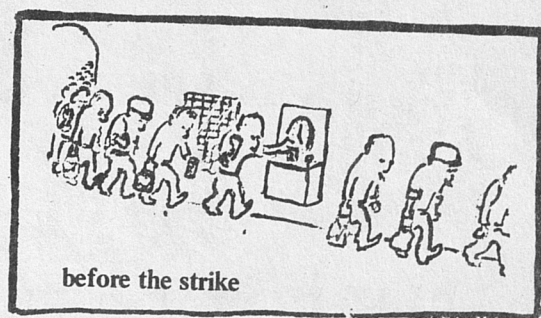
As final proof that our officials work against us not for us, good squads have been formed to shut off desert. In the 30's and 40's goon squads were used by the unions to

protect workers from the bosses. They are used to brutalize, intimidate and frighten dues paying workers who disagree with them or their bosses.

White workers have been jumped on outside the gates of the Mahwah and G.M. Linden plants recently. When black workers show up to help out these brave officials run like scared rabbits.

These tactics by both management and union officials are helping to bring workers closer together. We are finally recognizing the power we have, the need to unify as one rather than each plant trying to fight alone.

Together Through Struggle We Shall Win



UNITED BLACK WORKERS

We here by state that as oppressed workers here at the Mahwah Plantation (Ford Plant) we are not bound by any constitution, contracts, agreements, known or unknown, by-laws or company policies agreed upon by management and the U.A.W. that are racist or tend to deprive Black, Third World and all oppressed workers of their basic constitutional and moral rights. These rights being human dignity, health and safety, better working conditions, and equal job opportunities.

We further state it is our right as workers to demand that both labor and management make use of large portions of the monies gained from our labors to improve the living, educational and health conditions in our communities with no strings attached.

To obtain these rights the U.B.W. are committed to organize, agitate, expose, inform and use all means at our disposal, not settling for anything short of victory.

We further state that we are not bound to respect, obey or follow the leadership of any plant manager, supervisor, union official or any other underlings who negate any claim they might have for these rights when they place personal ambition self interest, profit and property rights over the human rights of workers.

The factories belong to the people and we workers are the people.



**WORKERS HOW YOU CAN HELP
TO KEEP THIS PAPER STRONG
AND GROWING.**

**SUBSCRIBE TO !!!
THE BLACK VOICE**

We have to keep in mind at all times that we are not fighting for integration, nor are we fighting for separation. We are fighting for recognition as human beings. We are fighting for the right to live as free humans in this society. In fact, we are actually fighting for rights that are even greater than civil rights and that is human rights. . . .

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR

1. End of Ford Motor Company paying union officials' salaries.
2. End of racism, exploitation and oppression of all workers.
3. Transportation provided for workers who must travel long distances back and forth to work. Many cannot afford to buy a car and must depend upon car pools.
4. Waiver of 90 day eligibility for Viet Nam veterans. Make them eligible as of the first day on the job.
5. A complete revision of grievance procedures.
6. Mandatory medical check up every three months for all workers who paint, spray, grind lead or metal, welders, drivers and all workers who are exposed to the deadly pollution which fills the air throughout this plant.
7. End of compulsory overtime.
8. End of line speed-up.
9. End of white skin privilege.
10. Mandatory printing in Spanish and Creole of all bulletins, pamphlets and job applications put out by Ford Motor Company and the U.A.W.
11. To get more Black and Third World workers into skilled trades many already qualify but racism is keeping them out. A strong and effective apprenticeship program to prepare young Black and Third World workers for skilled trades.
12. Mandatory English classes in plant for non-English speaking or reading workers.
13. Ford Motor Company to announce a policy of complete disengagement from South Africa since all Americans doing business in South Africa reinforce that racist system and its government.

SEND TO:
THE BLACK VOICE
UNITED BLACK WORKERS
P.O. BOX 1855
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY 07101
\$2.00 FOR 12 ISSUES
FREE TO G.I. AND PRISONERS

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