



Slave Goods Flood American Markets

THE RED TRADERS

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■ ONE OF THE most profoundly important issues of this century is the extent to which the parasitic Marxist states have been subsidized and advanced by Western technology. These transfers have resulted from the deliberate policy of our national governments, major international banks, and multinational corporations. This "trade" has been fi-

nanced by long-term, low-interest loans (gifts, actually) provided by such government agencies as the Export-Import Bank. Without such guarantees, most "trade" with the Communists would be considered too risky and would not take place.

And the direction of this commercial intercourse has not been completely one way. Indeed, we in Amer-

Goods made by slave labor in Red China and in the captive nations of the Soviet bloc are being imported by American companies in violation of Section 307 of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930. Customs Commissioner William von Raab has moved to enforce the law but is meeting resistance from the Treasury Secretary.

ica have imported an increasing quantity of goods from both Red China and the captive nations of the Soviet bloc. We send a great deal of technology to the Soviets and other socialist nations; but we *receive* many good things from them as well. For example, we send the Soviet bloc sophisticated computers and integrated circuitry, which they use to control the operation of their missiles. They send us wooden folding chairs, on which we can relax. We send high-tech machines which manufacture precision ball bearings, used by the Soviets greatly to increase the accuracy and deadliness of their nuclear warheads. They send us alcoholic beverages, especially vodka, with which we can drown our sorrows over the dubious policies of "our" government. We send Red China the most modern steel-production technology, on "free" credit, and they send us knit shirts and wicker baskets that can be bought cheaply by unemployed U.S. steelworkers. Never let it be said that America gets nothing useful from the Communist nations.

These and other products imported into the U.S. from totalitarian regimes allow such tyrannies to earn desperately needed foreign exchange with which they can purchase still more Western technology to be

used in their military buildup. In addition, the low levels at which these Red exports are priced hurt those American businesses and workers employed in producing similar goods for our domestic markets.

But, some Conservatives ask, what is wrong with economic competition on an international scale? What is wrong is the reason the products are so cheap. It is because these goods are produced, in whole or in part, by the exploitation of captive labor. Because their systems are based on brute force instead of voluntary exchange and the price system, the Communist regimes of the Soviet Union and Red China need not take into account the costs in human suffering involved in the production of such goods. In a *Wall Street Journal* article titled "The System Of Forced Labor In Russia," former Moscow correspondent David Satter observed:

"Forced labor is by no means exceptional in the Soviet Union. It is an integral part of the economic system, and it is extremely doubtful whether the current Soviet economy could function without it. The Soviet economy needs forced labor because it is extremely wasteful of manpower. Subordinated in its entirety to the regime's political goals, the economy does not allow managers the independent authority to

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YUGOSLAVIA for
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IMPORTS**
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COST PLUS
540389
YUGO
179.99



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中國人民
中國人民



MADE IN
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ROMANIA
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**DOUBLE GRIP
NAILS**
NET WT. 16 OZS. (1 LB.)
8d (2 1/2") FINISH
MADE IN KOREA

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make even the simplest cost savings.

"The state planning agency tells factory directors what to produce, when to produce it, from whom to obtain materials and how many workers to employ. Unable to be efficient, enterprises overstate their resource requirements, particularly their need for manpower. The artificial shortages that are created are made good through forced labor."

Those in the West who deal in slave-labor imports should be ashamed to trade in products whose price is cheap because the Soviets employ forced labor in their manufacture and transportation. Such dealings with Communist slavemasters are not only shameful, they are *illegal*. That's right! Federal law 19 U.S.C. 1307 (Section 307 of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930) expressly prohibits importation into the United States of "all goods, wares, articles and merchandise mined, produced or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor and/or forced labor."

According to the law, which is quite clear, the U.S. Customs Service is required to open an investigation when it is contacted by any citizen who suspects a violation of the prohibition against slave-labor imports. If available evidence "reasonably" indicates a violation, Customs is to report to Treasury and the goods are to be impounded. The only way such goods can be released is by the importer producing a certificate from the foreign exporter attesting that no forced labor was used in any stage of production or any component of the merchandise.

It must be emphasized that this law has never been repealed. Yet, it is not now being enforced with respect to slave-labor imports from either the U.S.S.R. or Red China. As Julian

Geran Pilon, Senior Policy Analyst for the Heritage Foundation, pointed out in a recent *Issue Bulletin*: Section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act "currently is being enforced against certain areas of Mexico, prohibiting the importation of some furniture items, clothes hampers, and palm-leaf bags. Treasury has evidently concluded that these items were produced by workers under detention; yet there is little question that 'slave labor' does not exist in Mexico as it does in the USSR. In general, the Act's provision has been applied to imports of small, handmade objects. In 1964, for example, the Customs Commissioner found that some plastic tanks made in Austrian prisons would be subject to the law unless the importer established otherwise. Yet the Soviet Union, with a convict population of at least 4 million and an ideological commitment to the use of forced labor, was subjected to the 1930 Tariff Act only once for a brief period from 1951 to 1961, when canned crab meat was banned."

Before discussing in detail the slave-labor imports now being sold illegally in this country, let us first review the nature of slave labor under Communism in order to establish the magnitude of the injustice, horror, and brutality involved.

From the very inception of Communism in Russia, Bolshevik leader V.I. Lenin instigated a policy of slavery and terror. This was refined and extended by Comrade Stalin. Huge numbers of people were sent to the proliferating labor camps to work on Soviet construction projects. It must be understood that these were not hardened criminals. They were in the main persons suspected of "anti-Soviet activity," which could mean anything from not listening to one of Stalin's public speeches to taking
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a handful of wheat for one's children to prevent starvation. Many had only the vaguest notion of the "crime" for which they were sentenced.

In *Forced Labor In Soviet Russia* (1948, New Haven, Yale University Press), Professor David Dallin estimates that during the Stalin years the average number of prisoners in the gulag prison system was at least fifteen million, with a casualty rate of fifty percent every year owing to malnutrition, overwork, bitter cold, and repeated torture.

Thousands of people were taken into the holds of ships and transported to the Kolyma region of eastern Siberia in order to build a port and roads to the mines. Compelled to work in temperatures which sometimes reached fifty degrees below zero without extra clothing or even tents in which to sleep at night, these slaves died quickly. During the first year of the "Dalstroy Experiment," in which the Soviet government sent thousands of prisoners into that area, fewer than one out of fifty survived. As the enormous casualties mounted, they would be replaced by shiploads of new slaves, who in turn worked until they died and were replaced by still more prisoners from slave ships, and so on.

The following excerpt from *Forced Labor In Soviet Russia* describes what happened to one such shipment of slave workers:

"One of the early — and the most tragic — of the sailings to the Kolyma estuary was that of the steamer *Dzhurma*. The *Dzhurma*, a large ocean liner especially equipped for shipment of Dalstroy prisoners, sailed from Vladivostok in the summer of 1933 on its maiden voyage to Ambarchik (a distance of over 4,000

miles) carrying a capacity cargo of about 12,000 prisoners. The time of sailing was not carefully calculated, the ship reached the Arctic Ocean too late in the season, and was caught in packed ice in the western part of the Sea of Chukotsk, near Wrangel Island. We are not likely ever to learn what went on in that ship during that terrible Arctic winter, how the doomed prisoners in its holds struggled for life, and how they died. The fully authenticated fact is that the *Dzhurma*, when it finally arrived in Ambarchik in the summer of 1934, did not land a single prisoner. It is also further reported that on their return to Vladivostok nearly half the crew of the *Dzhurma* had to be treated for mental disorders. However, what mattered for the government was not the loss of prisoners and the sufferings of the crew but the fact that the valuable ship was saved."

The use of slave labor in Soviet Russia was movingly documented more recently by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn in his monumental three-volume exposé, *The Gulag Archipelago*. A long list of slave-labor projects was discussed there. Some of the most horrific of these blood-stained adventures included the construction of the Volga-Don canal; the second Trans-Siberian railroad; the pipeline from Sakhalin to the mainland; the mining of various ores, such as gold and limestone; and, the erection of entire new towns. These and many other projects were constructed with the extensive use of slave labor and at the cost of literally millions of lives. Solzhenitsyn writes:

"Who other than the Archipelago natives [*forced laborers*] would have grubbed out stumps in winter? Or hauled on their backs the boxes of mined ore in the open gold fields of the Kolyma? Or have dragged out

timber a half-mile from the Koin River . . . through deep snow on Finnish timber-sledge runners, harnessed up in pairs in a horse collar (the collar bows upholstered with tatters of rotten clothing to make them softer, and the horse collar worn over one shoulder)?"

In the absence of the positive incentive of private profit and personal gain, Soviet socialism has from the beginning relied on negative sanctions to motivate its workers. These include the threat, and use, of physical and psychological abuse and torture. According to a recent book by Anton Antonov-Ovseyenko, the Communists "selected hardened thugs and scoundrels who were born sadists but who, for all that, were as devoted to their benefactor as only a member of an outlaw gang can be toward his chief." These people were assigned to fill and staff the slave camps. "All the dregs of society rose to the surface. The Criminal was recruiting criminals . . . An investigator earned a bonus of two thousand rubles for each confession. Every petty thief, sadist, or climber was free to go at it as hard as he liked."

The book describes the torture in the camps. Among the day-to-day equipment were implements for breaking large bones, for squeezing testicles, for piercing the soles of feet and pulling off the nails and skin from human hands. There were instruments used to squeeze the main nose ligament until the victim bleeds profusely. Special "electrical appliances" were used to produce tremendous pain.

Nicolai Tolstoy writes of these Soviet slave camps: "Recovered corpses resembled cuts of meat displayed on a butcher's slab. What prisoners had undergone was indescribable, even by the survivors. As a

Pole in an NKVD prison recalled, 'The cries we heard were not always even recognizably human . . .'"

Noting countless similar cases of sadistic torturing, Tolstoy writes about patriots in Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania who were suspected of being anti-Soviet: Such people were "tied to trees, and there the guards experimented with various Soviet methods of prolonging death. Some had their eyes slowly gouged out. Others were scalped and had their brains squeezed out of their skulls. Men had their tongues torn out, their sides and legs slowly cut open, or had bayonets slowly thrust into their mouths down their throats . . ."

During early morning hours — a time people learned especially to dread — the Soviet secret police would come and take persons from their homes abruptly, never to be heard of again by their families and friends. During the early years of the Russian occupation of the Baltic countries, nearly half of the populations of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania was taken away in overcrowded trucks to Soviet prison camps. Sometimes whole families would be uprooted and transported to the labor camps in Siberia, where the average inmate died within a year or two. But, from the point of view of Soviet Communism, these lives were expendable. Why should we expect the Soviet Communists to treat the people in their captive nations any better than they treat Russian citizens?

Whether they are Russians, Poles, Latvians, or other captive peoples, those taken away to labor in the Soviet work camps range in age from children to people over eighty years old. Indeed, forty-eight percent of the gulag inmates have been children. (Solzhenitsyn, *Gulag*, Volume II, Page 448) For stealing a scrap

of food to survive — or for merely being homeless because their parents had been arrested or executed — children were rounded up and sent to prison camps, where they worked and suffered, carrying manure or being sexually molested at knifepoint. Many inmates looked on helplessly as they watched their children die from malnutrition and the rigors of camp existence.

Ovseyenko writes: "The number of children arrested can be expressed in a seven-digit figure. How many millions were torn from their families and homes? How many lived through it? It is not within the power of statistics to give the dimensions of this tragedy . . ." (Page 177)

During World War II, with the Soviets faced with probable defeat by the armies of Hitler, "Uncle Joe" Stalin actually diverted hundreds of thousands of troops from the Western Front to keep the slave camps going and to ensure that no rebellion could break out among the subjugated populations. The story of these camps is told and documented by historian Robert Conquest in his books *The Great Terror* and *Kolyma*. It is brought up to date by Avraham Shifrin and others.

After the war, thousands of Russians and East Europeans — prisoners and ordinary civilians who had managed to escape Soviet tyranny — were forcibly returned to Russia at the command of General Eisenhower. This meant almost certain death, either by execution or by cruel tortures and slave labor. Many committed suicide — slitting their wrists, hanging themselves from lamp posts, or jumping off bridges — rather than return to Communist slavery. American officers decided to try to deceive the rest by telling them that the trains they were being packed into would be going west. In-

stead, the shameful slave trains went east, surrounded by Soviet soldiers who dragged the passengers back to Moscow for torture, forced labor, and death. For details, see Julius Epstein's *Operation Keelhaul* and Peter Huxley-Blythe's *The East Came West*.

All of this is "ancient history," you say. Not so. Not by a long sight. But because our "Liberal" news media seldom mention violation of human rights in Communist-run countries, many Americans are even now unaware of the extent to which slavery continues to this day.

One of the few men in Washington calling attention to this Communist abomination is Senator William L. Armstrong (R.-Colorado). It was largely as a result of his efforts that in February of 1983 the U.S. State Department was forced to issue a report on the worst aspects of Soviet forced labor. In a letter which accompanied that report, Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleberger acknowledged that "Soviet authorities still exploit forced labor on a large scale" and "forced labor, often under harsh and degrading conditions, is used to execute various Soviet development projects and to produce large amounts of primary and manufactured goods for both domestic and Western export markets."

According to this State Department report, the Soviets run a network of some eleven hundred forced-labor camps, containing more than four million slave laborers, including at least ten thousand people known to be political and religious prisoners of conscience. Coming as they do from the "Liberal" State Department, you can be sure that these estimates have been minimized. Others (including former inmates of the gulag) estimate that

the number of labor camps in the U.S.S.R. exceeds two thousand and that the number of forced laborers is easily in excess of five million. Even so, those numbers represent only the most extreme form of slave labor, since virtually *all* labor in Communist nations is *forced*.

Another recent report, issued by the International Commission on Human Rights, concludes that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics "continues the deplorable practice of forced labor in manufacturing and construction projects" and that prisoners, "among them women and children, are forced to work under conditions of extreme hardship including malnutrition, inadequate shelter and clothing, and severe discipline."

This hardly conveys the magnitude of the evil or the extent of human misery involved. It is difficult, if not impossible, for Americans fully to appreciate the routine horrors of the gulag. The Soviet Union continues its ruthless exploitation of slave laborers, and the conditions in which they work are as bad as ever they were under Stalin.

In 1982 the Frankfurt-based International Society for Human Rights and the Copenhagen-based International Sakharov Committee jointly sponsored an international tribunal in Bonn, West Germany, to raise the consciousness of the world about slave labor behind the Iron Curtain. Former inmates of slave camps testified about the misery, degradation, and torture they had themselves endured in recent years. It was firmly established that four to five million people now suffer in those camps. And that people are still being hauled off on such charges as "anti-Soviet activity" and "hooliganism" — allegations which cover a broad range of activities, including

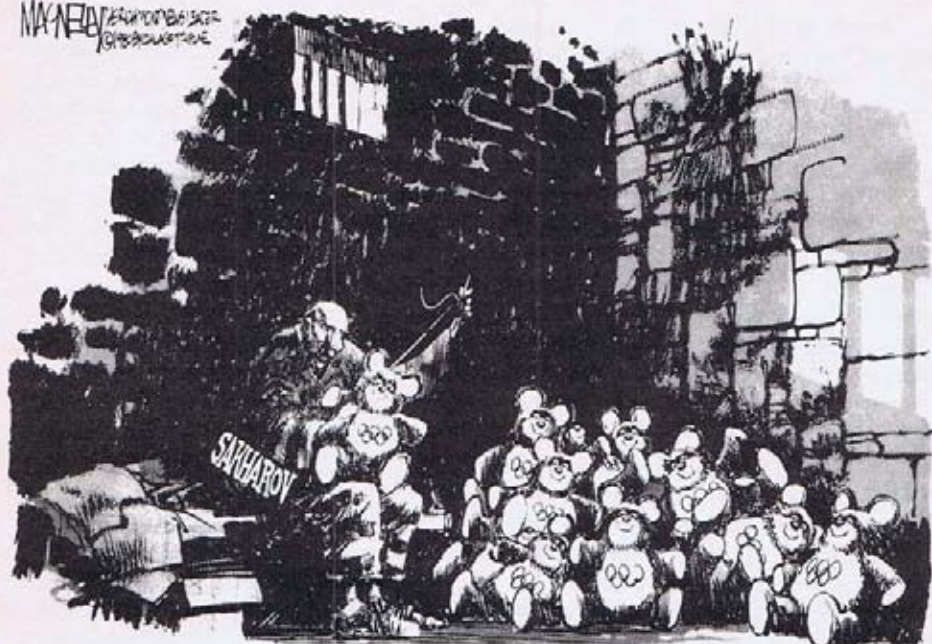
many which are constitutional rights in the United States.

In his widely read article which appeared in the September 1983 issue of *Reader's Digest*, Joseph Harriss cited some examples of slave conditions as revealed by those who testified at the Bonn tribunal:

"Details of what the world must know are spelled out by such former camp inmates as Julia Voznesenskaya, 43, a frail dissident author from Leningrad. She was arrested by KGB security police after she boldly scrawled on a wall, 'You strangle our freedom, but you can't chain people's souls.' Charged with 'anti-Soviet slander,' she spent three years in prison and Siberian camps. One of her main tasks was making work clothes and uniforms for the Red Army. Shifts stretched to 12 hours to meet impossibly high production quotas. Those who failed to meet them had their meager food ration cut. With gallows humor, she and her fellow laborers called the thin, half-putrid fish broth served every day 'graveyard soup' — it contained nothing but bones. Prisoners with tiny children often looked on helplessly as the toddlers sickened and died."

Yuri Belov, director of the International Society for Human Rights, survived fifteen years in Soviet prisons, labor camps, and "psychiatric hospitals." Harriss recounts part of Belov's story as follows:

"Belov was first arrested in 1963 for writing 'subversive' poems and founding a community of Catholic believers. The charge: 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.' He was sent to camp ZhKh 385/11 in Mordovia, 200 miles southeast of Moscow. Here, 2000 convicts each assembled 140 wooden chairs per shift, which were sent to a 'free' factory in Minsk. There, finishing touches were put on before the chairs were



exported to the West. Thus the Kremlin could claim the goods were made by 'free' workers.

"Belov remembers with a sardonic smile the political commissar who told ZhKh 385/11 inmates to be proud because their work earned the motherland hard currency and cost almost nothing. Indeed! The motherland paid Belov and his fellow convicts 60 rubles a month — 'free' workers got about 100 rubles — but withheld 75 percent to pay for the minimal camp food, clothing, and maintenance."

While interviewing former inmates of the gulag, Harriss was struck by the omnipresence of slave-labor products exported to the West: "One woman pointed at the wooden folding chair that I was sitting on. 'That's a souvenir from the Gulag,' she said. On the bottom was marked 'Made in U.S.S.R.,' followed by the code 33340, indicating the camp where it was produced. The United States last year imported hundreds of such chairs, part of our multimillion-dollar trade in which we buy the prod-

ucts of Soviet convict labor, in contravention of U.S. law."

Alexander Ginzburg, now living in Paris, tells of his role in making goods for export while a slave in the Gulag. "We cut and polished glass for chandeliers," Ginzburg said. "The room was full of abrasive dust. Men spat blood and got silicosis." The U.S. Department of Commerce admits that we import glass articles from the Soviet Union, but is unwilling to confirm whether this includes chandeliers. The C.I.A., however, reports that we *do* import chandeliers from the slave camps.

Yuri Orlov, a Russian physicist, and other Soviet dissidents, such as Anatoly Scharansky, are still suffering in Soviet slave-labor camps today. Orlov works as a lathe operator at a camp in the Perm region near the Ural Mountains. Despite failing eyesight, Scharansky has been made arduously to handweave eight potato sacks per day in his dimly lit cell at Chistopol Prison, located 540 miles east of Moscow.

Occasionally, letters are smuggled out of the Soviet Union which provide first-hand accounts of the shocking conditions under which political prisoners suffer in the Soviet labor camps. One such letter — a plea to the West — was written in April of 1982 by a prisoner of conscience residing in Camp VS 389-36-1 near Perm, on the western fringe of Siberia. The letter, which depicts a nightmare of abuse and malnutrition for those who dare oppose Soviet socialism, observes that "between two and five prisoners share a cell" and that "each is allotted two square meters of space in the cell. We do not meet prisoners from other cells, we work in separate cells and only with those with whom we live."

Prisoners must live in unventilated cells in which the stench is horrible. One of the daily tasks of the inmates of the camp is the fitting of cables to electric irons. The daily quota was seven hundred, but most prisoners could manage only four hundred a day. As a result, many were punished.

The workers must survive by consuming terrible and often maggot-infested food. The letter states that camp food consists of "groats, meat (a piece of gristle, bone), which is often rotten. We hardly ever get vegetables, and when we do they are never fresh. The water is very bad. Sometimes they bring drinking water into the kitchen — but most frequently there is none — and then they boil stagnant water, which is very dirty. It stinks, but you have to drink it."

In *The First Guidebook To Prisons And Concentration Camps In The Soviet Union* (1982, New York, Bantam Books), Avraham Shifrin, an exiled Jew who spent fourteen years in the Soviet prison system for "anti-Soviet activities," documents

many of the two thousand known work camps, prisons, and extermination centers where slave labor is used by the Soviet Union. Augmented with scrupulously authenticated maps and rare photographs — many obtained at great risk and then smuggled to the West — Mr. Shifrin's book illustrates the brutality of the Soviet labor camps, giving their locations, sizes, and conditions.

All told, approximately sixty million people have perished during the last sixty years in those camps. The pains of overwork, torture, hunger, and cold drive many gulag prisoners to desperate acts, including self-mutilation and suicide. One frequent method for ending the misery is to run for the barbed wire in full view of the guards who shoot to kill.

Consider the testimony before Congress last year by former gulag resident Georgy Davydov. Think about it next time you see someone in a gift shop buying one of these ubiquitous little bears, the ones called Misha that were the mascot for the Summer Olympic Games held in Moscow in 1980 as well as for this year's Winter Games in Communist Yugoslavia. They were made by women in a slave camp, about which Davydov reports:

"Using Regular Women's Camp UTs-267/10 as an example (in Gornoye in Maritime Kray), I will briefly explain the daily living conditions of the inmates. There are 2,000 women in a camp designed for 500. Water is brought in from outside and is therefore in short supply. Baths are rare. The rules of feminine hygiene cannot be observed. The laundry has only 20 tubs — and this is for 2,000 women! There are only two paramedics (and no physician) in the medical unit. Women are excused from work only if they have a high temperature and only

for one day at a time. The line for medical attention begins to form at five in the morning. The elderly and severely ill are quite simply physically incapable of standing in this kind of line. Those who are admitted to the medical unit must take a full day's dosage of medicine in the presence of medical personnel, because medicine is issued only once a day and the possession of medicine by inmates is prohibited. Fungus infections, dysentery, and jaundice are rife in the camp. Pregnant women are not issued the supplementary ration ordered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and are not sent to the mother's and father's home (some women's camps have such institutions of their own). Incidentally, many pregnant women are afraid to go to the home because it is known for its high mortality rate. It is not surprising that the harsh conditions of camp life stimulate the development of the baser instincts and that the law of the jungle prevails in the camps."

Trinkets and souvenirs — such as the Misha bear — are made in the 119 prison camps for women and children. In a concentration camp on Shikotan Island, women slaves process much of the caviar that is sold to the Free World.

In addition to those prisoners confined to labor camps, there is a growing number of human beings who have been sentenced to internal exile. Those caught in "minor" crimes work off their sentences by performing heavy or specialized work in deadly labor-short industries, especially in the chemical factories.

In a socialist society of endless shortages, and with a multitude of laws covering every aspect of human existence, stealing proliferates. The Lord only knows how the people of the many captive nations under So-

viet domination would survive if they did not get away with some cheating on the official socialist system. This cheating assures the authorities a constant supply of laborers whom they can pick up as the need occurs.

David Satter observes in the *Wall Street Journal*: "Theft is common at every level of Soviet society, including the very highest, and elaborate systems of falsification and theft exist in most industries.

"This makes it relatively simple to find candidates for the labor camps. Large-scale arrests for stealing and black-market operations take place not because, in most cases, crimes were unexpectedly uncovered but because at one moment the authorities decided to change their attitude to the corruption that had existed all along."

Satter gives some examples. The widespread and heavy consumption of vodka serves as an excuse for Soviet leaders to draft people off the streets for vast domestic-service projects. "... Mass drunkenness is common, and when fights break out, they can lead not only to the arrest and sentencing of the persons involved but also to labor-camp sentences for everyone who happened to be in the vicinity

"The population of forced laborers is thus constituted not just of hardened criminals but, in the majority, of people who are vulnerable to arrest because they have made typical adjustments to the nature of Soviet life. This vast pool of rightless manpower is then used to solve many of the Soviet economy's endemic problems."

By this time, it should be clear, there are degrees of forced labor. In no Communist country are people permitted freedom of choice. Those living under the boot of Commu-

nism, whether in the Soviet Empire or in Red China or Castro's Cuba, are directed at every turn. They cannot change their jobs at will, and have nothing at all to say about their wages. Since there is no legally recognized private property, everyone is to one degree or another a slave to the Socialist State. Syndicated columnist John Chamberlain put the matter as well as anyone:

"All labor in the Soviet Union is compelled labor of a sort. After all, the only employer, outside of a black market that is defined as criminal, is the state — and if you don't take whatever job is presented, you don't eat. Communist Party members may get some free play at the edges, but they, too, are caught up in the universal servitude."

Soviet astronomer Cromid Lubarsky, now living in the West, has testified that: "The special thing about the Soviet practice . . . is that the labor of prisoners is less a punitive measure than an important part of the national economy. Essentially, there is not a single, significant area of the Soviet economy in which prison labor is not exploited: metals processing, the chemical industry, the manufacture of clothing and of machinery, agriculture, mining — forced labor is used in all of them." Railroads, dams, pipelines, canals, and highways are constructed by forced labor. So was the Kama River truck factory, the largest in the world, built with American plans, technology, equipment, and credit.

It is not surprising, therefore, that forced labor was used in construction of the controversial gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. Especially in the clearing of swamps, cutting of timber, and building of access roads. John Chamberlain comments: "The West should be ashamed to buy gas whose

cost comes cheap because slaves have been responsible for its transportation. But, by the same token, the West should also feel ashamed to take Soviet gold in payment for our grain. If anyone supposes that the Siberian gold fields are operated on a free Klondike gold-rush basis, he is simply crazy."

Indeed, mining and timber are two Soviet industries which export a good deal of products to the U.S. and which involve extensive use of forced labor. Cromid Lubarsky observes: "An important sector of the labor-camp economy which plays a role in exports is the production of raw materials. Forced labor is of particular significance in mining operations, especially under dangerous conditions, and even more so in lumbering . . ."

America imports annually about \$10 million worth of uranium from the U.S.S.R. Uranium ore is mined by forced labor at Zheltyye Vody in the Ukraine, another Ukrainian camp at Novaya Borovaya, several Siberian camps at Krasnoyarsk, and one in Central Asia at Uchkuduk. There is no protective clothing, so most laborers die of radioactive contamination within a matter of months. These are genuine death camps.

Forced labor is also used in the mining of gold in Bodaibo, Artemovsk, Taishet, Zeravshan, Murantau, Magadan, and along the Yenisei River. The United States bought over \$4 million worth of gold from the U.S.S.R. in 1982. Gold produced by slave labor.

In addition to wooden folding chairs, America imports a great deal of other wood products from the Soviet slave economy, including lumber, plywood, cabinets, boxes, and carved figurines and souvenirs. The wood sector is so important that the Soviet Interior Ministry, in addi-

tion to its main Bureau of Camps and prisons, has a special bureaucracy to supervise those camps exclusively concerned with cutting of trees and the primary processing of the wood.

A recent Heritage Foundation report summarized the Communist wood industry as follows: "Logging and wood processing is carried on in some 350 camps in the Urals, the Northwest, the Volga-Vyatka, and Siberia. Women fell trees around Kirov and Lake Baikal; children make shipping cases at Novaya Lyalya in the Sverdlovsk region. The U.S. imports about \$3.5 million worth of wood products from the U.S.S.R. According to congressional sources, the U.S. Customs Service is drawing up a list of such Soviet products but it will include less than half of current imports. A senior Treasury official indicates, however, that the list is not in its final form."

In 1982, the United States imported about eighteen million board feet of hardwood from the Soviet Union. Not many Americans knew about it, however, until relatively recently. When patriotic longshoremen refused to unload a Russian freighter which docked in Brooklyn last fall, the Red ship merely steamed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where its cargo of plywood was unloaded and trucked to Boston and New York.

On September fourteenth, another Soviet ship departed from Long Beach, California, after longshoremen stoutly refused to unload its plywood following the downing by the Soviets of K.A.L. Flight Seven, a civilian airliner with 269 passengers aboard. This was only a minor problem for the Reds, however. They took the ship to Ensenada, Mexico, and unloaded the plywood there, trucking it back into California.

This importation of slave-cut ply-

wood has had no small impact on our own domestic wood industry in recent years. Don Deardorff, president of FourPly Incorporated, a plywood manufacturer, has fought these Communist imports. He points out that "we in the U.S. and the Canadians can't compete with the Russians because they sell at any price, because they have the slave-labor quotient we don't have. Importing Russian plywood does take away from local domestic hardwood producers and from Canadian producers. We were producing hardwood, but the market just dried up."

In 1982, our domestic lumber production dropped to its lowest annual output since 1945, delivering only 13.7 billion board feet, according to figures compiled by the Western Wood Products Association. American and Canadian industries have been competing with each other for years; but, as Deardorff notes, "the Canadians don't use slave labor."

Explains Deardorff: "I believe in free trade among free people. But you are dealing with slave labor with the Russians. The fact of the matter is that we have subsidized the Communist Russian system for years and we continue to do that. This is just another glaring example."

The following is a list, prepared by the C.I.A., of some of the goods which the United States imports from the Soviet Union and which involve the extensive use of forced labor:

Based on a variety of intelligence sources and open publications with information from former prisoners, CIA has compiled the following list of industries and products in which forced labor is used extensively.

I. Wood Products: plywood; lumber; furniture; casings for clocks; cabinets for radio and TV

sets; wooden chess pieces; wooden souvenirs; wooden crates for fruit and vegetables; cardboard containers.

II. Electronic: cathode ray tube components; resistors.

III. Glass: camera lenses; glassware; chandeliers.

IV. Automotive: auto parts; wheel rims; parts for agricultural machinery.

V. Mining/Ore Processing: gold; iron; aluminum; coal and peat; uranium; asbestos; limestone; construction stone and gravel.

VI. Clothing: coats; gloves; boots; buttons; zippers.

VII. Petroleum Products and Chemicals: ammonia; gasoline and other motor fuel; potassium chloride; urea.

VIII. Food: caviar and tea.

IX. Miscellaneous: brick and tile; watch parts; wire fences; mattresses; screens; steel drums and barrels; lids for glass jars; plumbing equipment; storage battery cases; concrete products; electric plugs/cords; electric heaters; electric motors; pumps; woven bags.

In 1982 about eighty percent of all U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R. were accounted for by metals, chemicals, and chemical products (mainly ammonia), fertilizers, furs, fur raw materials, and alcoholic beverages. The biggest single item, according to the C.I.A. report of September 27, 1983, was ammonia — thirty-nine percent — imported as part of the Occidental-U.S.S.R. Fertilizer Exchange Agreement under which the U.S. exports super-phosphoric acid to the U.S.S.R. for use in its heavy industries. This deal was financed and facilitated through the notorious Export-Import Bank for Red trader Armand Hammer, head of Occidental Petroleum and a longtime user of slave-labor imports.

The above-listed categories of products are only those our government admits involve the "extensive use" of the harshest slave labor. It should be kept in mind that anything from the Soviet Union, because of the nature of its coercive system, has some component of forced labor involved in its production and/or transportation. In one degree or another, the hand of a Soviet prisoner or forced laborer of one kind or another has touched everything that the West receives from the Soviet bloc.

This is also true of Communist-occupied China. A country whose citizens are paid pathetic wages, told where to work, and what occupation to be engaged in is a slave-labor country. While less is known about slave-labor camps in Red China, they do exist in great numbers there. And America is importing more and more from Red China — especially in the area of textiles.

According to a spokesman for the Office of Textiles of the U.S. Department of Commerce, total U.S. imports for 1983 in the area of textiles came to 7.4 billion square yards. Of this, 10.6 percent — some 784.3 million square yards — came from Red China. Shirts made under Communism in mainland China are to be found in many U.S. department stores, including such chains as May Company, Robinson's, and The Broadway. The Broadway is a subsidiary of Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Incorporated,* a national firm which owns several chains of stores around our country. Interestingly, the chairman of the board is Philip M. Haw-

*Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Inc., of Los Angeles, owns not only the Broadway chain, but also Bergdorf Goodman; Walden Books; Neiman-Marcus; Sunset House; Weinstock's; Emporium Capwell; Holt Renfrew; and, House of Fraser.

ley, a member of the Trilateral Commission, an organization established over ten years ago by David Rockefeller and Zbigniew Brzezinski to create a New World Order of trade.

In 1983 a new five-year trade agreement was signed between the U.S. and Red China which allows the Red Chinese a greater share of the American market than that permitted the other major textile exporters — the free countries of Hong Kong, the Republic of China on Taiwan, and South Korea. Red China sells some thirty-three categories of textile products in American markets and is known for dumping polyester-cotton printcloth, a low-priced, unfinished cloth ready for dyeing. The medium-weight fabric is used in both furnishings and apparel. According to the International Trade Commission, Red China's share of the U.S. polyester-cotton printcloth market jumped from 0.05 percent in 1979 to nearly fourteen percent in 1982, when it supplied 61.5 percent of all such imports. American companies (mainly located in the Carolinas) saw their profits drop from \$16.6 million in 1981 to only \$223,000 in 1982. They lost money last year — over \$4.3 million in the first three months of 1983 alone.

Other Communist nations from which America imports textiles include Romania, 36.3 million square yards; Poland, 8.3 million square yards; Hungary, 5.5 million square yards; Czecho-Slovakia, 4.1 million square yards; and, Yugoslavia, 3.6 million square yards. When added to the quantity of textiles imported from Red China, these slave-made Communist textiles add up to approximately 850 million square yards. No wonder our own textile enterprises are being driven to the wall!

In many American hardware

stores you can buy Double Grip nails which come in distinctive blue-and-yellow boxes. The nails, which are of inferior quality, are made by Communist slaves and imported from the People's Republic of China. Souvenirs and gimcrackery from Communist countries can be found in many U.S. gift and "thrift" shops, such as Pic 'n' Save stores. They carry many imports from Red China, including a variety of consumer goods ranging from wicker baskets to stuffed animals and trinkets.

Many TV viewers are familiar with the song in the advertisements sponsored by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union which says, "Look for the union label." We need to remind people when they are shopping to "Look for the Commie label" — and refrain from purchasing goods made by slave labor. When the label on a shirt or a basket or a down-filled coat reads "Made in China," it is referring to Mainland (Communist) China. When the label reads "Made in Taiwan" or "Made in the Republic of China" it is referring to non-Communist China on the island of Taiwan where the people are free and among the best paid in Asia.

Americans must act individually and together to do something about all of this. Despite the growing level of slave-labor imports from the Soviet bloc and Red China, our government continues to refuse to enforce the law which has prohibited the importation of such products since 1930. Both Congress and private organizations must launch serious investigations of who in the United States is merchandising Soviet imports, and the names of such companies must be widely publicized.

The C.I.A., although it has released the list of broad categories of goods

referred to earlier in this article, has refused to release the detailed information it has on which American companies are doing business with the Communists and importing slave-labor products into the United States. The Director of the C.I.A. is William J. Casey (C.F.R.), the man who, as director of the Export-Import Bank during the Nixon Administration, pushed through the financing of the Kama River factory in which American companies were heavily involved in providing U.S. technology and expertise for construction of the world's largest and most modern truck plant. Vehicles manufactured there were used by the Red Army in its brutal invasion of Afghanistan. Casey, a friend of Armand Hammer and Ronald Reagan's 1980 campaign manager, was also responsible for the \$20 billion Occidental-U.S.S.R. Fertilizer Exchange — the biggest single trade deal between the U.S. and the Soviet Union ever made.

So it is not too surprising that William Casey would protect the identities of U.S. firms profiting at the expense of the human misery of slave labor. On the other hand, he says that his earlier actions were directed by higher authority. Where does *Ronald Reagan* stand on this issue?

Many organizations are not waiting for the federal government to enforce our law. Carl Olson, chairman of Stockholders for World Freedom, Box 7273, Alexandria, Virginia 22307, is putting pressure on corporations by involving their stockholders in a program to "take the profit out of slave and forced labor." At the annual meetings of major corporations Olson informs the stockholders about slave-labor imports and the fact that they are against the law. The stockholders are asked to vote on a resolution to boy-

cott all such trading and to aid refugees of Communist regimes. Olson maintains:

"We must not let our American corporations support slave or forced labor in Communist countries. They should not be able to make 'blood money' from buying products produced by slave or forced labor, or from selling goods or services to be used at slave-labor facilities. How sickeningly ironical it would be if American computers would keep track of political prisoners, or that American pipelaying equipment would be manned by Vietnamese forced-labor gangs working on the Siberian gas pipeline."

Stockholders for World Freedom promotes the idea that investors can help fight anti-capitalist forces and can support human freedom around the world by voting on these issues at their annual meetings. Model resolutions and directions for submitting them are available from Olson's organization free upon request. Meanwhile, Mr. Olson has been trying to get the federal bureaucrats to tell him which corporations are importing slave-labor goods. So far his Freedom Of Information request has been ignored.

Other groups involved in trying to get our government to enforce the 1930 law against slave-labor imports include: the International Society for Human Rights, Box 2175, Grand Central Station, New York 10163; Eileen L. Padukov, Executive Director; the Ukrainian Information Service, 810 Eighteenth Street N.W., Suite 807, Washington, D.C. 20006; the National Captive Nations Committee, Box 1171, Washington, D.C. 20013; Katherine C. Chumachenko, Director; the Washington Legal Foundation, 1612 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; and, the National Center for Public Policy

Research, 214 Massachusetts Avenue N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

John Mularoni, the programs director of the latter organization, is coordinating much of the activity of this broadly based alliance against slave labor. He points out that those who are dragging their feet in enforcing the ban on slave imports include officials in the Departments of State, Commerce, and Treasury. But the U.S. Commissioner of the Customs is doing all he can to stop these imports. Mr. Mularoni writes: Customs "Commissioner William von Raab has moved to enforce the 1930 Act by writing a memo and sending it to his superior, U.S. Secretary of Treasury Donald Regan. According to federal law, Secretary Regan must place this memo into the *Federal Register* before Commissioner von Raab can enforce this law. Secretary Regan has not done this. In fact, it is suspected that Secretary Regan might be trying to have Commissioner von Raab's memo lost in the bureaucracy so that big business interests will not lose money when slave-labor goods imported from the Soviet Union are banned."

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. is also asking that our government do its duty by enforcing the legal ban against slave imports. Tom Kahn, an A.F.L.-C.I.O. spokesman, testified in Congress last fall on the need to stop undercutting American workers with slave-labor products which are being dumped on our economy. Anyone working in the textile or clothing in-

dustries should be especially concerned about the considerable amount of Red textiles and finished garments of every kind pouring into the United States. Workers in our timber and wood-working industries should also be mobilized against the atrocity of slave labor.

At the grass-roots level, patriotic Americans are organizing committees of the national Larry McDonald Crusade To Stop Financing Communism (Belmont, Massachusetts 02178) to oppose and expose the sale of slave-labor products in the places of business in their own communities. And the McDonald Crusade is working hard to put pressure on Treasury Secretary Donald Regan to allow Customs Commissioner William von Raab to execute his duty under the Tariff Act of 1930. We heartily recommend that you contact the McDonald Crusade to see what you can do.

Meanwhile, "Look for the Com-mie label." And, when you see one, inform the manager of the store in which you see it that this represents collaboration with slavery and may very well be against the law. Also, write your Senators and Congressman today to urge that the C.I.A. and the Departments of the Treasury and Commerce release the detailed information they have on the firms importing and selling Communist goods. This will help alert more and more Americans to the incredible role the West continues to play in subsidizing the most cruel tyranny in history. ■ ■

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■ "We regard the development of spiritual character as essential to total education. We are not content with mediocrity," explains Jerry Falwell. "Our aim is to equip young men and women for success in every sphere of life. With 45 major fields of study we're making this goal a reality."

■ We should remember, Dan Smoot tells us, that American aid (in such varied forms and in such volume as would require a shelf of books to tell about) has kept the evil Soviet system afloat for fifty years.