

THE MILITANT

A SOCIALIST NEWSWEEKLY/PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE SOCIALIST WORKERS

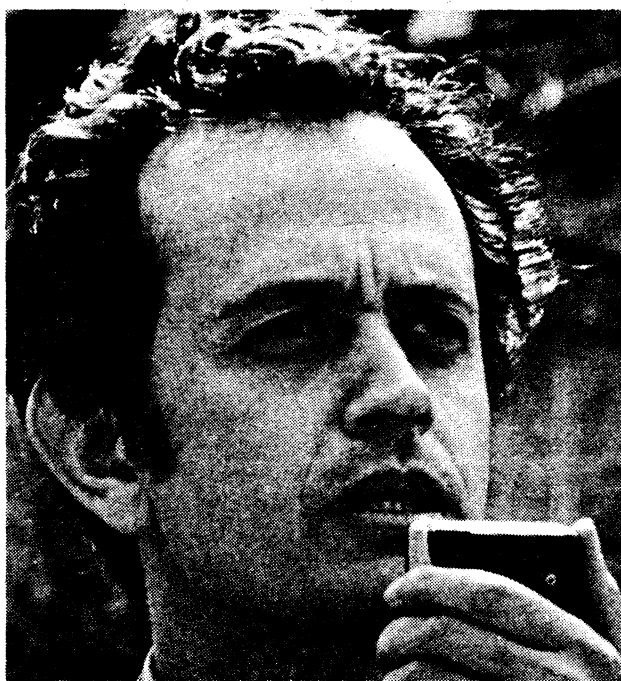
A Militant editorial

When you pull the lever November 2, pull it for the Socialist Workers party!

The Camejo and Reid campaign champions the struggles of the workers:

- for full employment at adequate wages, to be provided for by ending military spending and inaugurating a massive federal jobs program;
- for equal rights and opportunities for Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans, and all other oppressed nationalities;
- for women's rights, for the right of abortion, for the Equal Rights Amendment;
- for an end to the cutbacks; for decent

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PETER CAMEJO



WILLIE MAE REID



LILLIAN PICKETT (left).
RACHEL CLARK

Militant exclusive

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'LA MIGRA' HARASSMENT: Undocumented workers in Utah and Idaho have been the victims of stepped-up deportation raids by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (*la migra*). *Militant* correspondent Luis Fuentes of Salt Lake City reports that August raids in Idaho resulted in the deportation of dozens of workers. One *mexicano* was shot in the back and killed during a raid.

Fuentes reported that in Utah, 54 workers were deported during the last week of September and at least 106 during the second week of October.

George Fasbender, officer in charge of *la migra*'s Salt Lake City office, said the raids were necessary because his area "is crawling with aliens."

Fasbender advised growers—who complained that the raids came at the peak tomato harvest time—to hire "alien" employees legally by obtaining a certificate for them at the immigration office. But growers don't like this option because then they must meet housing standards set by local and state health officials.

Panama exile to tour

The United States Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLA) has announced a U.S. tour by Dr. Miguel Antonio Bernal, a prominent opponent of the Panamanian dictatorship.

Bernal was exiled by Gen. Omar Torrijos last February without charges or trial. He was ousted because of his outspoken criticism of the Torrijos regime's intention to allow the United States to retain control of the Panama Canal Zone until the year 2000.

Bernal is tentatively scheduled to tour November 1-19. His schedule includes stops in San Francisco, Berkeley, San Jose, Los Angeles, Houston, Washington, D.C., and New York.

The topic of Bernal's talk is "Repression in Panama—Behind the Canal Zone Dispute." For further information, contact USLA at: 853 Broadway, Room 414, New York, New York 10003. Telephone: (212) 254-6062.

ARAB-AMERICANS MEET: About 1,000 people attended the ninth annual convention of the Association of Arab-American University Graduates (AAUG) October 1-3 in New York.

Among the guest speakers were Shafiq al-Hout, spokesperson for the Palestine Liberation Organization; Tawfiq Zayyad, mayor of Nazareth; and Felicia Langer, Israeli defense attorney for many Palestinian political prisoners. Both Langer and Zayyad are members of Rakah, the Israeli Communist party.

Literature displays included a sizable array of AAUG books and pamphlets as well as tables set up by defenders of Iranian political prisoners and the imprisoned Crimean Tatar nationalist Mustafa Dzhemilev. A message from the Camejo-Reid 1976 Socialist Workers party presidential ticket was distributed, and twenty-five *Militant* subscriptions were purchased by those at the convention.

A list of AAUG publications is available by writing: Post Office Box 7391, North End Station, Detroit, Michigan 48202.

BOOKS AVAILABLE . . . : *Revolución y contrarevolución en Espana* by Felix Morrow, the Trotskyist classic on the Spanish Civil War, long out of print in Spanish, has just become available from Editorial Pluma, a Bogotá, Colombia-based publishing house. Editorial Pluma has also just released *Leon Trotsky: Escritos, 1939-40* in two volumes. Plans are under way to publish all the volumes in this English-language Pathfinder Press series in Spanish.

The Spanish-language books may be ordered from Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014. The Morrow book sells for \$2.95 and the Trosky writings for \$5.00 per two-volume set.

. . . AND NOT AVAILABLE: An October 17 *New York Times* dispatch from Rhodesia reports that vigorous censorship is part of the white minority regime's efforts to stem the advance of revolutionary ideas. A sixty-two-page "Catalogue of Banned Books, Periodicals, Records Etc." lists "not only most books published on Rhodesia's and South Africa's race problems and politics but also most writings of African leaders and the literature of American blacks." The catalog bans among many others the works of Ernesto "Che" Guevara and Frantz Fanon, the prison memoirs of a Soviet dissident, and the writings of Leon Trotsky.

CLUW REAFFIRMS SUPPORT TO BUSING: The National Executive Board of the Coalition of Labor Union Women met October 8-10. Noting current attacks on school desegregation, including efforts to mobilize support for an

antibusing amendment to the Constitution, CLUW reaffirmed its "full support of quality education and school desegregation" and support for "the use of school busing where necessary to achieve this goal."

N.Y. RALLY TO DEFEND AIM LEADER: A demonstration will take place Saturday, October 30, in New York to support Leonard Peltier's request for political asylum in Canada.

The protest will be held in front of the Canadian consulate at 1251 Sixth Avenue (corner of Fiftieth Street) at 2:00 p.m.

Peltier is a leader of the American Indian Movement. The U.S. government wants to try him on charges of killing two FBI agents in June 1975 on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. Two other AIM activists have already been acquitted of the charges.

ROSENBERG SONS CHALLENGE JUDGE: Michael and Robert Meeropol, sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, have filed a motion asking that Judge Irving Kaufman and the entire Second Circuit Court of Appeals disqualify themselves from hearing an appeal of a new case involving the infamous spy frame-up.

Kaufman was the judge who presided over the Rosenbergs' trial and sentenced them to death in 1951.

The Meeropols seek to bar him from influencing the outcome of a copyright, privacy, and defamation case they have brought against Louis Nizer for his book on the Rosenberg case, *The Implosion Conspiracy*.

Meeropol attorney Marshall Perlin says that documents released under the Freedom of Information Act show that Kaufman has been "obsessed with protecting his conduct in the trial, the guilt of the defendants, his sentences, and their execution."

HIROSHIMA REENACTMENT DRAWS APOLOGY: On October 14 the U.S. government formally apologized to the government of Japan for the "bad taste" exhibited in a Texas air show that featured a reenactment of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima complete with a simulated mushroom cloud and the original pilot of the B-29 bomber.

More than 150,000 people were killed or wounded by the August 6, 1945, bombing of Hiroshima. Thousands still suffer from the effects of radioactivity unleashed by this first use of nuclear weapons against human beings.

The apology came after the Japanese government, the Hiroshima chapter of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, and the Hiroshima Prefecture's Council of Atomic Bomb Victims all protested. Mayor Takeshi Araki of Hiroshima called the display "a blasphemy against the many people still suffering from the aftereffects of the blast."

—Peter Seidman

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Where we are

629 new readers from Camejo TV show

Best week yet for 'Militant' subscription drive

By Harvey McArthur

At least 629 people who watched Peter Camejo on the NBC "Tomorrow" show October 15 found out the best way to keep up with the Socialist Workers party campaign. They wrote in to subscribe to the *Militant*.

And letters are still pouring in.

With the subscription drive half over, Camejo's appearance helped bring in more than 2,500 new subscriptions this week—the highest for any week yet. The total now stands at 9,666—48.3 percent of our goal of 20,000. This is just 1.7 percent behind where we should be to remain on schedule.

But Peter Camejo isn't the only one selling subscriptions these days. Socialist Workers campaign supporters across the country are giving a big boost to the drive.

At the top of the scoreboard are the Young Socialist Alliance members at Kent State University. They are the first in the country to top their goal—selling 113 percent so far.

Sales are also high in many cities where SWP branches have only recently been established.

"Most people haven't heard of the Socialist Workers party when we first talk to them," says Gale Shangold from Tacoma, Washington. "But they're very open to talking with us. Often we are invited to their homes for more discussions about socialism and

our candidates. We're all excited by the response.

"Issues like the economy and South Africa are important to people here in the Hilltop Black community.

New branches in Louisville, Toledo, Kansas City, Dallas, and Cincinnati are also well ahead of schedule.

But you don't have to be new in town to sell *Militant* subscriptions. Socialists in Portland, Oregon, Baltimore, Newark, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., and Houston have all sold at least 50 percent of their goals.

Chicago socialists sold more than 100 subscriptions this week. New York had a special weekend mobilization that helped them win more than 200 new readers for the *Militant*.

YSA chapters in Houston, Minneapolis, Boston, Philadelphia, and Madison, Wisconsin, have each sold more than 50 subscriptions. New York's YSA chapters have sent in 213 so far. The Ohio campaign team, which visited the University of Toledo and Bowling Green State University this week, sold 57.

In all, the scoreboard shows twenty-one cities on schedule (bold-faced type). Many areas have ordered extra bundles of this special *Militant* campaign issue. They will be carrying out special activities in the last few days before the elections to get out the vote for Camejo and Reid.

Subscription scoreboard

	Goal	Sent in	%			
Kent, Ohio	30	34	113.3	Miami	50	21 42.0
Louisville	150	114	76.0	Seattle	475	196 41.3
Portland, Ore.	350	264	75.4	Denver	600	246 41.0
Champaign, Ill.	25	17	68.0	Phoenix	50	20 40.0
Toledo	100	68	68.0	Edinboro, Pa.	30	12 40.0
Kansas City, Mo.	125	84	67.2	Boulder, Colo.	20	8 40.0
Richmond, Va.	125	80	64.0	Milwaukee	650	256 39.4
Newark	400	252	63.0	Cleveland	450	168 37.3
Dallas	150	94	62.7	Chicago	900	334 37.1
Ithaca, N.Y.	50	31	62.0	Detroit	800	297 37.1
Baltimore	300	183	61.0	State College, Pa.	30	11 36.7
Tacoma, Wash.	100	61	61.0	St. Paul	175	64 36.6
Cincinnati	150	90	60.0	San Antonio	175	64 36.6
Buffalo, N.Y.	25	14	56.0	New Orleans	225	76 33.8
Oakland, Calif.	350	196	56.0	Salt Lake City	50	15 30.0
Washington, D.C., Area	700	388	55.4	San Francisco	800	226 28.3
Bloomington, Ind.	50	27	54.0	Albany, N.Y.	40	6 15.0
Philadelphia	650	347	53.4	Arlington, Tex.	30	3 10.0
Madison, Wis.	100	51	51.0	Knoxville, Tenn.	10	1 10.0
Houston	900	450	50.0	Ann Arbor, Mich.	50	0 0.0
Allentown, Pa.	20	10	50.0	Columbus, Ohio	25	0 0.0
Minneapolis	700	343	49.0	Sarasota, Fla.	25	0 0.0
Pittsburgh	450	213	47.3	Campaign teams:		
Berkeley	400	188	47.0	New Mexico	85	85 100.0
Boston	800	375	46.9	Ohio	400	138 34.5
New York	2,000	928	46.4	Rocky Mountain	215	31 14.4
San Diego	400	180	45.0	Michigan-Indiana	400	51 12.8
Lexington, Ky.	50	22	44.0	Northeast	400	45 11.3
Atlanta	600	259	43.2	Midwest	165	15 9.1
San Jose	350	151	43.1	Southeast	250	18 7.2
Indianapolis	100	43	43.0	General		2,003
St. Louis	425	179	42.1	Total:	20,000	9,666 48.3
Los Angeles	1,000	420	42.0	Should be:		10,000 50.0

Reid visits Gary Tyler in Louisiana prison

By Joel Aber and Patsy Cannon

ST. JAMES PARISH, La.—On October 13 Socialist Workers party vice-presidential candidate Willie Mae Reid came here for one of the most important events of her campaign: a visit with Gary Tyler in the St. James Parish prison.

Louisiana officials are trying to send the eighteen-year-old Tyler to the electric chair. The Black youth is the victim of a frame-up conviction by an all-white jury. He was charged in the shooting death of a white student during a racist mob assault on desegregation at Tyler's high school.

Willie Mae Reid considers the death penalty legalized murder by the government. She came here to publicize Tyler's case and to show her active support for his struggle for his freedom and his life.

When Reid and three of her supporters arrived at the prison, the authorities made an exception to the usually restricted visiting procedures. They ushered the visitors into a vacant jail cell. Then a deputy sheriff brought in Gary Tyler.

As he was introduced to Reid, Tyler smiled broadly. He seemed relaxed and confident. Reid asked him what he wants her to tell people about his case.

"The main thing," he answered, "is my case is connected with others. It's following in the path of Joan Little and Angela Davis. Their cases have opened many people's eyes. My case will help open many others.

"A whole lot of my Black people are going to have the opportunity to see the racism and hatred that truly exist within the United States."

Gary Tyler told Willie Mae Reid how it feels to be a prisoner. "The Man has messed with your pride and dignity. Your life has been humiliated; it has been raped of its freedom. I'm at the

prime of manhood. Let other people know that I want to get out there and help many others if I can. We've all got to fight by any means necessary if we are to gain.

"Many of us have been treated as inferiors, as subhumans. We've got to let the Man know that we aren't—that we're humans."

Reid told Tyler how her supporters had worked with his mother and his sixteen-year-old brother Terry to help get large numbers of people into the streets demonstrating for his freedom. "We need to step up the pressure on this judicial system," Reid said. "Just as in the Joan Little and Angela Davis cases, we will force the judicial system

to render justice."

The prisoner agreed: "The way I see it, I don't think that justice truly exists in the courts. So the only means of my being set free is by the people, organized to put pressure on the government. If the government and the courts don't submit, we've got to put more pressure on them."

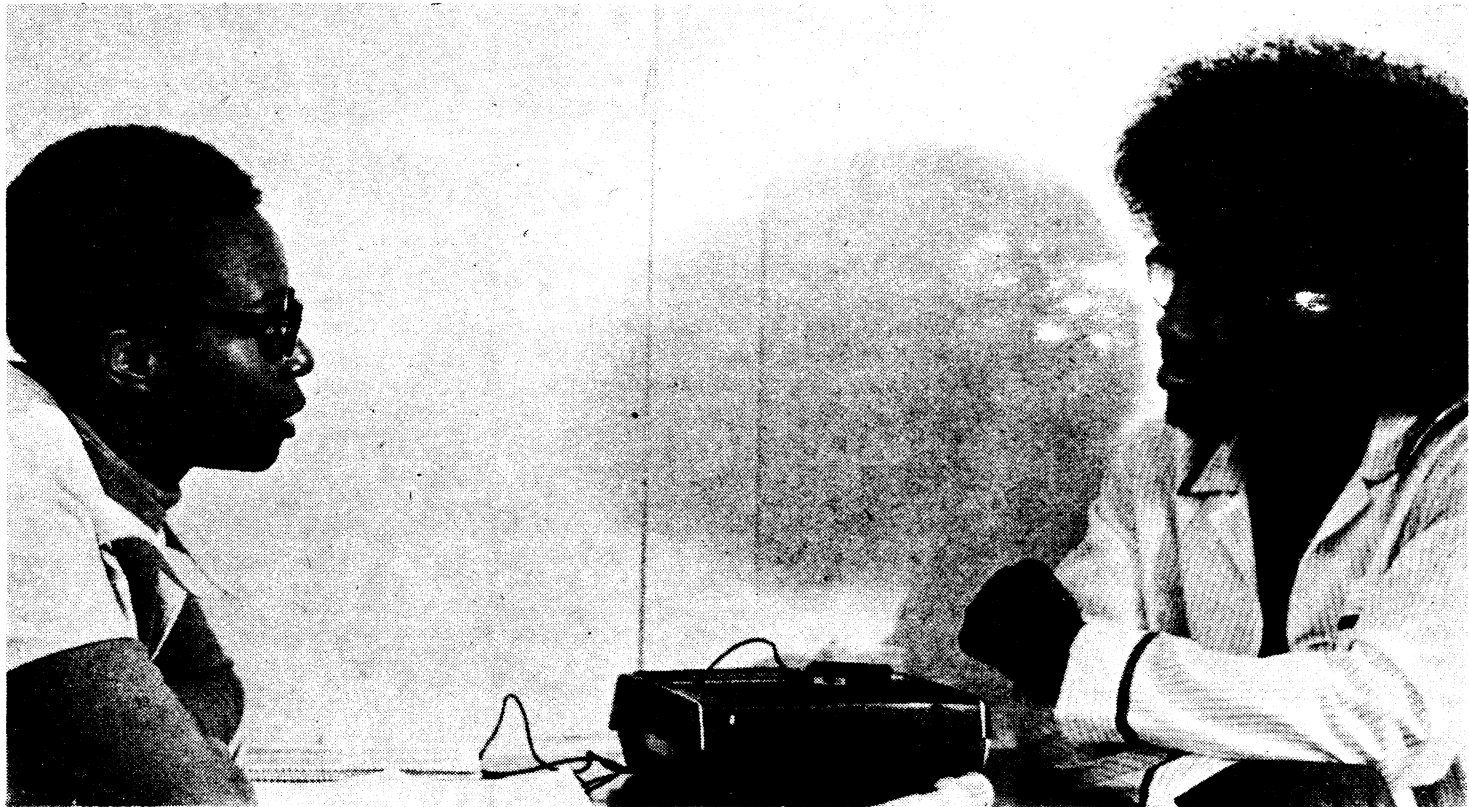
Gary Tyler told Reid that he would like her to send him books about busing and school desegregation. They discussed the similarity between Tyler's victimization and the plight of Black students in Boston. Reid gave Tyler a copy of her campaign platform, "A Bill of Rights for Working People," and a pamphlet on the Black struggle

and another on women's rights.

"You could say that Willie Reid is a nationalist and a feminist as well as a socialist," Reid told Gary Tyler. Tyler laughed and responded, "I fall into that category too."

Reid told Tyler that long after the November 2 election the commitment of her party to his fight for freedom would continue. The socialist candidate and her supporters embraced the prisoner as a brother in struggle. Gary Tyler is a proud and confident young man although the threat of the electric chair still hangs over his head.

As his visitors left, he gave a parting clenched-fist salute and smiled through the closing iron cell door.



TYLER TELLS SOCIALIST CANDIDATE: 'Let other people know that I want to get out there and help many others if I can.'

NOW board sets ERA protest for January 13

By Cindy Jaquith

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—The National Organization for Women has called for "women's state of the union" protests around the country on January 13, 1977, one week before the inauguration of the new president of the United States.

NOW President Karen DeCrow will deliver a "women's state of the union" address at a major news conference in Washington, D.C., on January 13. Similar news conferences will take place around the country the same day, organized by local chapters of NOW.

The NOW National Board issued the call for January 13 activities at a meeting in Kansas City, following a three-day bylaws conference of NOW members.

The January 13 proposal approved by the board reads, in part: "The purpose is to focus national attention upon the state of the union in regard to equal rights for women. To show strength and solidarity among groups supporting equal rights for women it is important to stage an active rather than a reactive demonstration. In this manner we would draw the attention of the incoming administration to the issues and demands of American women."

Carol Pudliner-Sweeny, co-coordinator of the January 13 activities, told the *Militant* that the "state of the union" events would focus on demands for the Equal Rights Amendment, abortion rights, child care, equal pay, jobs, and an end to legislation discriminating against women.

The January 13 protests will serve to highlight government attacks on women on many fronts. The protests will occur just a few days before the anniversary of the 1973 Supreme Court decision to legalize abortion—a decision now under serious attack. January is also the month many state legislatures open. Sixteen states have not yet ratified the ERA.

NOW is already planning a demonstration in one state that has failed to ratify the ERA. Local NOW chapters in Indiana are building a January 15 rally for the ERA in Indianapolis, the state capital.

For more information on the "women's state of the union" activities, contact the National NOW Action Center, 425 Thirteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20004. Telephone: (202) 347-2279.

* * *

Protests continue across the country against the recent attacks on abortion. Sixty-five people in Minneapolis picketed at the University of Minnesota October 14 to demand that the school's abortion clinic be reopened. The night before, a teach-in on abortion was held at the university, with speakers from the Abortion Rights Council, University Community Feminists, and Twin Cities NOW.

The Women's Collective at William Paterson College in Wayne, New Jersey, organized a counter picket line at a local abortion clinic on October 9. The clinic has been a target of right-wing anti-abortion pickets.

McAliskey, Atkins to address antiracist conf.

By Susan LaMont

BOSTON—Plans are well under way for the third National Student Conference Against Racism, set for November 19-21 in Boston. The three-day gathering, to be held at Boston University, will open with a major rally in support of Black rights on Friday evening at 7:30 p.m. in Hayden Hall. The theme of the conference is "No to Racism, from Boston to South Africa."

Featured speakers at the rally include: Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, Irish independence leader and former member of the British Parliament; Tom Atkins, president of the Boston NAACP; Imani Kazana of the Wilmington Ten Defense Committee; and Mrs. Juanita Tyler, mother of Louisiana frame-up victim Gary Tyler.

Also, Tom Turner, president of the Detroit Metro AFL-CIO; Robert Allen, editor of *Black Scholar* magazine; Maceo Dixon, national coordinator of the National Student Coalition Against Racism; and Luis Fuentes, a leader of the community control struggle in New York's District One on the Lower East Side and ex-superintendent of schools in that district.

The rally will be followed by workshops and discussions on Saturday and Sunday. These will focus on the major campaigns in which antiracist activists from around the country are involved.

Some of the topics include: school desegregation in Boston and nationally; organizing opposition to the death penalty; defense of victims of racist frame-ups such as Gary Tyler and the Wilmington Ten; the movement against racist deportations; how to fight against cutbacks; the struggle for bilingual, bicultural education; defending affirmative action; prisoners' rights; and how to fight against discrimination in housing.

A major aspect of both the Friday night rally and the workshops will be a discussion of how supporters of Black rights in this country can aid the national liberation struggles in South Africa, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and Namibia.

A campaign of education and action designed to inform the American people about the movement for Black



Militant/Joel Aber

MRS. JUANITA TYLER

majority rule in southern Africa and to mobilize opposition to continued U.S. support of the white minority regimes will be one of the most important discussions for the hundreds of antiracist activists from around the country who will be attending the conference.

The National Student Coalition Against Racism was founded at a similar national conference in Boston in February 1975. The multiracial student organization was formed by supporters of school desegregation in Boston. They saw the need for a national organization that could mobilize support for Boston's Black community in its fight against the racist antibusing movement.

From its inception, NSCAR has been deeply involved in the prodesegregation movement in cities throughout the country and has gone on to become active in other arenas of the struggle for Black equal rights. It now has chapters from coast to coast.

For more information about the conference contact: NSCAR, 612 Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts 02121. Telephone: (617) 288-6200.

Colo. rights unit backs civil liberties meeting

By Miguel Pendás

DENVER—At its October 15 meeting, the Colorado Civil Rights Commission voted to endorse "A Meeting to Defend Democratic Rights" to be held here October 23.

The meeting, sponsored by the Political Rights Defense Fund, is demanding an end to FBI harassment of political groups.

The director of the Civil Rights Commission, James Reynolds, is set to speak at the event.

In the past couple of weeks, mailings publicizing the civil liberties rally have been sent to hundreds of Coloradans by the National Organization for Women, the Denver Federation of Teachers, and the American Civil Liberties Union. All three organizations are cosponsoring the meeting.

Also speaking will be José Angel Gutiérrez, Texas Raza Unida party; Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers party; Vernon Bellecourt, American Indian Movement; Ruth Getts, Political



Militant/Walter Lippmann

FRED HALSTEAD

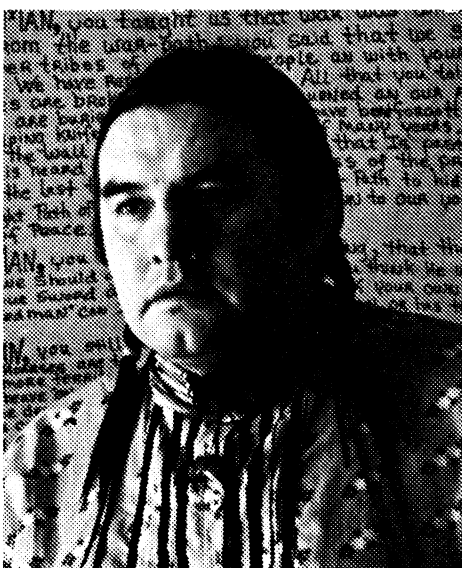
Rights Defense Fund; and James Joy, Colorado director, ACLU.

The meeting will be held at 8:00 p.m. at the Denver University Law School Auditorium at Fourteenth and Ban-

nock. Other sponsors include Associated Students, Metro State College; Carpet and Linoleum Layers Local 419; U.S. Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.); and Germaene Aragon, Casa del Barrio.

Teams of rally supporters have been distributing thousands of leaflets and putting up posters to publicize the event. Crowds were particularly receptive at showings of *The Front*, the film about blacklisting during the McCarthy era of the fifties starring Woody Allen. One leafleter with a collection bucket got a good response when she solicited donations with the phrase, "Fight McCarthyism in the seventies!"

For more information, contact PRDF, Box 4216, Denver, Colorado 80204. Telephone: (303) 573-6821.



VERNON BELLECOURT

PSP challenge wins disclosure law relief

By José G. Pérez

The Puerto Rican Socialist party won an important victory against government harassment and spying September 27.

On that day, the Election Board of Puerto Rico decided to exempt the party from having to reveal the names of contributors to its election campaigns.

The board stated: "... it has been decided to exempt the Socialist Party and its candidate ... to avoid [campaign contributors] becoming a target of harassment by repressive [government] agencies."

Juan Mari Brás, secretary general of the PSP and its candidate for governor, called the decision "historic."

"For the first time an official government body recognizes the persecution and harassment of the Puerto Rican Socialist party," Mari Brás said.

The board's decision cited "uncontested" testimony offered by PSP officials. "Attorney Mari Brás complained of police agent infiltration of the Socialist party, attacks by mobs on its central headquarters; of the bombs placed in its local headquarters, and

constant surveillance by agents of the [U.S.] Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

The board based its decision on a January 1976 U.S. Supreme Court decision. The case involved a challenge to U.S. campaign finance "reform" laws.

A part of the Supreme Court decision said parties could win exemption from disclosure by showing a substantial possibility that its contributors might be harassed.

Although the ruling was on a case involving U.S. laws, the precedent established by the court applies to Puerto Rico since it is a colony of the United States.

The incumbent in the gubernatorial race, Rafael Hernández Colón, blasted the decision as "very dangerous."

El Mundo, the most prestigious capitalist daily in Puerto Rico, editorialized: "If the PSP insists on continuing to preach Marxist-Leninist revolution, it must expect that Puerto Rico ... will watch it carefully. That the Election Board considers that to be 'persecution' is nothing short of incredible."

MISTER JIMMY'S MAIDS

Working for peanuts in Plains

By Greg Cornell

PLAINS, Ga.—Interviewing Jimmy Carter's maids was hardly the story I had in mind when I set out to talk with Blacks in his hometown here.

But almost every other Black woman I found turned out to be a maid from Carter's childhood, or a maid he hired after he married and settled down, or a maid working for him now.

Some are old, born in the last century. Others are young, born in Plains after World War II. All, without exception, are poor.

In a town with few jobs, being a maid for the Carters has been one of the few available sources of income for Black women. The other one has been Carter's peanut-processing plant.

* * *

At the end of Carter Street in Plains, there's a dirt road. Along that road there are a number of Black homes. It could be Appalachia, and a million miles distant from Jimmy Carter. But it's only a few blocks.

The houses have been patched and repatched. There is a vegetable garden in front of one house, and there I meet Ruth Harvey and Emma Harvey, sisters.

Ruth Harvey, sixty-three, was a maid for Carter and is also a veteran of his peanut plant.

"I'm barely making it," she says. "The thing makes me so depressed. I used to be working, but now I'm not. I can take in sewing, but my sewing machine is broken and I can't afford to get it fixed."

"I'm hoping," she says, "they'll raise my Social Security check."

Ruth Harvey says she took care of Amy, Carter's youngest daughter, before he was elected governor. She spent several days after Carter was elected caring for Amy at the governor's mansion.

When she went to work for the Carters in 1966, she was paid twelve dollars for twenty hours' work.

But after a while, she asked the Carters for a raise. "I told them I wasn't satisfied," she recalled. The Carters, she said, increased her hours to forty a week and paid her fifty dollars.

The year before last, Ruth Harvey worked in Carter's peanut plant. Her take-home pay was about sixty-five dollars a week. "It wasn't much," she concedes, "but all we were doing was picking up peanuts."

Harvey says her food these days comes mainly from her vegetable garden. She doesn't eat much meat.

Emma Harvey, like her sister, is hoping for an increase in Social Security.

She also worked for the Carter family, in the 1940s and early 1950s, sorting peanuts. At that time the pay was seventeen or eighteen



'Ethnic purity' in Plains spells poverty for Blacks

dollars a week.

But tough times of the past are not her main concern now. With children growing up in Plains, her worry is for jobs. "I wish they'd build some factories around here," she says. "We need work so badly."

The word out of Plains, however, is that jobs are not primary on Carter's mind. He wants to keep the town residentially zoned to preserve the rustic down-home image he has cultivated through the media.

* * *

Knowing Jimmy Carter and having worked for him hasn't elevated Jewell Wiley's living conditions. Wiley, fifty-nine, paused by the side of the road with several other Black women to talk to this reporter.

In the 1950s and early sixties, Wiley was a maid for Carter. "I worked four hours a day," she recalls. She was paid one dollar an hour. "At least it was minimum wage," she says.

Today Wiley is unemployed. She was laid off more than a year ago and has been unable to find work since.

She says she is so poor she can't afford food stamps.

What does she expect from Carter if he's elected?

"I'm hoping he'll put some work in here for us," she says. "If he doesn't, I know him, so I'll sure go and tell him." She pauses and laughs a long, loud laugh. "I sure don't think it can be worse than it is now," she adds. "If it is, I'm going to go dig a hole."

Ethel Marshall, who is listening to the conversation, nods in agreement. She used to work in Carter's warehouse, sorting peanuts.

"It seems a lot of women sorted peanuts in Carter's factory," I observe.

"Most all the women did

that kind of work," puts in Ruth Jackson. "That was the only thing going for women." Jackson used to be a day-care worker until she was laid off in April.

* * *

Carter's maids—all Black—seem to be everywhere. Two houses up, there's Rosie Marshall Kitchen, born in 1890, who took care of Jimmy Carter when he was growing up. Several blocks away, in a cluster of homes that form a dilapidated federal housing project, I knock on six doors and find two former Carter maids and one current maid, again all Black.

Mrs. Gladys Jackson, fifty-nine, comes to one door. She says she worked six years for Carter in his peanut plant in the 1950s, earning twenty-five to thirty dollars a week.

"Could you live on that?" I ask her.

"Around that time," she says, "you weren't getting anything."

Up the street, rock music is blaring from inside one of the brick houses. There is a group of people sitting on the porch. What do they think of Carter?

"Good man," says one. "I hope he becomes president."

Says another, "I don't care who gets in. None of them are going to do any good as far as I'm concerned."

Across the street, four Black women are sitting on a small cement porch in front of their brick home.

"Any of you know Jimmy Carter?" I ask.

A woman looks up. "I cleaned house and ironed for him," says Oveda Jackson. She says she's twenty-nine years old. "I was eighteen then. It was my first maid's job."

"How much did you earn?" I ask.

"I don't remember," she says.

"It wasn't much, I'll tell you that," says Emma Montes, Mrs. Jackson's mother.

Montes used to work for Carter also—sorting peanuts. Two years ago she was not rehired when someone else was employed in her place.

"That wasn't Mr. Jimmy's fault," a woman standing in the doorway says.

"Don't say Mr. Jimmy," says another one. "It's out of style."

* * *

Two houses down, I meet another ex-Carter domestic, Rachel Clark. Her house is small and dingy. In a tiny drab living room there's an old couch, covered with a blanket. Her kitchen is about the size of a clothes closet. She sits in a kitchen chair that has a torn covering.

Mrs. Clark remembers little Jimmy Carter. "When he was a little boy," she says, "I was the maid. I worked on the farm in the field picking peanuts, and then I came in the house when they needed me. I looked after the children and fed them."

Now, Mrs. Clark squeezes out a living spending her Social Security check on the bare necessities. "Do you have a car?" I ask her.

"We don't have a car," she says. "We don't have nothing."

* * *

Across the street, a middle-aged Black man reads the newspaper on his porch.

"Do you know Jimmy Carter?" I ask.

"No I don't," the man says. "But my wife does. She's his maid."

Lillian Pickett comes to the door. "I've been working there since about 1966, four years before he was governor," she says. She now works at the Carter house "whenever I'm

needed," she says. During the primary campaign, it was about eight to ten hours a week.

"With them away so much, there's not much to do," she says.

Her duties included keeping the house clean, washing the clothes, vacuuming the rugs, and looking after the flowers.

Mrs. Carter, she says, pays her wages and gives her most of the instructions. Occasionally, Carter tells her what to do.

"He'll say, 'Lillian, what about pressing these pants for me,' or 'What about pressing this shirt,' or 'What about hanging up these pants.'"

But like everyone else who works for Carter, she gets the rock-bottom minimum wage.

When Mrs. Pickett was first hired by the Carters, she worked about a seventeen-hour week and took home a weekly check of fifteen dollars.

Now she earns \$2.10 an hour.

She also works for Carter's mother, Lillian, who has been portrayed as a genteel person who represents the height of decency.

Lillian Carter pays Lillian Pickett a flat five dollars for four hours' work.

Not surprisingly, the Pickett family has few dollars to spare. "We just get by," Lillian Pickett says.

* * *

By now my surprise has worn off. Carter, it seems, is used to having Black women pick up after him. I begin to think Carter owes a lot to the Black women of Plains, Georgia. They have kept his house clean, his parents' house clean, and sorted his peanuts.

If this were the nineteenth century, Plains would be Mr. Jimmy's plantation. I'd be writing about chattel slavery.

But this is the twentieth century, and Plains is Mr. Carter's company town. What we've got here is superexploitation, capitalist-style.

Plains is an "ethnic purity" town. The whites—250 of them—are clustered near Highway 280 and to the north of it. The Blacks, who number 350, live on two patches: either on Carter Street and another connecting road south of Highway 280, or in a housing project on Graham Street.

It is necessary to point out that most Blacks I interviewed like Jimmy Carter—or at least say they do. I don't know what—if anything—Carter thinks of them. In his autobiography, *Why Not the Best?*, Carter describes how he became famous. Not once does he mention the Black maids or other Black employees.

Lillian Pickett likes Jimmy Carter, she says, because he's a Christian-hearted man.

She thinks Carter will treat all Blacks the way he has treated her if he becomes president.

Company victimization defeated

Sadlowski activist reinstated in Houston

By Jean Starbuck

HOUSTON—Fighters for union democracy won an important victory October 14 when Hughes Tool Company was forced to reinstate David Riehle.

Riehle, a machinist in the maintenance department at Hughes, had been fired October 8 on trumped-up charges.

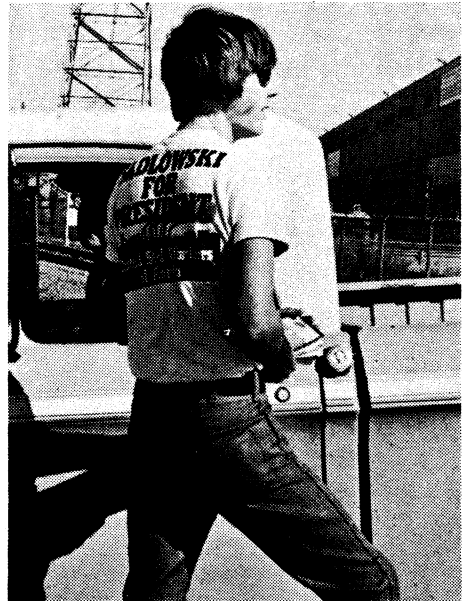
The real reason for the firing, union activists charge, was his prominent role in organizing Houston-area support for Ed Sadlowski's campaign for president of the United Steelworkers of America.

Sadlowski's platform calls for union democracy, guaranteeing the right of all members to vote on contracts, defending the right to strike, and ending the procompany "business unionism" of the present USWA leadership.

Riehle was suspended on Monday, October 4. Management claimed an "outpunch" had been made with his attendance card the previous Friday, when Riehle was absent from work.

At a hearing on October 8, the company added the charge of absenteeism and fired Riehle.

District 37 (Texas) Steelworkers for Sadlowski responded with a leaflet



Militant/Stu Singer
David Riehle distributing Sadlowski leaflets at Armco Steel plant.

charging the company with illegal interference in a union election campaign. The leaflet labeled the firing "an obvious attempt by the company to intimidate any employee supporting a candidate for union office that does not have company approval."

"A frameup like this could be perpetrated against any employee," the leaflet said. "It is in the interest of every union member, whether they support Ed Sadlowski or not, to protest this."

The leaflet was distributed at the Hughes plant gates October 12, the next workday after the firing. Two days later Riehle was reinstated.

John Sarge, the third-shift grievance man for the maintenance department, told the *Militant*, "the outpunch charge was so flimsy that they had to try to bolster the case with the absenteeism charge."

He added, "I wonder how many other employees have been victimized this way because they chose to speak out?"

Sarge said that Sadlowski supporters believe the leaflet distribution had a "definite impact on Riehle's rehiring."

"Once the facts on the firing got out in the plant," he said, "the company realized they had made a big mistake."

Riehle was rehired after a hearing between representatives of USWA Local 1742 and Hughes management on October 14.

The attempted firing was the most

recent incident in a series of right-wing efforts to prevent USWA members from hearing about Sadlowski's challenge to the union bureaucracy.

Last July Ben Corum, a Sadlowski organizer from Illinois, was shot and almost killed while leafleting at Hughes. Other leafleters at Armco Steel were physically assaulted.

Shortly after the USWA international convention in September, an anonymous leaflet was circulated inside the Hughes plant branding three grievance committeemen who support Sadlowski as "communists."

Nevertheless, the Steelworkers for Sadlowski leaflet pointed out, "Steelworkers all over the United States and Canada are responding enthusiastically to Ed's campaign to win a union that's strong enough and tough enough to stand up for its members."

On October 7, the leaflet reported, "Phase 2 of the campaign [in Houston] was kicked off with a mass leafletting at Armco Steel. There were no incidents."

The rehiring of David Riehle is expected to give fresh impetus to the Sadlowski campaign in Texas by showing that the right-wing intimidation can be challenged and defeated.

Protest meetings hit U.S.-apartheid ties

By Peter Seidman

Public meetings in several cities have swelled the growing protests against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

The Tacoma, Washington, branches of the Urban League, NAACP, and Socialist Workers party sponsored a joint forum on October 8.

"Black Revolt in South Africa" was the title of a speech given at the Tacoma meeting by Dr. Kes Chetty. A former resident of South Africa, Chetty now lives in Canada. He is a member of the South African Action Coalition, a Canadian group formed to arouse public awareness of conditions in South Africa.

The film *Last Grave at Dimbaza* was also shown. It vividly depicts the horrors of the apartheid regime.

Earlier in the day, Dr. Chetty spoke before an audience of 125 students and faculty at Pacific Lutheran University in Tacoma. The meeting was sponsored by the Student Coalition Against Racism.

A Brooklyn forum titled "Southern

Africa: Freedom Struggle on the Rise" also took place on October 8. The speakers were: Davis M'Gabe, a professor of economics at Staten Island Community College; Pat Wright, Socialist Workers party candidate for U.S. Congress from the Fourteenth District; Kewulay Kamara, representing the Pan African Student Organization of the Americas; and Prof. Herbert Vilakazi, Essex County Community College, who was in Soweto this summer and provided an eyewitness account of events there.

The forum was sponsored by the Williamsburgh and Crown Heights Socialist Workers campaign committees.

A community meeting demanding an end to U.S. ties with the racist South African regime was held in Houston on October 6. About forty people, almost half Blacks, attended this forum at the YWCA Southeast Center. The meeting was chaired by Professor Mwamba of the African Studies Department at Texas Southern University. Speakers were Prof. John

Indakwa of the University of Houston and school board member Ernest McGowan.

Indakwa blasted Secretary of State Kissinger's proposed Rhodesia settlement, which calls for massive funding to ease the transition from white minority rule. He pointed out that Kenya is still paying off loans to Britain for money given whites who left after independence was declared there.

On September 18, the National Conference of Black Lawyers sent a letter to President Ford protesting "the massive slaughters, arrests and detentions" in South Africa, "which clearly violate minimum standards of fundamental fairness and due process established by international principles."

The lawyers group called on Ford to urge the United Nations to establish an international commission of lawyers to visit South Africa. "The commission should be charged," the NCBL demanded, "with the task of interviewing all prisoners presently being de-

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Militant/Lou Howort
Kewulay Kamara of the Pan African Student Organization of the Americas addresses Brooklyn forum.

tained . . . to determine whether South Africa's arrest and detention of the prisoners in question meets international standards of procedural due process."

Bernadette Devlin McAliskey to tour U.S.

By Gillian Furst

Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, a former member of Parliament and a prominent spokesperson for the Irish struggle for civil rights and independence, will begin a twelve-day speaking tour of the United States November 8.

McAliskey's talk will center on conditions in Northern Ireland today and the continuing struggle for socialism and self-determination in her country.

McAliskey, twenty-nine, is a leader of the Irish Committee for a Socialist Program, a new political organization. She is the author of *The Price of My Soul*.

McAliskey said in an interview last week that her U.S. tour will be occurring at a time when the situation "is very serious" in both the north and south of Ireland.

"The situation in the North gets worse and worse," she said. While internment has been suspended, it remains a law on the books. Jury trials have also been suspended, and those

charged with a terrorist crime are now treated as guilty until proven innocent.

McAliskey said she would explain why she demands the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland. She will detail the



Popperfoto
Bernadette Devlin McAliskey

importance of the Troops Out Now Movement in Britain that also raises this demand.

"I think the Troops Out Now Movement is of crucial importance to the British working class," she explained. "Northern Ireland is a training ground for British security forces. It may be the IRA they're after today, but it will be the British trade unions tomorrow."

McAliskey said there is a feeling of widespread despair in Ireland today. "The women's peace movement is a movement of genuine confusion," she noted. "It could be dangerous—praying for peace on street corners is not the answer. You have to have a class analysis and work towards socialism."

McAliskey will use her talks to criticize what she describes as "military solutions to social and economic problems."

She will also describe conditions in the south of Ireland, where a state of emergency now exists and where unemployment has climbed to 10 percent.

McAliskey will be available for

media interviews and will hold a number of news conferences on her tour.

She hopes to exchange experiences with other activists.

"I am looking forward to meeting with American socialists," she said. "I think it is very important for there to be a dialogue with socialists in other countries."

The title of McAliskey's talk is "The Struggle in Northern Ireland." Her itinerary is: November 8, New York City; November 9, Philadelphia; November 10, Washington, D.C.; November 12, Los Angeles; November 15-16, San Francisco; November 17, Minneapolis/St. Paul; November 18, Chicago; and November 19, Boston.

McAliskey's Boston tour will include a talk at the third National Student Conference Against Racism.

McAliskey's tour is being organized by Viewpoint Speakers Bureau, a division of Pathfinder Press, Inc. For more information, contact Viewpoint at 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014. Telephone: (212) 741-0690.

Factional purge splits Mao's successors

By Les Evans

From Intercontinental Press

Less than a month after the death of Mao Tsetung, the regime he headed has been plunged into a crisis over his successor. The little-known Hua Kuo-feng has been catapulted to the chairmanship of the Chinese Communist party, and a sweeping purge has been unleashed against Mao's closest associates, including his widow, Chiang Ch'ing.

For a week, Peking was awash with rumors that four top-ranking members of the Politburo of the Chinese CP had been arrested at an October 7 meeting called to choose a new party chairman.

The leaders said to be jailed include Chiang Ch'ing, who directs state cultural policy; Wang Hung-wen, party vice-chairman; Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, vice-premier and chief army political commissar; and Yao Wen-yuan, believed to be director of the communications media.

The regime has maintained a guarded silence on the purge, answering inquiries by Western diplomats and reporters with "no comment." But on October 15, a wall poster campaign began in major cities denouncing the four by name and accusing them of plotting a "coup" against Hua Kuo-feng.

'Gang of four'

In the midst of official mourning for Mao, posters in Shanghai attacking his bereaved widow and her associates demanded: "Crush the heads of the four dogs" and "Crush and strangle the gang of four."

The October 17 *New York Times* reported:

"A crowd said to be in the hundreds of thousands carried effigies of Miss Chiang dangling from a hangman's noose and banners demanding that she be 'knocked down.' The sources said the demonstration went on all day around the Shanghai party headquarters, with rallies in factories and neighborhood courtyards to explain the latest developments."

A word-of-mouth campaign directed against Chiang Ch'ing and the others now accuses them of trying to assassinate Hua Kuo-feng.

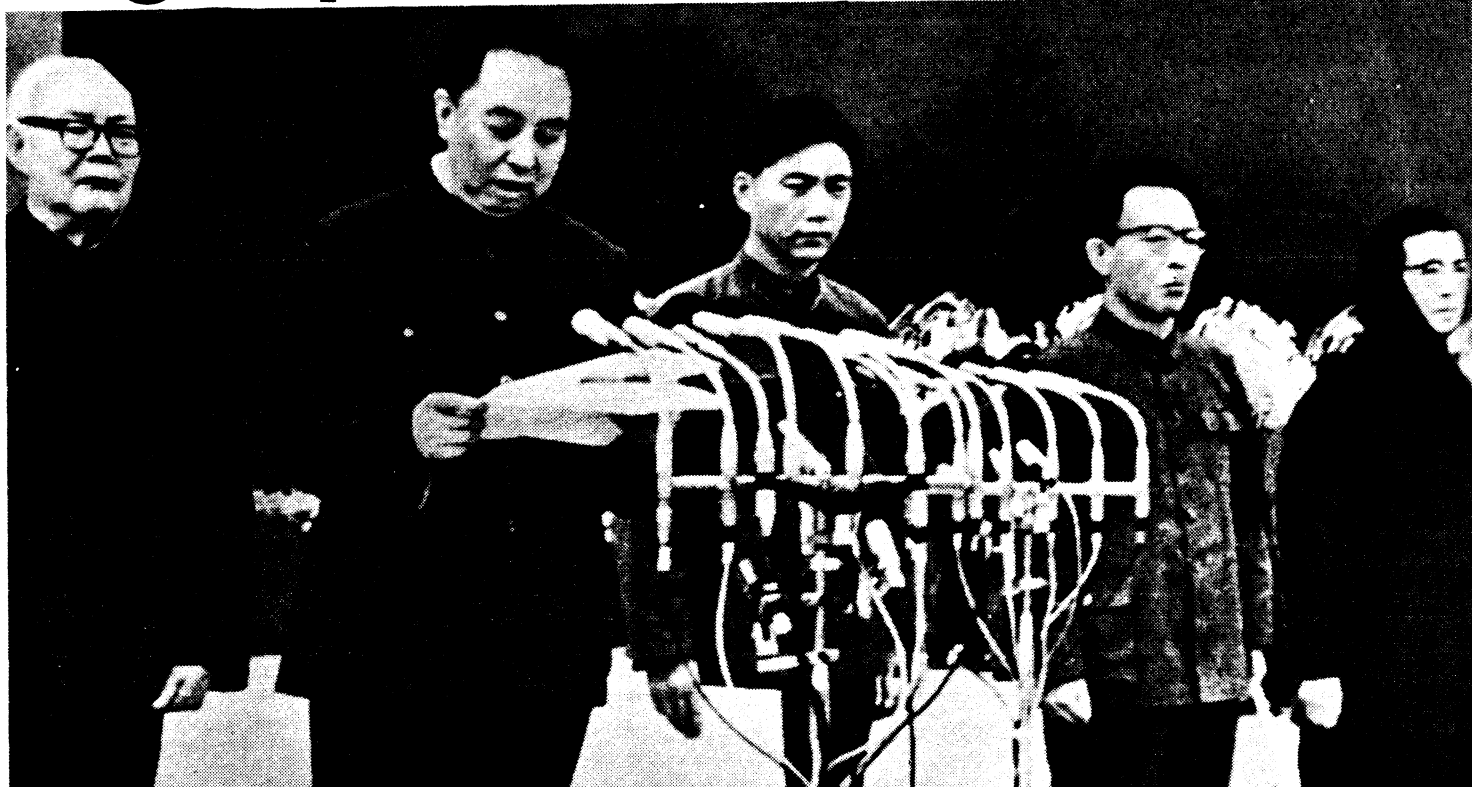
In typical Stalinist fashion, none of those under attack have been permitted to make a public statement in their own behalf.

'Moderates' vs 'radicals'?

The capitalist press represents the struggle as a fight between the "moderates" (exemplified by the late Chou En-lai, Hua Kuo-feng, planning minister Li Hsien-nien, etc.) and the "radicals" led by Chiang Ch'ing.

That there are tactical policy differences among the clique formations in the high command is beyond dispute. Their substance has still to be disclosed. But the schema of the bourgeois media has nothing to do with reality. The attributes of the "moderates" are compiled not from their own words or deeds but from the charges leveled by Mao against his purged opponents since the Cultural Revolution in the middle 1960s, from Liu Shao-ch'i to Teng Hsiao-p'ing. The description of the "radicals" is taken uncritically from the regime's effusive self-praise.

The actual cleavages appear to take place along different lines. Mao in his last years erected a buffer between himself and the remaining experienced administrators (with the exception of Chou En-lai). This took the form of what might be called a kitchen cabinet, composed of relatives, personal retainers, and young nonentities with-



Premier Hua Kuo-feng reading eulogy at Mao's funeral. At right are three victims of current bureaucratic purge: Wang Hung-wen, party vice-chairman; Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, vice-premier and chief army political commissar; and Mao's widow, Chiang Ch'ing, state cultural policy director.

out any independent base in the party apparatus.

None of these people had played any significant role in the party before 1966. Their rise was so precipitous that they were derisively referred to by their critics as "the helicopters." Far from being some special "radical" faction, they were the chosen representatives of Mao's line. They functioned as the most vigorous promoters of his coercive methods. As such they were not seriously challenged during the chairman's lifetime by other elements in the bureaucracy, who nonetheless chafed under their ruthlessness.

Moreover, as Mao's arbitrariness increased, like Stalin in his later years, his special emissaries became objects of popular hatred and a focus of discontent. At the massive spontaneous protest demonstration in Peking's Tien An Men Square last April 5, one of the slogans of the crowd of 100,000 was "Down with the Dowager Empress! Down with Indira Gandhi!" This was aimed directly at Chiang Ch'ing.

The record of the brief careers of the four purged leaders reveals nothing especially "radical" or egalitarian:

- **Chiang Ch'ing.** A former film actress, Chiang married Mao in 1937, but did not take an active public role in party affairs until 1964. In 1965 she was instrumental in dismissing almost all the leading actors, playwrights, and film directors on the Central Steering Committee for the film industry. In May 1967 she was appointed with Ch'en Po-ta to head the Cultural Revolution Group.

She played a central part in eliminating Mao's factional opponents from the party leadership.

Her most famous single act of the Cultural Revolution was her September 5, 1967, speech announcing Mao's directive to the army to fire on "mass organizations or individuals" that refused to obey military orders.

After this, Chiang was China's cultural commissar, setting national policy on films, theater, literature, music, and, to a lesser degree, education. Her authoritarian role can be compared to that of Stalin's henchman Zhdanov in the impoverishment of Soviet culture in the late 1940s.

In 1960, some 1,300 periodicals were published in China. This was cut to 648 at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, and by 1973 was slashed to

about 50. The film industry practically ceased to exist, producing nothing for years but films of eight "model operas" personally rewritten by Chiang Ch'ing to make them more "political."

- **Wang Hung-wen.** The youngest of the central party leaders (he is in his early forties). Until 1966, he was a member of the police force in a Shanghai cotton mill—this has led the Western press to refer to him as a "worker." He was appointed to trade-union leadership by the Maoist faction in Shanghai in October 1966. His principal distinction was his ruthlessness in breaking strikes by rank-and-file workers demanding pay increases and shorter hours.

- **Chang Ch'un-ch'iao.** Like Wang, Chang was a Shanghai party leader lifted up by the Cultural Revolution. Outranking Wang at the time, he played a central role in the defeat of Liu Shao-ch'i's local supporters, and then in the armed crushing of the independent workers' movement that arose to the left of the Maoist faction.

- **Yao Wen-yuan.** Peking's press czar since the Cultural Revolution, Yao first gained fame in Shanghai in 1965-66 as the most venomous journalistic mouthpiece for the Mao faction in its frame-up campaign against Liu Shao-ch'i as a "capitalist agent."

Ironically, it was just ten years ago that Yao himself launched the call to hunt down every critic of Mao's thought and "beat the wild dog to death" (October 31, 1966, *Hsinhua* dispatch).

Salaries

On the question of egalitarianism, the four "radicals" are no more "left wing" than those who have ousted them, or those they themselves helped to discredit as "capitalist roaders." Until their purge, they continued to pocket salaries of some 450 yuan a month, ten times the pay of an ordinary worker.

As for the "moderates," there are no publicly voiced disagreements by any known official of the Chinese regime with any of its policies. Hua seems to have succeeded in isolating the Chiang Ch'ing group not because of his different program, but because he has secured the backing of the most powerful and long entrenched government

and army administrators.

Hua's own ascent is actually strikingly parallel to that of the "helicopters." He was virtually unknown to the majority of Chinese as late as this spring, when he was appointed premier.

Masses seek openings

Hua's rise in the party hierarchy came in 1971, when he was brought to Peking to help in the ouster of Lin Biao's followers in the party and army. On the basis of this experience he was elected to the Politburo in 1973 and made chief of the secret police in 1975.

There are colossal contradictions in postrevolutionary China and urgent problems confronting this nation of 800 million people, in the modernization of agriculture, the building of industry, and the need for the development of workers democracy and genuine culture. It is unlikely that even after the dismissal of Mao's most intimate followers the Hua regime will acquire any great degree of stability.

In any event, the inner turmoil in the hierarchy is a sign of weakness. Its coming course will be closely watched by the masses as they take the measure of their new rulers and seek openings to act in their own right.

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Canada: one million workers strike against wage controls

If all you had to rely on for news was the American big-business press, you wouldn't know October 14 was anything except two days after Columbus Day. The New York Times carried a small item about "150,000 persons staying away from work for the day" in Canada. Most other papers were completely mum. The blackout on news of the labor upsurge in Canada is systematic and conscious. As the U.S. rulers see it, political strikes, mass protest rallies, and labor political action set a bad example for workers here. The Militant takes the opposite view. To provide our readers accurate, on-the-spot coverage of this historic day of protest, Militant reporters Andy Rose, Tony Thomas, and Harold Schlechtweg traveled to the three main centers of strike activity to join the demonstrations and talk with union leaders and activists. Here are their reports.

Toronto

By Andy Rose

TORONTO—"We're out to fight controls" was the rallying cry October 14 as more than one million Canadian and Québécois workers joined a one-day strike to protest government-imposed wage controls.

In cities and towns across the country—from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia—tens of thousands of unionists picketed, marched, and rallied.

One of the demonstrators here in Toronto was Christine Nugent, a Bell Canada telephone operator. Why did she join the day of protest?

"Many of us feel that the burden for this economic crisis has been shifted to the backs of the workers," Nugent explained. "They are making the low-wage people pay while the rich are home free."

"I think they should make the rich pay," she said. "I think that's the issue."

Speakers at the Toronto rally—and at many others, no doubt—called the day of protest "historic," "a landmark," "a watershed for the Canadian labor movement."

They were right.

October 14 was the first countrywide political strike in North American history.

It was the first such protest action to unite masses of English Canadian and Québécois workers in a common struggle.

It was the high point of a year of rising militancy and politicalization of the Canadian working class.

Workers robbed

The day of protest was called by the Canadian Labour Congress to coincide with the first anniversary of the imposition of controls by Liberal Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

CLC President Joe Morris told demonstrators here that in the past year Trudeau's so-called Anti-Inflation

Board "has robbed Canadian workers of an estimated \$800 million."

"At the same time," Morris said, "the AIB has done precious little about controlling prices."

The CLC says at least 1,054,744 workers stayed off the job October 14. That's about half the CLC membership and 40 percent of all the organized workers in Canada.

More than 450,000 struck in the province of Ontario. Here as in most of the country, the strike was strongest among the unions in basic industry, especially steel, auto, and mining.

More than 200 industrial plants in Toronto were reported closed. At least half the city's 31,000 construction workers struck. And 16,000 out of 20,000 steelworkers in the metropolitan area were off the job.

In the auto centers of Oshawa and Windsor, not a car or truck came off the assembly lines.

In some of the smaller industrial cities the day of protest truly took on the character of a general strike. One example is Sudbury, a mining and manufacturing center 200 miles north of Toronto. Sudbury is said to be the most highly unionized city in Ontario. Sixteen thousand of the city's 35,000 workers belong to United Steelworkers Local 6500 at the giant International Nickel Company.

All twenty-four nickel and copper mines and steel works in Sudbury were shut down tight on October 14.

In addition, every transit worker walked out. Mail, milk, bread, and even beer deliveries were halted. Stores were closed.

Half the school buses failed to run, but many students were already following their parents' example and boycotting classes.

Despite cold winds and snow flurries, some 2,500 strikers marched through downtown Sudbury.

Here in Toronto, more than 10,000 demonstrators marched around the provincial parliament building at Queen's Park, then rallied for an hour of speeches and labor songs.

"Make the rich pay" was a common slogan on picket signs. "Cut profits, not wages," others said. "Control corporate greed, not workers needs."

I saw contingents of steelworkers, auto workers, laborers, millwrights, communication workers, garment and textile workers, electrical workers, office and professional employees, and many others.

Allies of the labor movement had also been urged to participate. Banners identified contingents from women's groups, students, and gays.

There were also banners from local units of the New Democratic party, Canada's labor party. The NDP gave official support to the day of protest, and Ontario NDP leader Stephen Lewis was a featured speaker.

The rally was chaired by Sam Fox, head of the Metro Toronto Labour Council.

"In spite of a massive campaign of vilification and derision from newspaper editorials and TV and radio prophets of doom," Fox said, "in spite of legal obstructions and roadblocks of every sort, in spite of tremendous intimidation at the plant and shop level, in spite of governmental pressures, we are here today—off the jobs and in the streets."

Fox was not exaggerating the scope of the big-business campaign to sabotage the day of protest. For weeks before October 14, government officials and newspaper editorials had blasted the strike as "illegal" and "undemocratic."

Threats and intimidation

Ontario public employees were threatened with fines of five days' pay, suspension, or possible firing if they joined the strike. Fear of reprisals was one important factor keeping most government workers on the job.

Private employers threatened to sue the unions for violating no-strike clauses in their contracts. On the eve of the day of protest, the Ontario Labour Relations Board ruled on a test case involving the glass workers union.

The OLRB declared the strike "illegal" and warned that "persons involved in the work stoppage face all the legal consequences that flow from participation in an illegal strike."

Union officials—with their prestige and authority resting on success of the day of protest—were forced to respond in terms seldom heard from our U.S. "labor statesmen."

"The trade union movement was not built by people passing laws," said the Canadian vice-president of the glass workers union. "It was built by struggle."

CLC President Morris told the Toronto rally that "citizens not only have the right, but the duty to oppose unjust government. We cannot and will not wait until the next election to show our opposition. The preservation of our democratic freedoms is at stake."

David Archer, president of the Ontario Federation of Labour, drew cheers when he declared, "We intend to defend the right of people to dissent!"

Archer also drew attention to the social and political nature of the protest. "We're not just fighting for ourselves," he said. "We're not just fighting for wages and working conditions."

"We're protesting against a government action that deprives the people who are even worse off than we are of the benefits of this society. Here we have for the first time a group of trade unionists downing their tools to protest government legislation."

Throughout the rally, from a high vantage point visible to the entire crowd, an interpreter for the deaf translated all the speeches into sign language.

It's a small point, perhaps, but for me this gesture of consideration for the needs of handicapped workers seemed symbolic of a heightened social consciousness in the Canadian labor movement.

The effects of October 14 will be profound, far beyond the expectations of the union officials who called it.

In the first place, the educational campaign by the CLC and NDP has already exposed the class bias of the controls and helped erode public support for them.

Gallup polls taken last April showed 58 percent of Canadians in favor of the controls. By mid-September the figure was down to 44 percent. Among unionists, only 38 percent believed controls were "a good thing." These figures also show, of course, that a lot of education remains to be done.

The success of October 14 has legitimized mass demonstrations and strikes—regardless of whether they are branded "illegal"—as a valid method of political struggle.

Top CLC leaders no doubt cherish hopes of reaching some compromise through negotiations with Trudeau. "They can't afford any longer to have no dialogue with labor's leaders," Joe Morris said after the strike.

But prospects for such an accommodation seem dim. The sentiment of the union ranks—and the public commitment of the labor officialdom—is for a continuing campaign of mass protest.

Wide-ranging debate

The call for October 14 opened up a wide-ranging debate among all Canadian unionists. Should they strike? Should they march? What is the real nature of the controls? How can they be defeated?

October 14 didn't end the debate, either. It raised more questions. What next? How can we bring out more people next time? And why didn't more of those who stayed off the job join the demonstrations?

The question of political action is decisive. The class polarization of Canadian society is already leading to a big increase in support for the NDP.

At the same time, unionists are discussing the need for the NDP to adopt stronger pro-labor positions, and how to keep NDP officeholders accountable to labor once they are elected.

It's not a discussion for the union tops alone. The ranks are gaining a sense of their own power, and they have their own ideas.

Toronto demonstrators were asked, what comes next?

"Go out for a week."

"Same thing next month, I hope."

"We've got to get everybody organized to get everybody out."

"It's a matter of education."

"Come poll time, do your thing—get Trudeau out."

"The political party, the labor party is the workingman's answer. Elect the NDP."

"The workers have to start organizing amongst themselves and changing the leadership."

"Maybe some rotating strikes—closing down a province at a time."

"I don't know, maybe a general strike."

One hand-lettered sign summed it up: "October 14 is just the first step of a newborn Canadian baby—keep baby alive."



Labor Challenge/Darrel Furlotte

Toronto demonstrators from Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE)

Montreal

By Tony Thomas

MONTREAL—By noon on October 14, more than 25,000 workers, students, and other opponents of wage controls were marching up St. Hubert Street toward Lafontaine Park for a rally.

Although the weather was chilly and rain fell sporadically during the march, the spirit of the demonstrators was militant.

A soundtrack raised slogans that were chanted by thousands of workers: "A bas les lois Trudeau!" (Down with the Trudeau laws, that is, wage controls.)

"L'inflation, c'est les boss qui l'enflent, c'est les boss qui la paieront!" (It's the bosses who create inflation, it's the bosses who will pay for it.)

"Contre la crise, le socialisme!" (Against the crisis, socialism.)

"Dehors les contrôles!" (Out of the controls, meaning that the provincial government should withdraw its support.)

The soundtrack also played "Solidarity Forever" and the "Internationale."

In Québec the day of protest against wage controls was supported by all three major union federations: the Fédération des Travailleurs du Québec (FTQ—Québec Federation of Labor), which is affiliated to the Canadian Labour Congress and the AFL-CIO; the Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux (CSN—Confederation of National Trade Unions); and the Centrale de l'Enseignement du Québec (CEQ—Québec Teachers Federation).

The leaders of the three federations marched at the head of the Montréal demonstration.

Union leaders later reported that more than 230,000 workers struck against wage controls across Québec. They were joined, as in the Montréal action, by thousands of students and members of women's, welfare rights, consumer, and cooperative organizations.

Montréal had the largest number of strikers, although essential services like the post office and public transportation were operating. Riot police broke up morning picket lines around the bus garages, but bus service was still less than 50 percent of normal.

The steel industry was shut down the most effectively, with the United Steelworkers, an FTQ affiliate, pulling out 50,000 of its 70,000 Québec members.

Auto workers shut down the big General Motors plant at Ste. Thérèse Québec, as well as a number of other plants.

Some industrial towns such as Sept-Îles, Thetford Mines, and Schefferville were shut down entirely.

Many of the Montréal marchers were workers already on strike against their employers, including tens of thousands of FTQ construction workers.

The sharpest clash of the day came in Arvida, where 6,000 CSN members have been on strike against Alcan aluminum works for five months.

Three thousand strikers and their families were attacked as they marched through the streets of the town past the company's offices. Québec provincial police waded into the demonstration with clubs and tear gas.

The cops followed this up with an attack on a CSN union hall that was being used as a hospital for wounded strikers. The cops broke the windows and tear gassed the headquarters.

The next day Montréal newspapers announced that the police had seized all films and photographs of the attacks.

Altogether the strike pulled out about one-third of the unionized workers in Québec. It was strongest in the private sector, where the FTQ is concentrated. The turnout was lower in the CSN, which has many public workers, and minimal in the CEQ. Only 1,400 Montréal teachers struck.

There has been confusion and some demoralization among teachers and other public employees as a result of recent strikes and negotiations that



25,000 march in Montréal

Libération/G.M. Cookson

were misled by the union tops. This, along with the government intimidation found throughout Canada, helps account for their weak participation.

CEQ President Yvon Charbonneau told the Montréal rally, "We need a vast movement to bring the end of controls. This will be a very hard fight . . . the opening of a long struggle."

His speech and similar ones by other union leaders got big cheers from the workers who stayed for the rally.

The union leaders offered few answers, however, to the question of how this long struggle would be won. This is especially true on the vital question of political action.

There is no mass working-class party in Québec. Instead, workers and union leaders tend to support the Parti Québécois, a procapitalist, nationalist party. The PQ not only opposed the October 14 actions, but even attacked the Liberal party government for not imposing controls sooner.

Many workers on the Montréal march favored getting rid of the Liberal provincial government in Québec and electing the PQ. Asked how this would affect the wage controls, since the PQ supports them, few had any answers.

One young woman from the Retail Clerks union at the Steinberg supermarket chain had the right idea. "I think we need a party of the Québécois

workers," she said. "The workers have to learn that if we're not there the capitalists are going to take advantage of the situation. We have to stay in the streets."

The challenge before the Québec workers is whether they can carry the logic of their big mobilizations forward and form their own party to fight for their demands in the political arena and in the streets.

Vancouver

By Harold Schlechtweg

VANCOUVER—More than 200,000 workers were off the job October 14 in British Columbia, shutting down or sharply curtailing most industry in the province.

Overall, the B.C. strike was the strongest in the country. All logging and sawmill operations were at a standstill. Twelve pulp and paper mills were closed for the day.

All construction sites were shut down. Most mines in southeast B.C. were closed; elsewhere mines were either shut down or operating at reduced capacity.

Six newspapers, including the *Vancouver Sun* and the *Province*, failed to publish.

Harbor activity ground to a complete

halt. The province's ferry fleet was down, with only one ferry running on the Sunshine Coast.

Postal workers shut down the Vancouver Main Post Office. Most outside municipal employees stayed off the job, curtailing garbage collection.

The Amalgamated Transit Union had voted to close down the Vancouver bus system on the day of protest.

Then Robert Bonner, president of British Columbia Hydro and a former provincial attorney general, sent a threatening letter to every one of Hydro's 10,000 employees, who include most of the bus drivers and maintenance crews.

Bonner's letter said that anyone who failed to report for work was taking part in an illegal work stoppage, and threatened reprisals against the union.

Under this pressure, a secret-ballot vote reversed the decision to strike. Nevertheless, picket lines halted bus service at 4:30 a.m. on October 14 and kept transportation shut down for most of the morning.

Ten thousand trade unionists and their supporters marched against wage controls in downtown Vancouver. At least twenty other demonstrations, rallies, or protest meetings were held throughout the province.

Here in Vancouver, protesters began assembling at 8:00 a.m. at eight marshaling points around the city. They then marched to the IBM Tower building, where the so-called Anti-Inflation Board has offices.

After circling the IBM Tower several times, demonstrators massed in the Queen Elizabeth Theater Plaza to hear speeches and sing labor songs.

In addition to the union contingents, the demonstration included members of the New Democratic party; students from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver Vocational Institute, and other colleges; the Gay Alliance for Equality; and the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee.

George Johnston, president of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, hailed it as significant that "thousands and thousands of trade unionists affiliated to our federation are out today and are sacrificing a day's pay in the face of massive campaigns of deception and intimidation by the media, by politicians, and by some employers."

The rally ended with thousands of workers singing "Solidarity Forever."

The day after the strike, the *Militant* interviewed Art Kube, CLC education director and B.C. coordinator for the day of protest.

"I don't think there was a single action in the history of Canadian labor that has politicized people as much as October 14," Kube said. "People are beginning to think for themselves."

"Workers in this country found out yesterday that they have power. I hope we don't have to do it again, but if we do, the next time around the support will be stronger yet."

"The establishment is shook up. They are not willing to admit it, but in the boardrooms of this country, they are shook up."

1,700 demonstrators

on October 14 decided to read *Labor Challenge* and *Libération*, the revolutionary socialist newspapers in Canada.

You should too!

"The response was the best in our experience," said Diana Austman, business manager for *Labor Challenge*.

The highest sales were 700 copies of *Labor Challenge* in Vancouver, 450 in Toronto, and 250 copies of the French-language *Libération* in Montréal.

"People at the rallies were especially interested in *Labor Challenge*'s proposals on what the union movement should do next," Austman said.

Labor Challenge and *Libération* reflect the views of the League for Socialist Action/Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière, Canadian section of the Fourth International. Subscribing to them is your best way to keep up with the developing labor upsurge in Canada and Québec.

Labor Challenge: English-language biweekly. \$1 for six issues. 25 Bulwer Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Libération: French-language monthly. \$2 for one year. b.p. 641, succ. 'n', Montréal 129, Québec.

labor Challenge

All out Oct. 14!

We're out to fight controls.

A year of struggle against controls

Special news and analyses pages 3-8

Special 'day of protest' subscription offer

SUBSCRIBE NOW!
8 issues for \$1

Vote Raza Unida...

The *Militant* urges our readers in Texas, New Mexico, California, and Colorado to vote for the Raza Unida party candidates listed on page 18. The Raza Unida parties are fighting to build an alternative to the twin parties of racist deportations, exploitation of farm workers, and all forms of oppression of the Chicano people.

These independent Chicano parties are setting an example that can help inspire the next vital steps toward independent political action by the trade unions and the Black community.

The Socialist Workers party and the Raza Unida parties are running for some of the same offices. In those cases two voices have opposed the Democratic and Republican parties and supported independent Chicano political action. Two voices have been heard on behalf of freedom, justice, and equality for the oppressed and exploited.

Where SWP candidates are running, we of course urge a vote for them. For other offices we urge a vote for the candidates of the RUP. We will view the votes for all Raza Unida candidates as votes for independent Chicano political action, as votes against the policies of the Democratic and Republican parties.

...and for ERA

We also urge a "yes" vote on Question 1 on the Massachusetts ballot. Question 1 would add an Equal Rights Amendment to the state constitution, barring sex and race discrimination. Opponents of this measure include STOP ERA, the anti-abortion Massachusetts Citizens for Life, and leaders of the antibusing organization ROAR.

In Colorado, we urge a "no" vote on Proposition 6, which would repeal the state ERA.

Victories for equal rights in both states will be a powerful boost to the nationwide drive to ratify the federal ERA.

The real terrorists

The October 6 killing of seventy-three human beings in a Cuban airliner blown out of the sky was revolting, cold-blooded murder.

Just as revolting was the hypocrisy of the big-business press, which at first found the event hardly worth noting, then tried to cover up what had happened.

Most incredible was the *Christian Science Monitor*. After counterrevolutionary Cuban exiles had claimed credit for blowing up the plane and *after* some of the killers were already under arrest, the *Monitor* said, "It is far from certain foul play was involved."

Compare that with the self-righteous denunciations from capitalist politicians and news media when groups of misguided Palestinians have hijacked planes. Although most frequently the hijackers try to safeguard human lives, all the papers scream bloody murder from page one headlines. And their editorials call for crackdowns on a fictitious "terrorist international."

The killers who blew up the Cuban airliner are the *real* terrorist international. It is a terrorist international the U.S. government put together beginning in 1959 to carry out imperialism's war against the Cuban revolution.

Today a few of the operatives of this international are under arrest in two Latin American countries. They've confessed bombing the Cuban airliner. Other evidence has linked them to scores of plots, including last month's assassination of Chilean exile Orlando Letelier in Washington, D.C.

Henry Kissinger declared "categorically" that no one in the U.S. government had links with these terrorists. Yet some of them were trained by the CIA. Their chief, Orlando Bosch, headed up several CIA operations against Cuba in the 1960s.

The government now claims it wants Bosch extradited to the United States for parole violation. Yet since Bosch violated parole and went underground in 1974, the government has repeatedly refused to bring him here. An official Justice Department statement insisted, "Justice is better served by keeping him out." So Bosch has been free to continue his terrorism. Moreover, Bosch's gangs operate with impunity in this country.

Cuban leader Fidel Castro charged "the CIA directly participated" in the airplane bombing and eight other attacks since last April.

If the U.S. government wants to prove otherwise, it could easily do so.

Indict and jail the terrorists.

Open all CIA files, to let the American people see whether it organized the latest outrage.

Letters

[In the final weeks of the election campaign more people than ever are finding out about the Camejo-Reid slate. Many of them are writing to find out more about the socialist alternative and to express their backing for what the socialists are saying. The Socialist Workers 1976 National Campaign Committee released to the *Militant* a sample of these letters, which we are printing in place of our regular letters to the editor.]

So true, so true

Saw you on the "Tomorrow" show with Tom Snyder. Everything you said was so true, so true.

I am one of the millions who are disgusted and fed up with those liars and cheats in politics. We sure do need a change.

New York, New York

Outraged

I have just watched your candidate for the presidency, Peter Camejo, on the "Tomorrow" show. I can honestly say that it was the first time a "politician" (if I should call him that) discussed the issues that really matter to the American people.

If only *half* of the statements I heard tonight are true, that would still be enough to make me outraged at the amount of information hidden from the population. I have no reason to disbelieve anything that was said, though. It follows my impression of the mass media and the two major political parties.

The more I learn, the more outraged I become.

New Brunswick, New Jersey

Endorses SWP ticket

Although I am only fifteen, I have been fighting racism and pollution. I have read your literature and I am a subscriber to the *Militant*. I endorse the Camejo-Reid ticket.

I would like more information on the Socialist Workers party's stand on pollution and crime and how you intend to solve these problems.

Baltimore, Maryland

Enjoyed Camejo's speech

Please send me a copy of the speech given by Peter Camejo in New York. I would like to read it and let some of my family and friends read it too.

I heard Camejo speak in Richmond and really enjoyed it.

Richmond, Virginia

SWP in the 'Nation'

I read of your organization in a recent edition of the *Nation*. Would you please send me some information on how I might subscribe to the *Militant*? Also, send information on how to join your organization.

Kokomo, Indiana

Had it with the Dems

For the past twenty years I have been a registered Democrat. Each year I have found it more and more difficult to find a candidate, in any party, for whom I could vote with good conscience. In recent years, impossible.

I have decided, therefore, to try to find a party which represents my interests, desires, ideals, and goals; something which the Democratic party no longer does.

I would appreciate it very much if you could send to me whatever literature you might have which would explain your party's ideals.

New York, New York

Enjoyed 'Prospects'

I read *Prospects for Socialism in America* and enjoyed it very much. Could I have more information about the SWP and Young Socialist Alliance?

I am particularly impressed with the SWP because you are really the only advocate for putting an end to government harassment.

Mena, Arkansas

Ballot laws absurd!

Are you on the ballot in Pennsylvania? The ballot petition laws are absurd! What are your positions regarding jobs, education, the environment?

Lemoyne, Pennsylvania

Great effect

I have distributed a few hundred copies of your platform, "A Bill of Rights for Working People," and they have had a great effect on the students here. I have won one subscriber to the *Militant* and there are other people who may decide to subscribe.

I am actively campaigning for Mr. Camejo and getting the socialist word around—opposition is not too great.

Santa Rosa, New Mexico

Interested in third party

I would like to have some information on the Socialist Workers party and its presidential candidate, Peter Camejo. I saw a program on television about third party candidates on which Mr. Camejo appeared. I was interested to find out about some of these candidates other than the two major parties' contenders.

Fairview, West Virginia

Send it!

Yes, send Peter Camejo's speech, "The Profit System: Root of America's Crisis," as advertised in the *Militant*.

Southport, Connecticut

Very interested

I am very interested in the Socialist Workers party presidential campaign. After reading a copy of your election platform, "A Bill of Rights for Working People," I would like to order a copy of *Feminism and Socialism* and an "ERA in '76" button. Also, send a copy of the pamphlet "Why Can't Everyone Have a Job?"

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

Interested

I am interested in politics. I am eleven years old.

Is the Socialist Workers party going to run anybody for president in the election in November? If so, would you send me information on them and their button? Also, send me information on the party.

Princeton, New Jersey

Send buttons

While in Washington, D.C., for the People's Bicentennial Commission's rally July 4, I bought one of your

buttons, "Human Needs Before Profits." Our "store," which is a food co-op, would like to buy ten of these buttons to sell here. Also send some information about your party that we can give away.
Fresno, California

Curious to know more

I have recently read a small amount of literature about the Socialist Workers party. The information I learned is interesting and I am curious to know more about socialists and their ideas.
Silver Spring, Maryland

On ballot in S.D.?

Will the SWP be on the South Dakota ballot in November? Have enough signatures been gathered? If I can help let me know.
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Send more info

This is the first time I have ever heard of the Socialist Workers party. But after reading your campaign platform, "A Bill of Rights for Working People," I knew I had to find out more. This is exactly what I have been discussing with my wife for the past five years (at least).

It sounds almost unbelievable. But I'm sure it can be accomplished. Our present Bill of Rights has to be changed, no question about that.
San Antonio, Texas

Running in Oregon?

Send me a list of the 1976 state and local SWP candidates. Will the SWP be entering a slate in the Oregon elections?
Salem, Oregon

The only one

I'm seeking information about the Socialist Workers party. My comrades and I have taken an interest in your party since viewing Willie Mae Reid on television here in this prison.

At the present time, we consider your organization the only one in the interest of the people.
Tennessee

Send literature

Enclosed is a check for three dollars. Please send me some campaign literature.

My daughter is a member of the Young Socialist Alliance. I've been reading the *Militant* for three years, and I want to help spread socialist ideas.

Perryapolis, Pennsylvania

Sick of two parties

Will you please send me information on the Socialist Workers party? Both major parties make me sick to my stomach. I am a believer in socialism and am looking for ways to express my support for it.
Pensacola, Florida

Powerful arguments

In 1972, as a student, I had the pleasure of supporting the Socialist Workers party and Linda Jenness's campaign for president. Now that I am

out of school and earning a living, the arguments for the Socialist Workers party are all the more powerful.

Please send me a sample of available SWP literature and other material which I can purchase to advance the SWP campaign here in northern Michigan.
Linden, Michigan

Will distribute lit

Enclosed is my contribution to the Socialist Workers 1976 National Campaign in the amount of \$25. I have enclosed an additional check for \$10. Please send as many copies of your campaign platform, "A Bill of Rights for Working People," as this amount will cover. I want to distribute them in my area and hopefully secure support for Camejo and Reid in the November election.

Corinth, Mississippi

Socialism, huh?

After viewing "Black Perspective on the News," I decided the booklet you advertised would be interesting to have. Since I am not voting Democrat or Republican (for obvious reasons), I would like to learn more of your unique and seemingly logical approach to the running of our government. Socialism, huh? Maybe I'll give it a try.
Savannah, Georgia

A contribution

I know you will accept this contribution of \$200 in the spirit in which it is given, in relentless enmity toward the bastards who run this country. I wish I could afford more now. Maybe by the end of the month.
Northampton, Massachusetts

Party of conviction

Recently on the television program "Black Perspective on the News," I witnessed an interview with your presidential candidate. Unfortunately, I am unfamiliar with your party. However, I find many of his statements concerning racism, the CIA, the FBI, and government corruption very compatible with my ideas.

Your party strikes me as a party of conviction, socialist philosophy, and racial equality. I sincerely believe in this and would like to extend my support.
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

Stimulating

I just happened to catch the tailend of Mr. Peter Camejo's appearance on "Black Perspective on the News," but those few minutes were infinitely more rewarding and stimulating than the ninety-minute insult of political prattle aired the previous night during an alleged "Great Debate."

I would very much appreciate it if you would please send me your *Prospects for Socialism in America*.
Asheville, North Carolina

An honest candidate

After reading some information on Peter Camejo, I can see why he would make a great president. Many people around me will not vote for Ford or Carter. I hope Mr. Camejo will be on the ballot in my state. He is the only honest candidate to vote for.

Could you please send me some

information on the SWP and on Peter Camejo so I can pass it out to my friends? Could you also send me a Camejo button so I can openly show who I am for?

Springfield, Massachusetts

Very impressed

I recently saw Mr. Peter Camejo on a television program, "Black Perspective on the News," and was *very* impressed. I knew of Mr. Camejo but had not been able to see him in person. And we all know that the news media have shorted him as far as coverage is concerned.

I am presently incarcerated, primarily for my socialist views. I feel the power structure of this country to be corrupt and in need of vast change, change that I feel the socialist doctrine can help bring about.

Ohio

Not in vain

I enjoyed Peter Camejo's zealous presentation on "Black Perspective on the News." I don't agree 100 percent with what he said, but I do believe in the democratic (not to be construed with Democratic party) process.

Even if your party does not win, you make the other guys (Republicans and Democrats) work harder.

Your labor is not in vain. Your criticisms against the present regime call for better government. Hopefully, we will get it.

Springfield, Illinois

Delighted

I am a fifteen-year-old student in the staunchly conservative city, Jacksonville, Florida. For more than two years I have been a dedicated Marxist, and I have wanted to find some organization that had views similar to mine.

I watched a Public Broadcasting Service televised program about Peter Camejo. I was delighted, and I would desperately like to find out more about this party and about subscribing to a newspaper.
Jacksonville, Florida

Viable alternative

This year I am looking for a candidate who can address the major issues of this campaign. Most major party candidates have been to Indianapolis and sidestepped every issue.

In 1972 I found the SWP a viable alternative to both major parties. Therefore, I am writing to obtain campaign material to distribute among my friends and fellow workers.
Indianapolis, Indiana

Excellent platform

I'm sitting here feeling ill as I watch Jimmy Carter being nominated. Sending you the enclosed check is the best way I know to remedy the illness!

I don't completely agree with you in ruling out support for a candidate of a major party if he or she offers a progressive alternative.

As a Jewish socialist, I recognize the great injustice done to the Palestinian people and criticize the Israeli government's reactionary actions and policies; but I think your rhetoric tends to one-sidedly ignore the history and stake of Jewish people in that land.

It is sad that the left is not strong and united enough to run a broad

coalition campaign this year.

Nevertheless, the SWP is our best hope and has prepared an excellent platform and beautiful blueprint for making America what it should be.

Jackson Heights, New York

Send Carter fact sheet

Please send me what you can. I am confused as to what America is and stands for. The publication about Carter interests me. I would like to read a copy. Also, tell me how to vote for your man and I will do so.

St. Louis, Missouri

Fresh outlook

I heard your man speak on "Morning Exchange" in Cleveland. (I didn't hear his name.) He was so well informed, he truly impressed my husband and myself. I only wish his plans for the United States could come to pass for the good of all workers.

We are not too impressed with either Ford or Carter. We like your fresh outlook and plans. We are also interested in learning more of the facts about Carter that have been kept from most of us.

Vermilion, Ohio

Pleased enough to vote

I happened to watch "Black Perspective on the News" the other day, and I was very pleased with the views of your candidate for president. I was pleased enough to go out and register to vote for the first time!

I would appreciate knowing what candidates the party endorses, what propositions, etc., and what I may do to help the cause.

Santa Ana, California

Voters fed up

The election grows nearer and people are more fed up. I wish your candidates the best of luck in educating voters about the stupidity of our two-party system.

Morgantown, West Virginia

Camejo on TV

I enjoyed your appearance on the "Tomorrow" show wholeheartedly. Your views should be studied by every poor and hard-working person, simply because it puts human need ahead of profit. Send me any and all information you can spare about your party.

(Next time try to get on an earlier show. I was late for work!)

Brooklyn, New York

The letters column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Please indicate if your name may be used or if you prefer that your initials be used instead.

The Great Society

Harry Ring



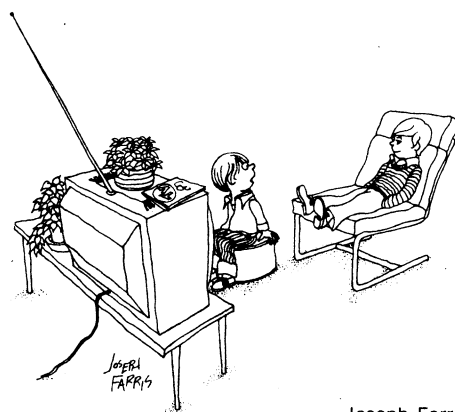
The silver lining—Asked if he regretted the \$2.2 million he donated to Nixon presidential campaigns, Chicago insurance operator W. Clement Stone responded: "No. I'm not sorry. I'm glad I gave to Nixon. Watergate was good for the country. It allowed us to define the standards of public morality."

A mind-pricker—A new computerized game called "Death Race" pits speeding cars against pedestrians. The object is to see how many you can run over. With each hit the machine emits a shrieking sound similar to the yell of a child. The manufacturer says: "If

people get a kick out of running down pedestrians, you have to let them do it. This is the sort of challenge that pricks the person's mind a bit."

Like getting your bill corrected—The American Express newsletter to credit card holders explains how to get your government dossiers under the Freedom of Information Act. It adds that if you can't get them to correct any misinformation, "You will be allowed to add a statement giving your version of the event. This will become a permanent part of your file."

Thought for the week—"Your heart speeds up, your breath is



Joseph Farris

'The Great Society—did it come and go, is it yet to come, was it just talk, or what?'

blocked, your hands shake and your working efficiency is lowered when you breath someone else's cigarette smoke."—Dr. James White, who conducted psychomotor tests at the University of California, San Diego.

Plebeian living—The following is from a *Los Angeles Times* column, "Mind Your Money": "Q. We just bought a \$65,000 condominium. Now I find the owners' association makes regulations I didn't foresee A. When you buy into a condominium you are buying into a little slice of participatory democracy"

Women in Revolt

Cindy Jaquith



The realistic alternative in '76

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—"Women, their rights and nothing less!" was part of a slogan on the masthead of the nineteenth century suffragist newspaper, the *Revolution*.

The slogan comes to mind again today in discussing the presidential election and the disgust most feminists feel toward Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter.

While here attending the National By-Laws Conference of the National Organization for Women (NOW), I talked with many women about the 1976 candidates.

NOW members are enraged at the anti-abortion crusades both Ford and Carter have waged. Hundreds of women in NOW joined in the abortion rights demonstrations at the Carter-Ford debates in San Francisco and Philadelphia.

Carter's and Ford's antiwoman platforms have convinced a good number of feminists to vote for a ticket that does support women's liberation: the Socialist Workers party campaign of Peter Camejo and Willie Mae Reid. Twenty-eight women at the NOW conference bought subscriptions to the socialist campaign newspaper, the *Militant*. Many

others said they already subscribe.

But a lot of women in NOW are confused about the elections. They feel that no matter how bad Carter is, he must be a "lesser evil" than Ford. Some leaders of NOW are arguing that while feminists shouldn't endorse Carter outright, they should campaign around the slogan "defeat Ford." This "negative campaigning," they point out, is what some suffragists did in 1914 and 1916. At that time, one wing of the suffrage movement campaigned to defeat Democrats at the polls, because Democratic President Woodrow Wilson opposed women's right to vote.

Negative campaigning may have been effective in exposing the antiwoman program of the Democratic party, but it misled women by telling them to put their faith in the other capitalist party, the Republicans.

The election strategy was unsuccessful. As long as the suffragists were out campaigning for one of the two capitalist parties, they were no threat to the men in office—and suffrage did not pass. It was when women organized marches of thousands, picketed the White House day and night, and thus

turned the tide of public sentiment in favor of women's rights that the senators and congressmen had to sit up and take notice.

Those leaders of NOW who say it's more "realistic" to concentrate now on putting Carter in the White House must answer a few questions. Is a vote for Carter "realistic" for the 300,000 women who get abortions through Medicaid each year? Carter favors cutting off the funds. Is it "realistic" for the millions of working mothers who cannot find adequate day care? Carter supports the cutbacks in child care.

The realistic thing for feminists to do in this election is *oppose* the candidates of the racist, sexist Democratic and Republican parties. Like the suffragists, our goal should be our rights and nothing less. And, like the suffragists, we need a massive, independent women's movement to win those rights.

Women don't have to slink into the polls on November 2 and apologetically cast their votes for the candidate of "ethnic purity" and an end to legal abortion. They can pull the lever for a party that is fighting for the rights of women, Blacks, and all working people—the Socialist Workers party.

La Lucha Puertorriqueña

Catarino Garza



Why we need independent candidates

[The following guest column is by Juan Rodríguez, a member of the Broadway branch of the Socialist Workers party in Newark.]

On September 18 forty people attended the mini-convention of El Congreso Boricua de Nueva Jersey (Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey) in Newark. The Congreso is a statewide organization that coordinates government-funded Hispanic poverty agencies and directs services to the Puerto Rican community.

The mini-convention screened resolutions to be presented to the state convention of the Congreso October 23-24. An interesting discussion took place at the Newark meeting. It centered on a resolution that said Puerto Ricans should run their own candidates independent of the Democratic and Republican parties.

After the discussion, the meeting adopted the resolution in support of independent candidates. The question will come up again at the statewide convention.

The discussion that has begun is an excellent one. It lays the basis for future independent political action, although it comes too late to be implemented

this year.

On November 2, Puerto Ricans and other minorities will once again have to choose between candidates of the parties that represent the ruling rich in almost every contest.

For the small percentage that vote, most are likely to choose the "lesser evil," a Democrat. The Democratic party remains an evil. It does not really represent Puerto Ricans, Blacks, and other oppressed people.

The two-party system (Democrats and Republicans) is the way the capitalist ruling class maintains its monopoly over the country's political life.

The Democratic and Republican candidates are equally committed to preserving the capitalist system, which means war, racism, unemployment, and cutbacks.

It was a Democratic president who ordered the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It was Democratic presidents who led the country into World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War.

Puerto Ricans have been involved in many protests against the bipartisan policies of the Democratic and Republican parties—from the

struggle against the war in Vietnam to today's marches against cutbacks. And it makes no sense to go around protesting 364 days a year and then turn around on election day to put the parties responsible for the oppressive policies back in office.

The question before the Congreso boils down to this—are we going to organize ourselves independently or continue trusting the Democrats and Republicans to solve the problems they created?

The fact is we've had to organize, demonstrate, and protest to win things like bilingual education, to stop cutbacks, and to get higher pay.

Independent Puerto Rican candidates would be the extension of those kinds of struggles into the elections. Our candidates could be leaders and activists in the struggles, people who would popularize our demands and rally the community around them.

To continue supporting Democrats or Republicans is to miseducate our people, demobilize them, tell them to trust someone else to solve our problems and represent our interests. We've tried this in the past, and conditions have only gotten worse in our communities. There's no reason to expect it would work any better in the future.

...why you should vote Socialist Workers

Continued from page 1

education for all; for adequate health and medical care for the aged.

No other party has this program.

This special issue of the *Militant* devotes seventeen pages to news about the 1976 elections, the activities of socialists across the country, and the responses to the SWP campaign from old and new supporters.

There are significant developments in this election year. According to the polls, a record seventy million voters will stay away from the ballot boxes.

Just this week, the *Daily News* reports in New York that "there are more than twice as many voters who believe the nation is on the wrong track than there are those who have faith that it is moving in the right direction."

These people are sick and tired of capitalist politics and they see no point at all to voting for Gerald Ford or Jimmy Carter.

Yet there are many who are disgusted with Carter's campaign but who still plan to vote for the Democrats as a "lesser evil."

Of hundreds of examples that could be cited is a column by Don Robertson of the *Cleveland Press*.

To Robertson, "it is utterly incomprehensible that . . . the political system scrapes up a Gerald R. Ford and a Jimmy Carter and tells us: These are the best."

Robertson attacks the concept that you should still vote for Carter because he is a little bit less evil than Ford. "That's like saying: Well, suppose Hitler ran for President against Jack the Ripper. We'd be obliged to vote for Jack the Ripper because Hitler has larger murder statistics."

"Still," says Robertson, "I am going to summon the energy to go vote, even though I'll be holding a clothespin to my nose. And my vote will be cast for Jimmy Carter."

There are still millions like Robertson who believe that somehow the Democratic party is better for working people than the Republicans.

It is not.

The only way the Democrats have ever brought more jobs in the United States is by going to war.

Franklin Roosevelt—World War II.

Harry Truman—Korea.

John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson—Vietnam.

War spending and mass murder abroad is the only Democratic party formula for providing jobs.

Jimmy Carter himself insists that he is not a "big spender," that he will "balance the budget by 1980," and that he is "against big government." All of these are code words for *cutting* government spending for human needs.

Same program

Carter will continue the same program of slashing health, education, and welfare expenditures that the Nixon and Ford administrations have launched on a federal level—and that Carter's colleagues in the Democratic city administrations of New York, Detroit, and San Francisco are also carrying out.

In the first debate, with one-and-a-half hours supposedly on the question of economic policy, Carter did not mention one single concrete proposal for bringing jobs.

The capitalists make every attempt to persuade people that the Democratic and Republican parties are the only choices. Then they narrow down to personality questions and style the differences between the Democratic and Republican candidates.

Both Ford and Carter have taken similar stands on the most crucial issues facing Americans.

Carter and Ford have said not one

word in defense of Black rights, which are under attack across the land. Blacks were not mentioned by either candidate in the first debate. Both Ford and Carter oppose busing. They have no solutions for the more than twenty-five million Americans who live in poverty.

Carter and Ford oppose the right of women to abortion and have spurred an attack on this right in their campaigns.

Carter and Ford favor the reinstitution of capital punishment. Carter signed the Georgia death penalty law upheld by the Supreme Court.

Workers have been engaged in key strike struggles in rubber and at Ford Motors during the campaign. Carter avoids the picket lines, with Henry Ford II being one of his early backers.

Foreign policy

The Democratic and Republican presidential candidates agree on the crucial questions of U.S. foreign policy.

U.S. imperialism politically backs, arms, and finances scores of police dictatorships around the globe.

Washington is the main supporter of South Africa with its hated apartheid oppression. During the Soweto killings of Black youths in the midst of the elections, Carter and Ford remained silent.

Only last week U.S.-supported generals opened their machine guns on students in Thailand. Carter and Ford remained silent.

The ruling parties go to great lengths to maintain their monopoly on the electoral system and on the media itself.

They erect immense legal obstacles to independent parties and candidates getting on the ballot. They make every effort to legally institutionalize Democratic and Republican access to TV time without allowing any alternative views to be heard.

They fear correctly that a real debate with representatives of working people would expose the fact that Ford and Carter only represent the rich.

The Federal Communications Commission and the courts rejected Peter Camejo and Willie Mae Reid's plea for equal time in the "Great Debates."

Ford and Carter, Dole and Mondale, met each other in a sanitized atmosphere heavily guarded against opposing views.

One recent example helps explain why they fear giving equal time to their opponents.

As a result of an equal-time suit against NBC, Peter Camejo appeared on the nationally televised "Tomorrow" show for a half hour at 1:30 a.m., October 14.

By Tuesday, October 19, more than 2,100 letters had come into the SWP campaign headquarters from those who were moved by what Camejo said, who wanted to help the socialist campaign, or who wanted more information. They gave \$2,177 and 629 requested introductory *Militant* subscriptions.

"Enclosed is a \$1.00 donation for your fight for honest American government," said a letter from Fairview, Pennsylvania.

"I'm sending \$2.00. I wish I could send a thousand! But I'm just an aide at the hospital here and can just get by on my wages," said a writer from Oshkosh, Nebraska.

From Brentwood, Missouri: "My first election and I am worried. Surely I must have another choice. Please send me information on your party."

From Little Rock, Arkansas: "After having listened to Jimmy Carter and Jerry Ford on several occasions, I had decided simply not to vote in the election this year. Last night, however, after hearing Mr. Peter Camejo I changed my mind. He has got my vote

and full support. Will he be on the ballot in Arkansas?"

The answer to that question is no. The SWP is barred from the ballot in Nebraska, Arkansas, Missouri, and twenty other states, including Georgia.

Yet these letters and the hundreds of others that are pouring in are the honest voice of American working people. Working people do not have their own representatives in government; their needs and opinions are not represented.

The capitalists' attempt to keep the situation this way also goes beyond legal and media arenas.

Government harassment

The Socialist Workers suit against the government has produced more evidence of how the capitalists seek to preserve their rule—through all sorts of illegal means, including spying and burglaries.

Some have asked why the FBI spent so much effort over so many years to obstruct the SWP. The answer is easy. The SWP tells the truth about what working people need in this country and how to get it. This truth is intolerable to a system that is founded on exploiting working people.

The concept that the Democratic and Republican parties are the "majority" parties and that the only choice is between these two evils is consequently founded on a whole buttress of phony campaigns, intimidation, a controlled media, and a legal system poised against independent parties and candidates.

The truth is that these two parties are minority parties representing only the tiny fraction of people who own banks and industry.

Voting for them is voting for their system of minority rule.

But there is more to the vote November 2.

Independent action

Socialists believe that America can only be changed for the better if people struggle for the change. The crucial element is organizing politically independently of the capitalists' parties to achieve our own ends.

Women fighting for abortion rights and the ERA, Blacks fighting for

desegregation and busing, Chicanos fighting deportations and to control their own destiny, unionists fighting for living wages and democracy in the unions—you name it—only we ourselves, fighting on our own, can win gains.

Militant readers know that this idea is central to the Socialist Workers campaign. Everywhere our candidates are running they are part of and trying to help struggles for justice, and they raise issues and ideas that will advance these struggles.

An important part of this campaign are the eight teams of youth campaign supporters touring campuses across the country. In addition, nine national youth coordinators of the Socialist Workers campaign have also been speaking on college campuses.

They have found wide interest and generated discussion about the SWP in addition to selling hundreds of copies of the *Militant* and distributing the campaign program, "A Bill of Rights for Working People," and copies of the campaign's fact sheet on Jimmy Carter.

The SWP campaign is winning significant endorsement from leading activists, especially among Chicanos.

Labor party

Ultimately, we think, working people must build a mass party of their own. Paula Reimers, the SWP's candidate for U.S. Senate from Michigan, spells it out in a speech printed on page 24.

We just add here that it should be obvious what a great step forward the formation of a labor party would be. A fighting party that speaks for the real needs of working people, every day, everywhere. That would stand to shame the corrupt, dishonest, and visionless capitalist parties that rule America today.

When you pull the lever for the SWP November 2, consequently, you're not only rejecting the capitalist politics of Ford and Carter. You're saying, "I'm for the bright future when working people themselves run society." And you're taking a big step in that direction yourself.

If you would like to go one step further and join us, fill out the coupon below.

Join the SWP



Militant/Susan Ellis

The best way you can help build toward a socialist America is to join the Socialist Workers party. Fill out the coupon and send it in right away! But we also urgently need financial help—to answer the hundreds of letters, to spread our ideas, and to pay for the election campaign. Any amount will be appreciated. Make checks payable to the Socialist Workers 1976 National Campaign Committee, 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014.

- ☐ Enclosed is my contribution of \$_____.
- ☐ Please send me more information.
- ☐ I would like to join the SWP.

Name _____ Street _____

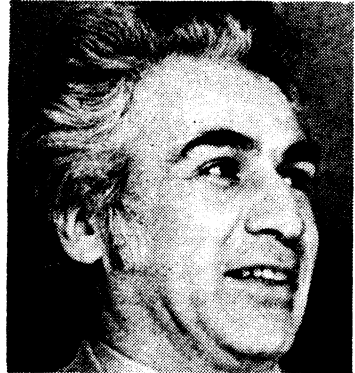
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Occupation _____ Business address _____

A copy of our report is on file with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C. Chairperson, Linda Jenness; treasurer, Arthur Hughes.

SOCIALIST WORKERS CAMPAIGN

Garza



Militant/Susan Ellis

Catarino Garza
U.S. Congress
District 18
New York

By Mary Wismer

NEW YORK—"Everywhere we are, Catarino Garza is there," a member of El Nuevo Jibaro Club said recently. El Nuevo Jibaro is a Puerto Rican reform Democratic party club in Manhattan's Lower East Side. Its members have been debating who to endorse for U. S. Congress from the Eighteenth District.

Garza's popularity is shown by the endorsement of his campaign by leading Lower East Side community activists. (See box on this page.)

El Nuevo Jibaro Club put off formal discussion of the Garza campaign until after last month's Democratic party primaries. Garza is scheduled to address the club's next membership meeting. Already several members are supporting him.

'Vote Garza'

Following are excerpts from a letter by prominent community activists in New York's Lower East Side urging a vote for Catarino Garza:

Dear Friend:

"We urge you to vote for Catarino Garza for Congress in the 18th Congressional District.

"Garza, a bilingual teacher, was born in El Barrio in New York; he is a veteran socialist and longtime activist in the Puerto Rican community.

"Some of the signers of this letter do not necessarily agree with all the positions of the Socialist Workers Party. However, we believe that Garza should be supported as a positive alternative to the policies of the Democratic, Republican and Conservative candidates in this District."

Signers of the letter include: Elizabeth Colón, member of Community School Board, District One; Carmelo Díaz, member of Community School Board, District One, Lower East Side United Democrats, Transport Workers Union; Rev. Eric Snyder and Jean Snyder, Lower East Side residents; and Jesús Sánchez, editor of Hunter Envoy, Hunter College.

"These and other community residents know the Socialist Workers party from our work in the District One school struggle for community control," Naomi Vega said. Vega is a member of Garza's volunteer staff.

"They've seen our participation in the fight to save Gouverneur Hospital and Public School 122. They've read in the newspapers about Garza and our party's suit against FBI harassment," Vega added.

Along with party activists, more than a dozen new Garza supporters helped collect and process 10,700 signatures to put Garza and other SWP candidates on the New York State ballot. The owner of a neighborhood bodega (a small grocery store) asked his customers to sign. "People were very

open," said Vega. "They signed our petitions right away."

The campaign committee is also sponsoring discussions on socialism every Tuesday night for community residents.

"When someone calls in to find out about our campaign that they might have heard about in the media or during petitioning," said Katherine Sojourner, Garza's campaign manager, "we invite them to these weekly discussion groups to find out more about what socialists do. One of the nights we had a slide show of the antiwar demonstrations."

Garza's role as a plaintiff in the SWP's \$40 million suit against government spying has drawn attention from the media. For example, *El Diario-La Prensa*, the main New York Spanish-language daily, printed a major article in its September 21 issue on the Justice Department's recent order telling the FBI to stop spying on the SWP.

El Diario said Garza pointed out that the directive will help "students and organizations, including Black, Chicano, and women's groups, in demanding that 'the files of the FBI and CIA be opened. . . .'"

Garza is also campaigning on the other side of town. The Eighteenth Congressional District encompasses Chelsea, an area on Manhattan's West Side. Campaign supporters there gathered 6,140 signatures during the summer ballot drive.

Caryl Loeb coordinates campaign activities in that area out of a campaign headquarters on West Twenty-fourth Street. "We've been out campaigning and selling *Militant* subscriptions every weekend," she reported. "We get a very friendly response. Every day people drop into our office to find out about the campaign."

There is a stand with free campaign literature on the street outside. "This includes our fact sheet on Jimmy Carter, which has been particularly popular after the debates," Loeb said.

Chelsea has a full schedule of activities planned for Garza in the last days of the campaign. "Garza will be talking to workers in the garment district. He has an interview set up with the *Gramercy Herald*. And he'll be speaking at a Chelsea campaign rally on October 23.

"We want to reach as many people as possible with the news of the socialist campaign," Loeb said. "We intend to turn the streets of Chelsea orange with posters. Garza's bright orange campaign poster reads, '¡Educación Bilingüe Bicultural! Es Nuestro Derecho' (Bilingual, bicultural education is our right)."

Singler



Melissa Singler
U.S. Senate
Ohio

By Brad Kahn

CLEVELAND—Melissa Singler is the Socialist Workers party candidate for U.S. Senate from Ohio. Singler has crisscrossed the state, visiting the major industrial cities: Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, and Youngstown.

Singler's campaign has introduced the SWP program to many. A steelworkers union local, for example, has invited Singler to its candidates' night.

The *Cincinnati Post* ran the headline "This Senate candidate is running to make Socialist views known." The *Post* wrote:

"The primary goal of the SWP . . . is to 'change things so that human needs are put ahead of capitalist profits.'"

Singler told the *Cincinnati* newspaper that socialists favor "guaranteeing all Americans a job through massive useful public works programs and by cutting working hours with no reduction in take-home pay in order to spread the available work."

Singler has spoken at many campuses during her statewide tour. At Ohio State University in Columbus she spoke to more than 400 students in five classes.

"The students are interested in international issues," Singler told the *Militant*. Since the military coup in Thailand she has opened her talks on campus with a tribute to the Thai students who were murdered by the government.

Many of the students were too young to have participated in the anti-Vietnam War movement. But they understood the lessons from Vietnam, Singler said. Students easily recognized the role the United States plays internationally.

When she ran for public office before, Singler says she found that students doubted that a socialist could be qualified for office. Now they listen with a new respect.

Singler herself has been active in struggles to change this society for more than fifteen years.

In the 1960s she was part of the civil rights movement. She protested segregated facilities in Detroit. In 1962 she worked in Albany, Georgia, with Julian Bond and Andrew Young as part of Martin Luther King's movement in that city.

A few years later Singler helped organize public meetings for Malcolm X.

During the antiwar movement Singler was a leader of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War. In particular, she helped organize GI participation in antiwar marches and efforts to win civil liberties for antiwar soldiers.

Singler has also been an active feminist. She worked for abortion rights in the early 1970s and has taken part in recent actions to win the Equal Rights Amendment.

"I think the students view my experiences as valid credentials for holding office," Singler said.

In the last weeks before the election Singler is scheduled to speak in twenty more cities, including Sandusky, Akron, and Canton.

Singler will debate the Democratic candidate for Senate, Howard Metzenbaum, at Cleveland State University October 18.

And on October 29 Singler will debate both the Democratic and Republican candidates at the Cleveland City Club.

Warren



Mac Warren
U.S. Congress
District 9
Massachusetts

By Robb Wright

BOSTON—Desegregation, busing, and an end to racist violence are the crucial issues for Black voters of the Roxbury section of this city. James "Mac" Warren of the Socialist Workers party is running for Congress from the Ninth Congressional District to challenge Boston's racists on these issues.

The Ninth Congressional District is gerrymandered. It includes not only Roxbury, but also the racist strongholds of East Boston and South Boston. Consequently the Black community is supposed to be represented in Congress by Democrat Joe Moakley, who is a major antibusing figure.

Opposition to Moakley is widespread. Several key leaders in Boston's desegregation movement have endorsed Warren. They include Ellen Jackson, director of the Freedom House Institute, and Ruth Batson, director of the Crisis Intervention Teams, which have monitored school desegregation the past two years. Jackson and Batson hosted a fund-raising cocktail party for Warren on October 17.

At a recent meeting of the Coordinated Social Services Council, Jackson said, "Mac has played a very active and important role in the desegregation situation in this city over the past couple of years. I think Mac deserves and needs the community's support in this election."

Warren has served on the Crisis Intervention Teams. He has also been a leader of the National Student Coalition Against Racism. Warren organized the defense marshals for the May 17, 1975, march for desegregation called by the NAACP in Boston.

Boston's Puerto Rican community has also welcomed Warren's campaign. Hector Ruiz, a staff member of the Cooper Community Center in Boston's South End and a Warren endorser, recently invited the socialist candidate to participate in the "El Grito de Lares" commemoration.

People from the community have volunteered to help campaign for Warren. A lawyer for the Roxbury Defenders has been an active neighborhood campaigner. Several Black supporters who are members of the Boston Teachers Union have been

raising funds. And a student at Roxbury Community College is organizing meetings at that school.

The Socialist Workers campaign has attracted media attention. Warren recently appeared on one TV program and is scheduled to appear on the Channel 5 "Candidates Night" October 31.

Warren has been busy giving interviews to the media, including several radio stations; the *Banner*, the local Black newspaper; the *Christian Science Monitor*; and *Rouge*, newspaper of the French Ligue Communiste Révolutionnaire (Revolutionary Communist League).

Moakley, on the other hand, has not campaigned very actively. He is confident of the vote from the racist strongholds. Moakley has refused to set foot in the Black community of his district. He has also refused to confront Warren on television.

Willie Mae Reid, the SWP vice-presidential candidate, will visit Boston the last week before the election. She plans to spend a lot of time campaigning in Roxbury boosting Warren's campaign.

A buffet reception is planned for Reid at the Roxbury YMCA on October 24.

A young Muslim brother talking to a Warren for Congress supporter recently put it this way:

"That really sounds good. A Black woman running for vice-president and a brother running for Congress right here in Roxbury together. I like that!"

Vasquez



Pedro Vásquez
U.S. Senate
Texas

Militant/Nelson Blackstock

By Bruce Kimball

SAN ANTONIO—Pedro Vásquez is the Socialist Workers party candidate for U.S. Senate from Texas. Vásquez is running against Lloyd Bentsen and Alan Steelman, Democratic and Republican politicians who have made their careers attacking the Chicano movement.

Vásquez was an early leader of the new Chicano movement in Texas. He sees his SWP campaign as an important tool in gaining liberation for his people.

The Vásquez campaign has centered on three main issues that are of vital concern to Chicanos and *mexicanos* in Texas. These are the protection of undocumented workers, justice in the murder of Ricardo Morales by a local police chief, and the

defense of the Raza Unida party against government attacks.

The defense of the rights of undocumented workers—the so-called illegal aliens—has been the major focus of Pedro Vásquez's campaign. The major media and the government are on the offensive on this issue. The *San Antonio Express* and the *Light* blare headlines warning of the "invasion" by "illegals."

Last summer, two leading activists, Ignacio "Nacho" Pérez and Mario Cantú, were arrested. Since then Cantú has been convicted of shielding "illegal aliens" and given five years' probation and a \$3,000 fine.

Vásquez played an active role alongside dozens of other activists in building defense meetings, picket lines, rallies, and speak-outs for Cantú and Pérez. Through his campaign, Vásquez has reached many on this question.

In Dallas, which has become a major center for undocumented workers, he appeared on the popular TV show "Qué Pasa." He urged people to defend the undocumented and refuted the lies and distortions pushed by the government and media.

In San Antonio Vásquez has spoken to high school classes, to church organizations, and at shopping center rallies.

Another big issue here brings back memories of the days when John Wesley Hardin roamed south Texas, killing Mexicans and Blacks for sport. That is the case of Ricardo Morales, who was deliberately murdered by Castroville, Texas, Police Chief Frank Hayes.

Hayes, who commented the night of the killing that "I have killed me a Mexican before and I am getting ready to kill me another," was sentenced to at least two years' imprisonment for assault.

Vásquez has publicized the Morales case. He is calling for a big turnout at a statewide demonstration planned for San Antonio in November. As Vásquez said recently, "When you compare Mario Cantú's penalty for helping *mexicanos* to Hayes's sentence for murdering Chicanos, then you begin to understand the racist nature of this system."

The Socialist Workers candidate is also campaigning to defend the Texas Raza Unida party against the government's attempt to destroy it. The Texas Democratic party runs the state and it is the Democrats who are responsible for the recent indictments of Raza Unida party activists in Crystal City. Dolph Briscoe, the Democratic governor of Texas, termed *Cristal* a "little Cuba" at the last state Democratic convention.

The Democrats control the department of public safety, which has tried to infiltrate and disrupt the Raza Unida party.

In a recent news conference in Austin, Pedro Vásquez denounced the attack on Raza Unida in Crystal City and exposed the role of the Democratic party in engineering this attack.

"The Texas Democrats are organizing a vendetta against the Raza Unida party for organizing an independent political party that fights for Chicanos, not against them like the Democrats do," Vásquez said.

Evans



Carol
Henderson Evans
U.S. Senate
Massachusetts

Militant/Jon Hillson

By Jon Hillson

BOSTON—*Kennedy*. It is a name with a special mystique. "Kennedy Democrats" are falsely identified as fighters for social reforms, champions of all the downtrodden.

Jimmy Carter invokes John Kennedy in his speeches. Daniel Moynihan, New York's openly conservative Democratic candidate for U.S. Senate, vows to "win back Bob Kennedy's seat."

Edward Kennedy, the personification of the name, is running for reelection to the Senate from Massachusetts.

Even the Republicans don't seriously challenge this man, whose family wields tremendous power in the Bay State.

But Socialist Workers party candidate Carol Henderson Evans is doing just that.

A comparison of the political histories of this socialist working mother and the ruling-class Democrat helps define the big differences between them.

In 1965 while Edward Kennedy voted for billions of dollars to feed the Democratic party's genocidal war in Vietnam, Evans began to march against the war.

Evans became a national coordinator of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice and later a leader of the National Peace Action Coalition in Boston.

In the early seventies, Kennedy opposed the legalization of abortion as a woman's right.

Evans, meanwhile, joined the staff of the Boston Women's Abortion Action Coalition. In 1975 she actively defended Black physician Kenneth Edelin, who was convicted of manslaughter for performing a legal abortion.

A few weeks ago, Kennedy cast a vote in the Senate to deny Medicaid funds for abortions.

Evans is a member of the National Organization for Women, a group fighting this blow to women's rights.

Kennedy has dodged the issue of Black rights since busing began here in 1974. Boston city officials—members of Kennedy's party—have been the general staff for the two-year-long violent antibusing battle. Through it all, Kennedy has said and done nothing.

In the fall of 1974, Evans pitched in to help build the first major prodesegregation demonstration here. It drew 12,000 people. As a staff member of the National Student Coalition Against Racism, she helped mobilize people for the NAACP's May 17, 1975, probusing march. More than 15,000 people demonstrated in Boston that day.

Kennedy was not among them. He didn't even lend his prestigious name as a supporter of the peaceful march.

Today, the word "desegregation" does not appear in Kennedy campaign material. When pressed on the issue, Kennedy says he seeks an "alternative" to busing.

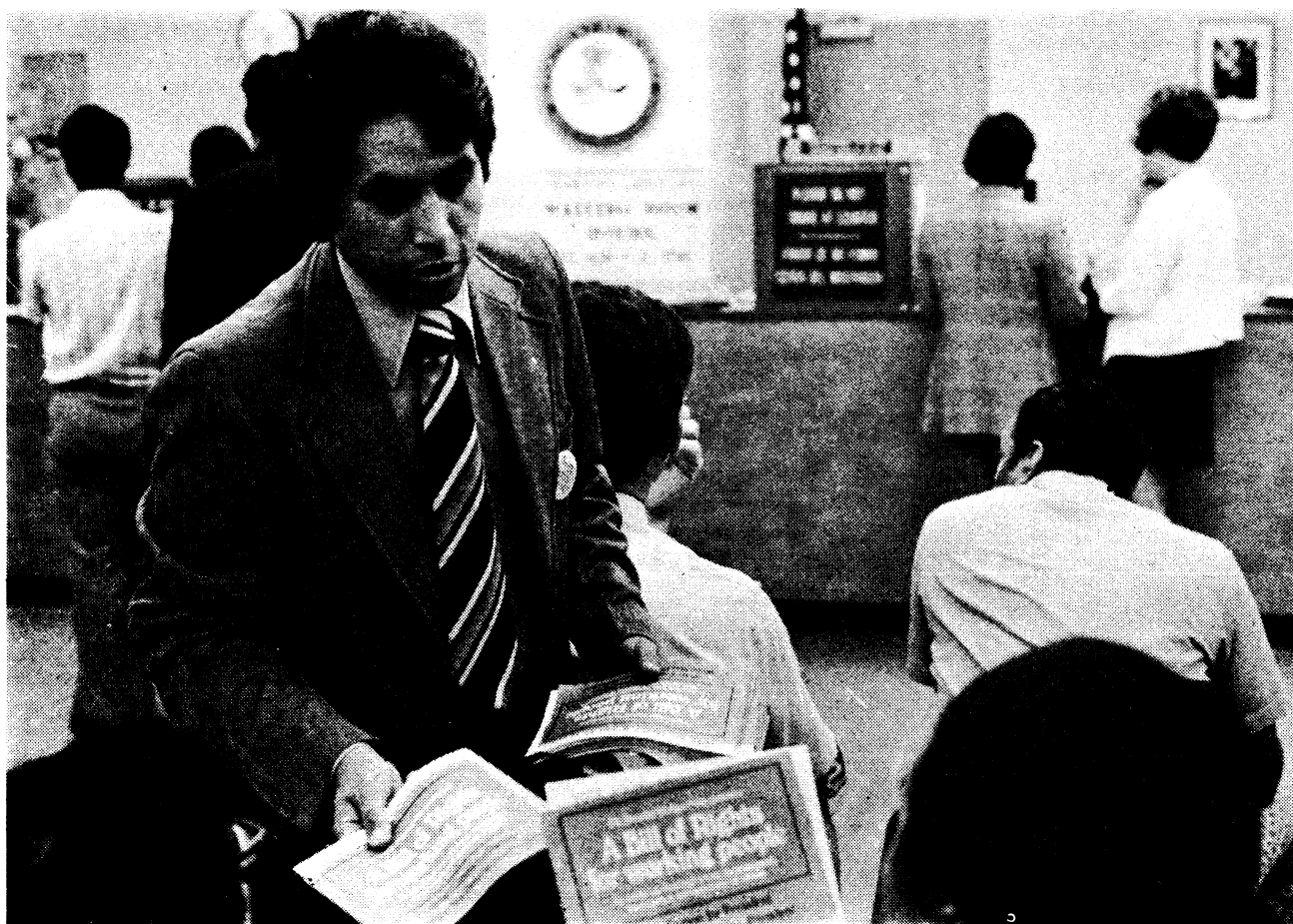
"Alternatives to busing? That's a code phrase," Evans told the *Militant*. "Louise Day Hicks, George Wallace, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, and Edward Kennedy are for busing when it's white students being bused to white schools. But, when it's for Black students to get a crack at the better schools they've been forcibly segregated from, then the politicians are for 'alternatives.' They mean alternatives to Black rights."

Kennedy avoids taking a clear stand on issues by campaigning around vague promises for more jobs. "The truth is," Evans said, "the Democrats run Congress. They're the ones responsible for unemployment and inflation."

Kennedy ducked out of a confrontation with Evans at a suburban candidates night on September 9. But she took on Republican Michael Robertson and Robert Dinsmore, a racist primary opponent of Kennedy's.

"Evans stand on the Equal Rights Amendment drew loud applause," the *Boston Globe* noted. Evans has been marching and speaking at rallies

Continued on next page



Militant/Stu Singer

Pedro Vásquez, socialist candidate for U.S. Senate from Texas, distributes copies of SWP platform at Immigration and Naturalization Service in Houston. Vásquez had gone to 'la migra' headquarters on September 28 to demand a halt to the roundup of undocumented workers and the release of those in jail awaiting deportation.

SOCIALIST WORKERS CAMPAIGN

Continued from preceding page

for a "yes" vote on ballot Question 1—a referendum calling for a state Equal Rights Amendment.

When Evans spoke out for desegregation, Dinsmore's antibusing backers booed. Recalling it, she said, "That didn't bother me. You know, we were booed in the early days of the antiwar movement. But we ended up being the majority."

"The more important thing is that the media reported, 'Evans defended busing.' There are tens of thousands of Blacks and whites, including many in South Boston and Charlestown, who support desegregation. In this race, I am the only candidate speaking up for them."

"Anytime you back down to the bigots, they get bolder," Evans said. "And Kennedy has been backing down since desegregation began. He is a silent partner in the government's criminal drive to roll back the gains won by Blacks."

Gallo



Marcia Gallo
U.S. Senate
New York

By Jeri Long

NEW YORK—"Women really have nowhere else to turn," said a Hunter College student. She was passing out campaign literature for Marcia Gallo, Socialist Workers party candidate for U.S. Senate from New York.

Gallo is the only senatorial candidate here campaigning in defense of abortion rights, for the Equal Rights Amendment and child care, and against the cutbacks in social services and jobs that are pressing down hardest on women, Blacks, and Puerto Ricans.

"I've supported Gallo's campaign from the start," the student said, walking over to a campaign table displaying socialist and feminist literature. "Recently, especially since Bella Abzug lost the Democratic primary, I've found more women getting interested in Gallo's campaign."

Leading up to the primaries, many feminist organizations campaigned hard for Abzug. They consider her a forceful proponent of women's rights who would have done a lot for women if she'd won a Senate seat.

Marcia Gallo disagrees. "Women Democrats have to compromise if they want to survive and build a career in a party that's run by and for the rich," Gallo told the *Militant*.

To illustrate her point, Gallo pointed out that Abzug cast one of her last votes in Congress to cut off Medicaid funds for abortions. Now she is giving backhanded support to senatorial candidate Daniel Moynihan and says her top priority is to help elect Jimmy Carter. "These are anti-abortion candidates," Gallo said.

"Abzug has been a longtime fighter for abortion rights," Gallo continued. "Now, she is undermining that right. Abzug is a perfect example of how you can't be loyal to women's rights and to the Democratic party at the same time. Her actions show that party loyalty comes first."

Along with speaking out in defense of abortion rights, Gallo helped organize an October 19 demonstration in New York City demanding that Medicaid funds for abortions be preserved.

Gallo is also an active supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment. Last spring, for example, she rode on the "Freedom Train" that carried hundreds of women from the New York area to the May 16 national ERA march in Springfield, Illinois. Gallo is a member of the National Organization for Women, the group that sponsored the action.

Over the past year, Gallo has marched in dozens of protest actions against the city cutbacks. She charges that the cuts in social services and layoffs of public employees are wiping out gains won by women, Blacks, and Puerto Ricans in recent years.

In the course of fighting these cutbacks, Gallo says, the unions must support the most oppressed workers by fighting for affirmative action. "This includes adjusting the seniority system so that after layoffs, women, Blacks, and Puerto Ricans are still on the job in the same proportions to other workers as before layoffs," she explained.

Moynihan and incumbent Sen. James Buckley oppose affirmative action.

These two capitalist politicians are staunch reactionaries in their positions on foreign policy. They view world events through eyeglasses that see a "red menace" everywhere that must be stopped by U.S. military might. As ambassador to the United Nations, Moynihan was also known for his fiery racist tirades against the Palestinian people, Black Africans, and others in the semicolonial countries.

Moynihan also authored the racist theory of "benign neglect." This advocated no government responsibility for bettering the lives of Black Americans. Now that Moynihan is seeking Black votes, he's trying to whistle a different tune.

But, Gallo points out, both Moynihan and Buckley support the layoffs and cutbacks in social services. They only disagree with each other on the best way of ensuring that the wealthy municipal bondholders get their interest payments.

"This is no solution for reopening and expanding child-care programs, for reinstituting free tuition and open admissions at the City University, for reopening hospitals, and for rehiring teachers and other city workers," Gallo emphasized.

The socialist says the only way to guarantee these services and jobs is to halt all interest payments to the millionaire bondholders and turn the billions squandered on the war budget over to the cities.

Since Moynihan clinched the Democratic party nomination, a fourth candidate for Senate has been campaigning, Herbert Aptheker of the Communist

party. Apparently the CP was not interested in running a serious campaign while Bella Abzug was still in the race.

The Aptheker campaign is scandalously silent about women's rights. Aptheker and his party's newspaper, the *Daily World*, have remained virtually mum about Congress's drive to stop financing abortions for women on Medicaid. The CP candidate's silence on the ERA is for a good reason. He opposes it. This puts him to the right of Moynihan on this basic issue of equality for women.

Pulley



Andrew Pulley
U.S. Congress
District 1
Illinois

By Baxter Smith

CHICAGO—In this much-storied city of mobsters and Mrs. O'Leary's cow, your typical candidate for public office knows that the price of survival is complete obedience to Mayor Richard Daley's Democratic machine.

But Andrew Pulley is not your typical candidate. He is a socialist. A two-hundred-pound, fifty-inch-chested mouse in cat country. And he loves it.

"I'm running on the Socialist Workers party ticket against Democratic Rep. Ralph Metcalfe," Pulley told a room of students on the campaign trail at Governors State University recently.

"Metcalfe pretended to run against Daley's machine in the Democratic primary," Pulley explained in an interview afterwards. "He had come out against the brutality of Daley's racist cops and supported Daley's liberal opponent in the last election. So Metcalfe called himself an independent Democrat, and he won the party nomination in the



primaries, calling it a people's victory.

"But events are showing that Metcalfe never broke from the machine nor has he dissociated himself from the racist practices of the Democratic party."

In 1972 candidate Pulley spread himself all over America, watering the seeds of discontent in quest of the vice-president's office. Now the former GI, who bucked the brass in 1969 by organizing anti-Vietnam War feelings in the army, is concentrating on Chicago's South Side, a largely Black community that comprises the First Congressional District. And he is watching some of those seeds grow.

"Unlike in 1972," Pulley recalled, "people no longer ask, 'Where are the statistics to back up what you say?' Watergate has changed all that. No one tries to defend the government anymore. When you say it is run by a bunch of crooks, people will respond, 'Yep, you're right.'"

Pulley detects some of this discontent seeping down to the ward and precinct level in the First C.D. It has not translated itself into a wholesale repudiation of Metcalfe. But here and there, Pulley says, he finds Blacks who are skeptical of the lasting power of Metcalfe's so-called break with Daley.

"Metcalfe has had recent closed-door meetings with Daley," Pulley stated, "to mend political fences."

And as for his new-found independence, Metcalfe refused to vote against Daley's reelection as Cook County Democratic chairperson last spring, a move some viewed as telling.

Moreover, there is little indication that Metcalfe, who is Black, differs from that endemic species of white politician here with shovels for hands to scoop private gain from the public till. Last spring he was the target of a grand jury investigation for a kickbacks and shakedown operation he was said to oversee as a city council member.

"Since he won the primary," Pulley was saying, "Metcalfe has been invisible. Meanwhile, Marquette Park [an area where Black homeowners have faced racist attacks] has broken. South Africa has broken. But Metcalfe has been silent."

"Blacks have heard Metcalfe speak out against unscrupulous funeral directors, sure, but Chicago is the most segregated of all major cities. Metcalfe hasn't done anything about this. Or the closing of hospitals. Or Black unemployment. This is what my campaign is talking about."

The two-hundred-pound, fifty-inch-chested mouse had just roared.

Musa



Omari Musa
U.S. Senate
California

By Arnold Weissberg

LOS ANGELES—Omari Musa of the Socialist Workers party is the first Black candidate ever to appear on California's ballot for election to the U.S. Senate.

Describing the race between his Democratic and Republican opponents, John Tunney and S.I. Hayakawa, *U.S. News & World Report* wrote, "Issues generally are taking a back seat to personalities in the tight contest."

Time magazine wondered whether "voters will opt for slight quirkiness or substantial blandness" when choosing between the Democrat and Republican.

Not only is Musa the only Black candidate on the California ballot for U.S. Senate. He is also the only candidate for that key office speaking about the issues and offering a real choice.

Musa has experience in the fight against racism going back many years. He was a founding member of the Afro-American Student Union at the University of California at Berkeley. He was active in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and took part in the 1964 San Francisco civil rights sit-ins.

More recently, in 1974 and 1975 Musa helped organize marches in Pasadena and Los Angeles in support of desegregation. When Rev. Harrison Bailey, a leader of the Pasadena desegregation fight, was injured by a Nazi letter-bomb, the Socialist Workers campaign participated in community meetings and protests against the racist attacks.

Musa connects the fight against racism in this country with the struggles going on around the world.

"Racism is not just a comment by Earl Butz, as obscene as Butz's so-called joke was. And racist violence is certainly not limited to Pasadena and Boston," Musa said. "The U.S. activity propping up apartheid regimes in southern Africa against Black resistance is part of the same racism."

Musa said that audiences have readily understood when he explained Kissinger's latest maneuvers to buy time for the white regimes by promising token concessions to Blacks.

Hayakawa, the seventy-year-old former college president running for Senate on the Republican ticket, has said, "Let's have a society that welcomes adversity."

Musa says, "Of course a capitalist society is going to be a society of adversity for all working people and especially for Blacks, Chicanos, other oppressed nationalities, and women. It is time we go beyond the adversity produced by the capitalist profit drive and start producing goods for human needs instead."

The socialist candidate has taken clear positions: For a woman's right to choose abortion. For the Equal Rights Amendment. For Proposition 14, which would guarantee United Farm Workers organizers the right to talk to farm workers in the fields.

Musa's Democratic party opponent, John Tunney, has complained that cutting the U.S. defense budget might mean the country's defenses would be "dismantled." He refused to support even the limited national health insurance bill in Congress.

Musa says that money should not be spent on weapons but on child care, schools, hospitals, and other important health and social services.

Tunney points to his position on the Senate Subcommittee for Constitutional Rights and promises to investigate government infringement on democratic rights. Yet he initially supported Senate Bill 1, which would have legalized the government attacks on civil liberties. It was only after massive protest against S.1 began that Tunney changed his mind.

Musa contrasts the failure of Tunney's Senate subcommittee with the success of the SWP's lawsuit against the government in revealing the role of harassment and infiltration played by the FBI.

Musa's campaign has sparked enthusiasm. Socialist Workers campaign supporters collected 148,503 signatures this summer to put Musa's name on the ballot.

Hear Camejo and Reid

Socialist campaign rallies



PETER CAMEJO will be the featured speaker at rallies in:

SAN JOSE—Monday, October 25, 8 p.m., San Jose State University Ballroom

OAKLAND—Tuesday, October 26, 8 p.m., 1467 Fruitvale Ave.

BERKELEY—Wednesday, October 27, 8 p.m., 3624 Adeline St.

ALBANY—Friday, October 29, 8 p.m., Lecture Center 23, SUNY at Albany

NEW YORK—Saturday, October 30, 7:30 p.m., Hunter Playhouse, 68th St. & Lexington Ave.



WILLIE MAE REID will speak in:

BOSTON—Sunday, October 24, 3:30 p.m., Roxbury YMCA, 401 Warren St.

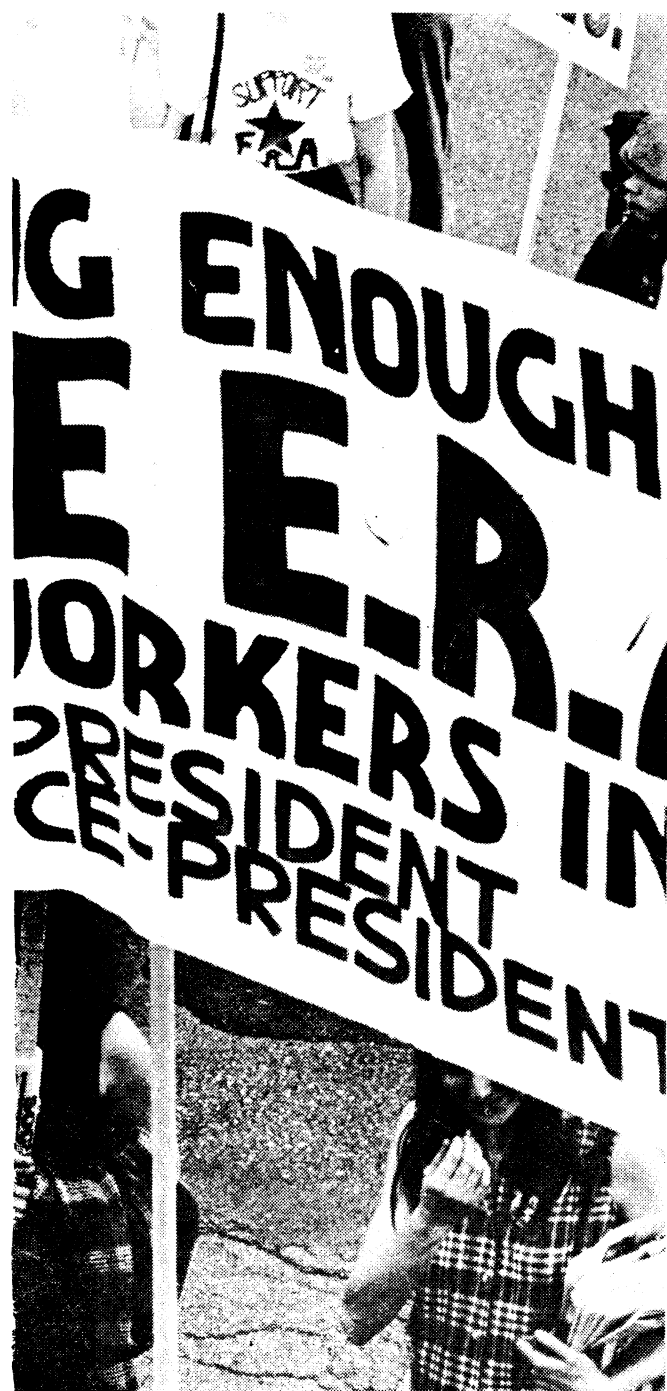
CHICAGO—Friday, October 29, 8 p.m., De Paul University, 2323 N. Seminary, Room 192

CHICAGO—Saturday, October 30, 7:30 p.m., Augustana Lutheran Church, 5500 S. Woodlawn

CHICAGO—Sunday, October 31, 3:30 p.m., Third Unitarian Church, 301 N. Mayfield

To help publicize the socialist campaign and rallies see the directory of socialist campaign headquarters on page 31 for the one nearest you.

Officers of the Socialist Workers 1976 National Campaign Committee: chairperson, Linda Jenness; treasurer, Arthur Hughes.



Militant/Jean Vertheim

How to vote on Nov. 2

Listed below are the **Socialist Workers party candidates for federal, state, and local office in the November 2 elections. Write-in candidates are indicated with an asterisk(*). If your state is not listed, cast a write-in vote for Camejo and Reid.**

Also listed are candidates of Raza Unida parties for whom the SWP urges a vote, and the SWP's stand on major ballot referenda.

If you have any questions about how to vote, contact the SWP campaign headquarters in your area. Addresses and telephone numbers are listed on page 31.

ARIZONA

Camejo-Reid

Vote **yes** on Proposition 200, which would impose safeguards on nuclear energy construction.

CALIFORNIA

Camejo-Reid

Omari Musa—U.S. Senate

*Paul Boutelle—U.S. Congress, 8th C.D.

*Froben Lozada—U.S. Congress, 9th C.D.

*Virginia Garza—U.S. Congress, 25th C.D.

*Don Sorsa—U.S. Congress, 42nd C.D.

Sylvia Weinstein—San Francisco Board of Education

Susan Muysenberg—San Francisco Community College Board

The SWP also urges a vote for Raza Unida party candidates:

Andrés Torres—State Assembly, 39th District

José Gonzales—State Assembly, 63rd District

Vote **yes** on Proposition 14, which would help farm workers win representation by the union of their choice through elections in the fields.

In San Francisco:

Vote **yes** on Proposition T, which will provide district election of supervisors.

Vote **no** on Propositions B, D, E, I, L, M, O, which are anti-city-worker proposals.

COLORADO

Camejo-Reid

Priscilla Schenk—U.S. Congress, 1st C.D.

Joan Paltrineri—State Assembly, 8th District

The SWP also urges a vote for Raza Unida party candidates:

Fred Archer—U.S. Congress, 3rd C.D.

Joseph Eddie Montour—Pueblo County Commissioner, District 1

Vote **no** on Proposition 6, which would rescind the Colorado State Equal Rights Amendment.

GEORGIA

*Camejo-Reid

*Osborne Hart—U.S. Congress, 5th C.D.

ILLINOIS

Camejo-Reid

Suzanne Haig—Governor

Dennis Brasky—Lt. Governor

Nancy J. Cohen—Attorney General

Eva Lynn Masterson—Secretary of State

Clemens R. Bak—Comptroller

*signifies write-in

Mark Harris—University of Illinois Board of Trustees

John Pottinger—University of Illinois Board of Trustees

David W. Tucker—University of Illinois Board of Trustees

INDIANA

Camejo-Reid

IOWA

Camejo-Reid

KENTUCKY

Camejo-Reid

LOUISIANA

Camejo-Reid

MARYLAND

*Camejo-Reid

*Richard Hill—U.S. Senate

*Tory Dunn—U.S. Congress, 3rd C.D.

*Ollie Bivins—U.S. Congress, 7th C.D.

MASSACHUSETTS

Camejo-Reid

Carol Henderson Evans—U.S. Senate

James "Mac" Warren—U.S. Congress, 9th C.D.

Vote **yes** on Question 1, which would bar discrimination on the basis of sex or race.

MICHIGAN

Camejo-Reid

Paula Reimers—U.S. Senate

B.R. Washington—U.S. Congress, 1st C.D.

John Hawkins—U.S. Congress, 13th C.D.

Mark Severs—U.S. Congress, 14th C.D.

Don Bechler—U.S. Congress, 16th C.D.

Christy Wallace—U.S. Congress, 17th C.D.

Al Duncan—State Board of Education

Margaret Hayes—Wayne State Board of Governors

The SWP also urges a vote for the candidate of the Communist Labor party:

General Baker, Jr.—State Assembly, 9th District

MINNESOTA

Camejo-Reid

Bill Peterson—U.S. Senate

Ralph Schwartz—U.S. Congress, 4th C.D.

Chris Frank—U.S. Congress, 5th C.D.

Jim Carson—State Senate, 59th District

Libby Moser—State Senate, 65th District

MISSISSIPPI

Camejo-Reid

MISSOURI

*Camejo-Reid

*Barbara Bowman—U.S. Senate

*Ed Warren—U.S. Congress, 1st C.D.

*Helen Savio—Governor

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Camejo-Reid

NEW JERSEY

Camejo-Reid

Larry Stewart—U.S. Congress, 10th C.D.

NEW MEXICO

Camejo-Reid

The SWP also urges a vote for Raza Unida party candidates:

Ernesto Borunda—U.S. Senate

Jesús Aragón—U.S. Congress, 1st C.D.

*Ernesto Hill—U.S. Congress, 2nd C.D.

Sam Sánchez—State Corporation Commission

Moisés Morales—Rio Arriba County Sheriff

Antonio "Ike" DeVargas—Rio Arriba County Commissioner

Pedro Archuleta—Rio Arriba County Commissioner

Barbara Manzanares—Rio Arriba County Clerk

Benjamin Medina—Rio Arriba County Assessor

Pat Valdez—Rio Arriba County Treasurer

NEW YORK

Camejo-Reid

Marcia Gallo—U.S. Senate

Keith Jones—U.S. Congress, 7th C.D.

Fat Wright—U.S. Congress, 14th C.D.

Catarino Garza—U.S. Congress, 18th C.D.

Ruthann Miller—State Assembly, 70th District

NORTH DAKOTA

Camejo-Reid

OHIO

Camejo-Reid

Melissa Singler—U.S. Senate

Mike Alewitz—U.S. Congress, 14th C.D.

Jeff Feather—U.S. Congress, 20th C.D.

Paula Savich—U.S. Congress, 21st C.D.

Almeda Kirsch—U.S. Congress, 22nd C.D.

In Cleveland vote **no** on Issue 8, which would renew the property tax.

OREGON

*Camejo-Reid

*Jim Watson—U.S. Congress, 3rd C.D.

*Kris Huget—Secretary of State

*Stacey Seigle—State Treasurer

Vote **yes** on Proposition 9, which would establish safety regulations before construction of any additional nuclear power plants.

PENNSYLVANIA

Camejo-Reid

Frederick W. Stanton—U.S. Senate

Clare Fraenzl—U.S. Congress, 1st C.D.

Tony Austin—U.S. Congress, 2nd C.D.

Carla Hoag—U.S. Congress, 14th C.D.

RHODE ISLAND

Camejo-Reid

SOUTH DAKOTA

Camejo-Reid

TEXAS

Camejo-Reid

Pedro Vásquez—U.S. Senate

Gene Lantz—U.S. Congress, 8th C.D.

Silvia Zapata—U.S. Congress, 18th C.D.

Pat O'Reilly—Railroad Commissioner

Dan Fein—State Representative, 97th District

Jill Fein—Harris County Commissioner, Precinct 1

The SWP also urges a vote for all Raza Unida party candidates for

positions where there is no SWP candidate. Those candidates are:

Bob Rivera—State Representative, District 571

Eduardo Canales—State Representative, District 87

Ramón Carillo—U.S. Congress, 21st C.D.

Delfino Truitt—Frio County Sheriff

Joe Arthur Wrangel—Frio County Commissioner, Precinct 1

Modesto Rodríguez—Frio County Commissioner, Precinct 3

Arnaldo Hernández—Frio County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3

Mike Valla—Frio County Constable, Precinct 1

Domingo R. Zapata, Jr.—Frio County Constable, Precinct 4

Pancho Ruiz—Harris County Constable, Precinct 6

Roberto Ayala—La Salle County Sheriff

Edmundo Pérez—La Salle County Tax Assessor

Arcencio García—La Salle County Commissioner

Amador Benavidez—La Salle County Constable

Roberto Sánchez—La Salle County Constable

Trinidad Zepeda—Lubbock County Commissioner, Precinct 3

Robert Barrera—Tarrant County Sheriff

Lee Saldivar—Tarrant County Justice of the Peace

Miguel Berry—Webb County Tax Assessor

Vlase R. Reyes—Webb County Commissioner, Precinct 1

Eduardo A. Ibarra—Webb County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1

Crespin Treviño—Zavala County Sheriff

Pablo Avila—Zavala County Attorney

Elena Díaz—Zavala County Commissioner

Francisco Prado—Zavala County Commissioner

Ricky Díaz—Zavala County Tax Assessor

Vote **no** on Texas Constitution Amendments 1 and 2, giveaways to the rich that would increase the amount of Texas water development bonds.

UTAH

Camejo-Reid

VERMONT

Camejo-Reid

VIRGINIA

Camejo-Reid

WASHINGTON

Camejo-Reid

Karl Bermann—U.S. Senate

Margaret Trowe—U.S. Congress, 1st C.D.

Patricia Bethard—Governor

Barbara Hennigan—Lt. Governor

Craig Honts—Attorney General

Carmen Maymi—State Legislature, 37th District

Vote **yes** on Initiative 325, which would prohibit unsafe nuclear power facilities.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Camejo-Reid

Dorothy Hawkinson—City Council at-large

*Eli Green—City Council at-large

WISCONSIN

Camejo-Reid

Robert Schwarz—U.S. Senate

600,000 sign for socialists

Campaign puts SWP on ballot in 28 states

By Lucy Burton

More than 600,000 people have signed petitions to put the Socialist Workers party on the ballot in twenty-eight states, including the District of Columbia.

This year's success tops the accomplishments of SWP ballot drives in 1968 and 1972. In 1968 Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle, the SWP presidential candidates, were on the ballot in nineteen states. In 1972 socialists put Linda Jenness and Andrew Pulley on the ballot in twenty-four states, including the District of Columbia.

In fact, this year's total puts the SWP on the ballot in more states than any noncapitalist party since the 1948 presidential election.

Seventy-two percent of the nation's

voting-age population will be able to vote for Camejo-Reid, thanks to the successful ballot drive.

The California ballot drive was the culmination of this year's petitioning campaign. California SWP supporters collected more than 300,000 signatures from registered voters to put Camejo, Reid, and U.S. senatorial candidate Omari Musa on the ballot.

This was more than double the number of signatures the SWP has ever collected in any one state.

The recent growth of the SWP into more cities around the country made it possible to put the SWP on ballots in some states for the first time. The new SWP branch in Richmond, for example, collected enough signatures for the SWP candidates in Virginia.

The SWP has been on the ballot in Michigan for every presidential election except one since 1948 and will be on again this year.

But state legislators have made headway with a scheme to keep independents off the ballot. A new Michigan law requires independent parties to first collect signatures of 18,000 registered voters and then compete in a "minor party primary." If parties do not capture a required percentage of the vote, they are disqualified from ballot status.

The American Civil Liberties Union filed a lawsuit on behalf of the SWP and the Communist, Socialist Labor, Human Rights, and Communist Labor parties against the new law. The suit says that these parties have already shown they have adequate support to merit ballot status by collecting the required signatures.

Although a three-judge panel voted to uphold the law, it said it could not be applied this year. The suit will now go to the U.S. Supreme Court.

This year—for the first time—the national SWP ticket will be on the ballot in Illinois and Ohio.

In 1972 the SWP filed more than enough signatures to put Jenness and Pulley on the Illinois and Ohio ballots. But state authorities ruled the candidates off with the claim that the socialists were underage to assume office if they won.

Thanks to a successful lawsuit Camejo and Reid will also be on the ballot in Utah.

The SWP defeated challenges to its nominating petitions from the U.S. Labor party, a fascist-like group, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

Three states kept SWP candidates off the ballot even though the party met their requirements:

Campaign supporters filed more than the required 1,500 signatures in Idaho but were ruled off when the state claimed the party had failed to collect enough valid signatures.

The SWP, Eugene McCarthy, and the CP then joined a legal challenge to the Idaho law that prohibits independent candidates on the ballot. On October 15, however, the court ruled



Militant/Susan Ellis

Camejo and Reid supporters collected 600,000 signatures in the past ten months.

that it was too late to consider the suit this year.

In Delaware the socialists filed almost 4,000 signatures to meet the state's requirement of 2,609 signatures. As in Idaho, the state ruled that there were not enough valid signatures. They refused to let socialists compare their petitions to official lists of registered voters.

Delaware officials stalled so that a lawsuit could not be heard before this year's election.

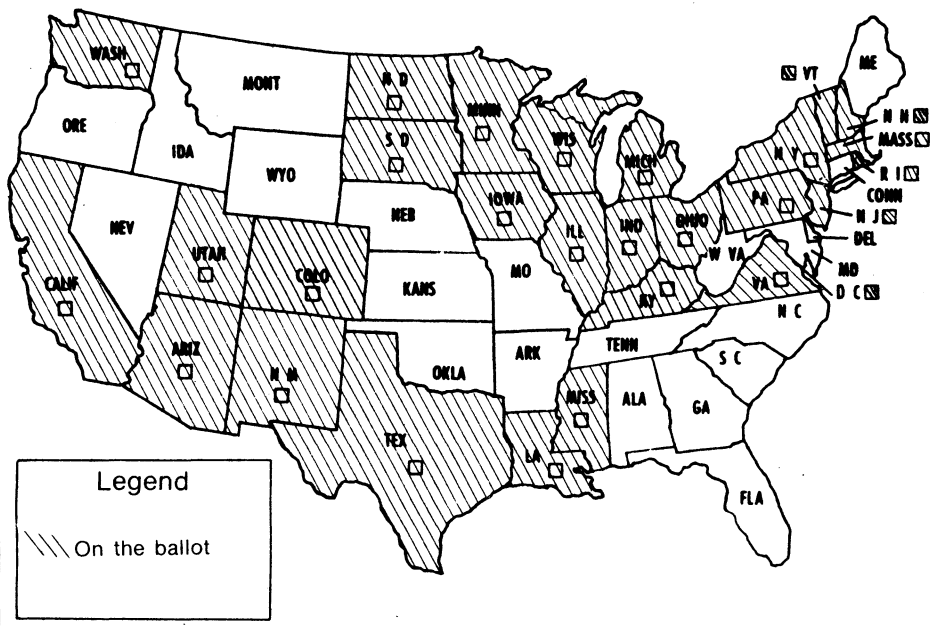
Missouri state officials have a well-earned reputation for cheating independent candidates from ballot status.

This year, as in 1974, Missouri refused to count valid signatures on SWP petitions. The state claimed that of the 25,000 signatures collected by the SWP, fewer than the requirement of 18,000 were valid.

In fighting this setback, the SWP has earned a name by exposing Missouri's rigid electoral process.

Barbara Bowman, SWP candidate for U.S. Senate from Missouri, debated the secretary of state twice. And the *Kansas City Times* and *St Louis Post-Dispatch* printed editorial endorsements of the SWP's ballot rights.

Camejo and Reid on the ballot in 28 states



On the ballot:

Arizona
California
Colorado
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky

Louisiana
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
New Hampshire
New Jersey

New Mexico
New York
North Dakota
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Dakota

Texas
Vermont
Virginia
Utah
Washington
Washington, D.C.
Wisconsin

We're suing the FBI. Will you help?

United States District Court
FOR THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY, et al.,
Plaintiffs,

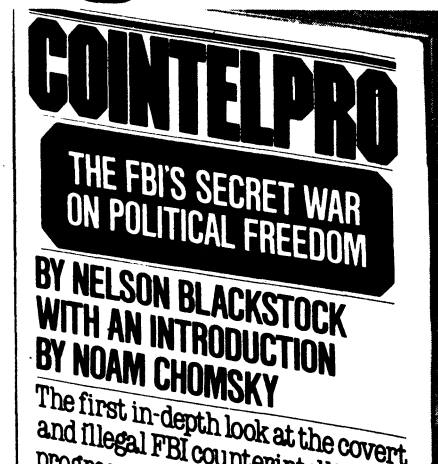
v.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, et al.,
Defendants.

SUMMONS IN CIVIL ACTION

The Socialist Workers party and Young Socialist Alliance have sued the FBI and twelve other police spy agencies. We are trying to get a court injunction against government disruption of political activities. And we are seeking \$40 million in damages for the government's thirty-eight-year campaign against the socialists.

Our lawsuit has forced the government to hand over documents and produce witnesses. We uncovered



details from the FBI's Cointelpro disruption program—poison-pen letters, anonymous phone calls, planted news stories, mail tampering, informers, burglaries. In fact, we have collected a whole book on FBI dirty tricks so that you can read some of the evidence.

Next month we will be questioning FBI chief Clarence Kelley under oath about these dirty tricks. We will ask Kelley when and why the attacks on



democratic rights began and why they still go on. We will also be getting evidence from the CIA, Military Intelligence, and the New York red squad. Our lawsuit has a lot of work to do before it goes to trial.

We need help. The Political Rights Defense Fund is organizing that help, raising money and getting out information on our case. If you would like to help, send a contribution and become a PRDF sponsor. Return the

coupon below to PRDF, Box 649
Cooper Station, New York, New York
10003.

☐ Enclosed is my contribution of \$
☐ Enclosed is \$2.95 for a copy of *Cointelpro: The FBI's Secret War on Political Freedom*.

☐ Add my name as a Political Rights Defense Fund sponsor.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Signature _____

Return to: PRDF, Box 649 Cooper
Station, New York, New York 10003.

Raza Unida runs in four states

By Miguel Pendás

DENVER—The Socialist Workers party is urging a vote for candidates of the Raza Unida parties in California, New Mexico, Texas, and Colorado.

By breaking with the Democrats and Republicans, these Chicano parties have set an important example of independent working-class political action for the trade unions and Black movement in this country.

The *Militant* has received these reports on the final weeks of RUP campaigning in Texas and New Mexico.

Texas: Maria Elena Martínez, chairperson of the Texas RUP, says that local election contests have stirred a good deal of activity.

The RUP holds office in Crystal City, county seat of Zavala County. This year the Democratic party is running Chicano candidates for sheriff and other key county offices. Martínez expects the race to be close.

The RUP has won a ruling under

the U.S. Voting Rights Act to redistrict a gerrymandered setup in Frio County. This chance to win Chicano representation has enlivened the RUP campaign there.

Martínez said the local races this fall are helping the Texas RUP prepare for the 1978 statewide election.

New Mexico: A grand jury has determined there is no evidence to indict Antonio "Ike" DeVargas, chairperson of the RUP in Rio Arriba County.

DeVargas had been falsely charged with assault when he tried to defend himself from a Rio Arriba sheriff's captain. While holding him under arrest in Santa Fe, cops beat DeVargas, giving him a hairline skull fracture.

This was only the latest in a series of terror tactics against the RUP engineered by Sheriff Emilio Naranjo. Naranjo has run Rio Arriba County for twenty-four years.

The RUP is fielding a slate of candidates in Rio Arriba to take on

Naranjo and his Democratic party machine.

In other counties, the New Mexico RUP is focusing its energy on the statewide campaign of Ernesto Borunda for U.S. Senate. Borunda is running against incumbent Democrat Joseph Montoya.



Militant/Harry Ring

MARIA ELENA MARTINEZ

SWP urges vote for Baker in Detroit

By Robin Maisel

DETROIT—The Socialist Workers party is urging Michigan voters in the Ninth State Representative District to cast their ballots for General Baker, candidate of the Communist Labor party.

Baker is a well-known Black activist who has participated in trade-union and civil rights struggles here. The CLP is a Maoist-oriented organization. Its strongest base is in Detroit. Many CLP members are former members of the League of Revolutionary Black Workers, a Black caucus that grew up in the United Auto Workers in the 1960s.

Supporters of the Socialist Workers party campaign attended a rally for Baker October 12. They distributed copies of a leaflet explaining why the SWP is calling for a vote for Baker. The leaflet was well received by many

people at the rally, including CLP members.

"We are urging a vote for Baker because it would be a vote against the policies of the Democrats and Republicans," the leaflet said. "A vote for Baker would be a vote against the Democratic and Republican policies of racism and opposition to school desegregation and busing. It would be a vote against the anti-labor economic policy of these two capitalist parties. . . .

"As such a vote for Baker is a step toward the independent Black, Chicano and labor political action that the candidates of the Socialist Workers party are campaigning for."

The leaflet explained that the SWP is urging a vote for Baker "even though we have differences with the Communist Labor party and with Baker's election platform."

Baker is the only CLP candidate in

Michigan. The party has no presidential candidate.

The SWP, on the other hand, is running a number of candidates in Michigan. Its presidential ticket will be on the state ballot, as will its candidate for U.S. Senate, Paula Reimers.

Also on the ballot is SWP candidate B.R. Washington, a Black activist and trade unionist who is challenging Democrat John Conyers in the First Congressional District. The area in which Baker is running is within the First C.D.

The SWP is urging CLP members and others supporting Baker to vote for Washington and other SWP candidates, even if they don't agree with all planks of the SWP platform, as a working-class alternative to the capitalist parties.

Baker's supporters are waging an active campaign. They have bought billboard space on Woodward Avenue,

a major street here. They have put up hundreds of posters and secured radio time to publicize Baker's candidacy. And they have distributed campaign literature on street corners throughout the district.

The issues facing Black voters and other working people will be discussed at a meeting scheduled for October 29 at Highland Park Community College. It will feature both Baker and Washington.

Although the CLP is fielding its own candidate in the Ninth State Representative District, the party leaves the door open to support to capitalist candidates for other offices.

At the October 12 CLP rally, Baker sidestepped this important issue of working-class independence from the big-business-controlled Democratic and Republican parties. He refused to call for a vote for Washington against Conyers.

CP signals Calif. voters: 'Pull lever for Tunney'

By Arnold Weissberg

LOS ANGELES—In the current presidential elections, the Communist party has characterized the Republicans and Democrats as "twin parties of the monopolies."

The CP presidential ticket of Gus Hall and Jarvis Tyner supposedly provides an alternative to these parties.

But that's a political hustle. Two articles in the October 9 *People's World*, West Coast voice of the CP, confirm that the party's "independence" is a pose designed to take in the unsuspecting. The main political perspective of the Communist party remains, as it has been for forty years, to support "progressive" or "lesser evil" capitalist politicians.

In California, the Communist party has now signaled its members and supporters to vote for Democrat John Tunney for U.S. Senate.

As usual, the CP doesn't come right out and say, "Vote for Tunney." That would give the "independence" game away.

Instead, the CP uses a long-favored method: it suddenly opens fire on Tunney's Republican opponent, S.I. Hayakawa. For party stalwarts, the message is clear enough.

One of the two *PW* articles is an interview with Cindy Hawes, Los Angeles chairperson of the Young Workers Liberation League, the youth organization supporting the CP.



TUNNEY: CP says he's 'pro-monopoly' and 'anti-labor' but still better than Hayakawa.

Hawes begins with an attack on Carter and Ford. She describes both—correctly—as "candidates of Big Business."

Then, to show that she is "not limiting her attacks to the Democrats," the *PW* explains, Hawes launches a lengthy, blistering broadside against

Republican Hayakawa. She characterizes him—again correctly—as a hard-nosed right-winger.

While Hawes was careful to show that Ford and Carter represent the same basic program, she did not do the same with the Republican and Democratic senatorial candidates. In fact, the interview does not even mention Tunney.

This is a traditional CP method of getting its message across—paint the Republican as the greatest threat to the world since swine flu, and don't mention the Democrat.

To make sure that everyone read the signals right, the same page of the *PW* featured an article reporting on a Hall-Tyner state campaign committee meeting held in San Francisco September 27. The meeting was attended by key California CP leaders.

"While most of the meeting focused on how to maximize the Communist vote . . ." the article says, "a great deal of attention was given to what the committee views as two other key electoral fights in the state—the problem posed in the U.S. Senatorial race by ultra-rightist S.I. Hayakawa, and the crucial fight for farmworkers' rights as represented by Proposition 14 on the statewide ballot." (Emphasis added.)

Although the article doesn't spell out precisely what should be done about the Hayakawa "problem," the implication is clearly that he must be defeated.

And defeating Hayakawa means "vote for Tunney"—the only candidate that can outpoll him.

The CP also makes no mention of Socialist Workers party senatorial nominee Omari Musa. Nor is it running a senatorial candidate of its own.

Like the SWP, the CP could have circulated nominating petitions for a senatorial candidate along with its presidential ticket. For reasons never publicly explained, it chose not to do so.

One likely explanation is that the *People's World* endorsed Tunney's opponent, Tom Hayden, in the June Democratic primary.

In a June 5 *PW* editorial plumping for Hayden, Tunney was correctly described as "pro-monopoly and anti-labor."

Apparently that doesn't matter much any more. Hayakawa, you see, is more "pro-monopoly" and "anti-labor" than Tunney.

So, despite all the talk about a newfound political independence, the Communist party is still at the old game of trying to keep people in the blind alley of "lesser evil" capitalist politics.

Fortunately for California voters seriously concerned with the senatorial race, they don't have to choose between two shabby offerings like Tunney and Hayakawa. They can vote for a meaningful socialist alternative—Omari Musa.

BLACKS & THE ELECTIONS

By Baxter Smith

WASHINGTON—The curtain rose on the annual Congressional Black Caucus workshop and dinner September 24-25, and before it fell the composers and stage directors had made it clear that the theme of their production this fall was upping Black voter participation.

"Our number one concern between now and November 2 must be to see that every eligible Black person registers to vote and goes to the polls," said caucus Chairperson Yvonne Burke (D-Calif.).

This task of increasing Black voter participation has been the subject of Black newspaper editorials since the spring primaries. It is the goal of a major undertaking in the Black community: Operation Big Vote, a project of the widely backed National Coalition on Black Voter Participation.

According to a Yankelovich survey finding and certain political observers, the size of the Black turnout in November will determine who goes to the White House in a close election—which is expected.

Many Black leaders—chiefly Democrats who are mindful of the forty-year disposition of Blacks for the Democratic party—view the prospect of a large Black turnout as a jubilee opportunity to multiply their influence on national Democratic politics.

But obtaining a large Black turnout will not be easy.

Black voters dwindling

Just as voter unhappiness and indifference is rampant in the general voting population—less than 18 percent of eligible voters turned out during the Democratic and Republican primaries—it is even more pervasive among Blacks.

Dwindling Black interest in voting has been evident for several years.

According to the Census Bureau, only 65 percent of the 13.5 million Blacks who were old enough to vote were registered in 1972. In 1974, a low 34 percent of voting age Blacks went to the polls in congressional elections.

"But in that same year, only one in six black youth between the ages of 18 and 24 bothered to go to the polls," observed the August *Focus*, a publication of the Black-oriented Joint Center for Political Studies. The Joint Center is a prime mover of Operation Big Vote.

Furthermore, in 1974 Blacks had a lower voter registration rate than in any of five previous national elections.

Currently, there are seven million unregistered Black voters. But some forecasters predict that as many as twelve million of the fifteen million voting-age Blacks will sit out the elections.

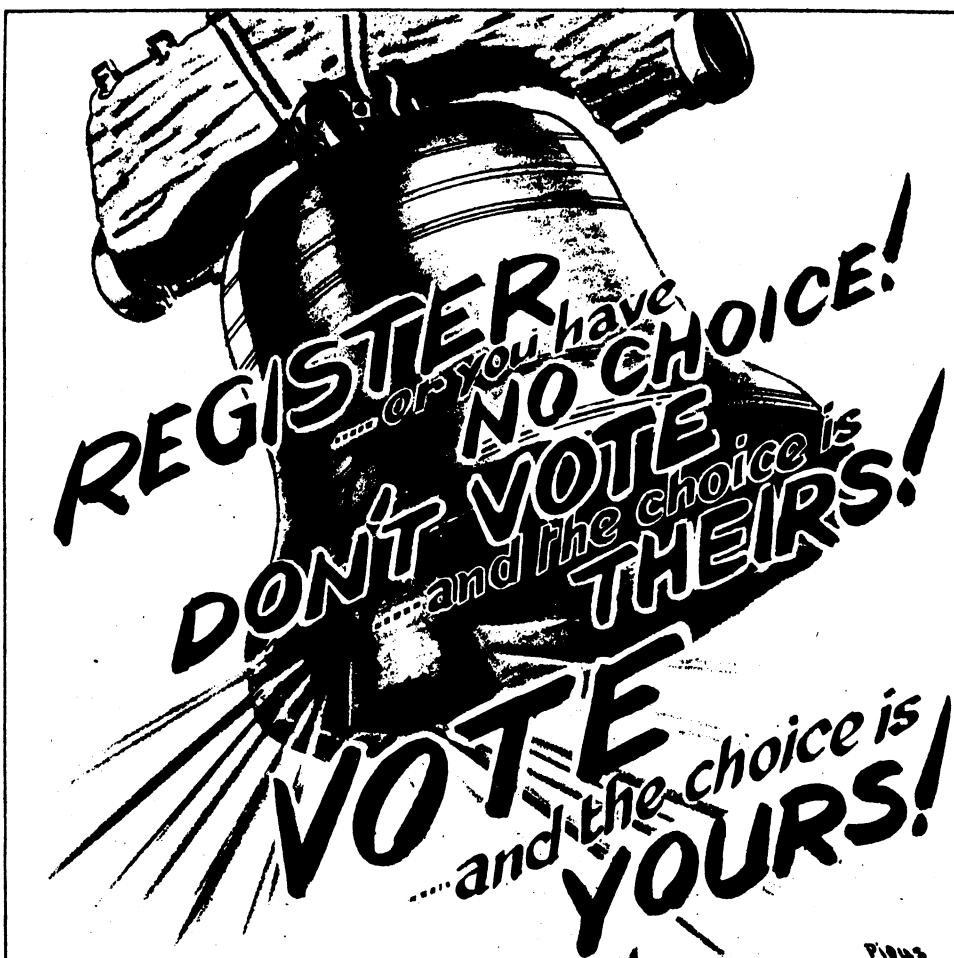
This possibility spells alarm for many Black leaders.

The Black vote, which went largely to Kennedy in 1960, was credited with giving him his narrow victory. And some say that in 1968 the absence of a large Black vote for Humphrey—actually the first major result of Black disinterest—enabled the victory of Richard Nixon.

In addressing this situation, some have unfortunately heaped scorn on disinterested Blacks.

"In the last election, April, 1976, voters displayed more apathy than usual. Disillusionment with politicians was cited as the prime reason for the low voter turnout. It will be tragic for the Black community to 'sit out' the November elections, figuring that all

What's behind Black voter apathy?



This cartoon is one of many that have appeared in Black press as part of drive to stimulate Black voter participation.

politicians are alike," wrote the editors of the *Black Philadelphia Tribune* September 7.

'Enemy from within'?

Few who decry the low Black voting trend are willing to square themselves with its roots—the decades-long abuse of the Black community by white politicians of the Democratic and Republican parties. Nor are they willing to admit the failure of Democratic and Republican politicians to make the capitalist system work for, and not always against, Blacks.

As a result, many are voicing hollow platitudes and apologies for racism, or tongue-lashing disinterested Blacks for their predicament.

"We are trying to motivate people. We want to rid people of the attitude that nothing they do counts," Black Caucus Chairperson Burke told guests at the \$100-a-plate dinner.

"As one who has gained so much through the ballot box, first my seat in the Texas State Senate, and now my seat in Congress, I am mystified and disturbed that so many scorn the very process by which we give meaning to the principle of equality which Black Americans struggled so long to have extended to them," wrote U.S. Rep. Barbara Jordan (D-Tex.) in the September *For the People*, newsletter of the caucus.

"Today, as we prepare for the general election, the strength of the idea that each citizen has equal standing in the public forum has been dissipated by the millions of people who have allowed themselves to become slaves to their own cynicism and indifference.

As a result, they have no public voice. They are unequal."

Jordan concluded: "If the unregistered fail to register and the registered fail to vote, they will continue to remain unequal and will continue to bear witness to the ruination of their government."

Eddie Williams, president of the Joint Center, also blamed nonvoting Blacks for the racist policies of the government.

Black inequality, he wrote in the August *Focus*, "also results from the malady of political apathy and cynicism that is gripping the black electorate across the nation. It is this malady—this enemy from within—which threatens hard won gains of the past and potential gains of the future."

"While blacks' impatience with and indifference toward the political process may be understandable, it is a fact of life that non-participation only makes matters worse. Certainly this is the case when the black vote is written off by politicians and when the hopes and aspirations of a tenth of the nation's voting population are ignored."

Why indifference

To get Blacks to vote, Chairperson Burke stressed that the caucus and other Black leaders intend to "rid people of the attitude that nothing they do counts."

Black voter apathy, however, results from bitter experience with the government and elected officials. Even the *New York Times*, in commenting on a Hart study, noted, "A mere appeal to voters to do their duty obviously will not change this dismal forecast; the

most basic default that emerges from the [Hart study] is that of the politicians whose appeal no longer interests large numbers of voters."

Those few at the Black Caucus workshop who suggested that this might be the reason got negative, canned reactions from caucus members.

None of the caucus members were willing to admit that the broken promises and about-faces by Democratic and Republican politicians, as well as abuse by the system—no jobs, poor housing, segregated education—are the reasons for Black voter indifference.

Nonvoting Blacks

Williams and Jordan's arguments to the contrary, it has been the rulers of this country and specifically the Democratic party—not nonvoting Blacks—that are responsible for the erosion of Black gains won during the 1960s.

The cutbacks in jobs, wages, and living standards is the Democratic and Republican parties' program for salvaging the profits of U.S. corporations from the blows of the economic recession.

Williams and Jordan's arguments, furthermore, do not explain the 1966-71 period. This was a time when many Black rights were won. Yet Black voter disinterest was starting to grow because Blacks were beginning to see that the politicians they were putting into office were doing nothing to improve their living conditions.

Williams and Jordan seem to argue that voting per se guarantees the delivery and enforcement of Black rights. If that were so, then the winning edge that Blacks gave Kennedy in 1960 should have translated itself into delivery and enforcement of equal rights for Blacks back then.

Of course, it did not. It took the massive struggles of the Black movement in the streets—over the protestations of Kennedy and his followers, Johnson and Nixon—to deliver any gains for Blacks.

While some would like to believe that these rights are permanent, they are no more than paper declarations given life by the power of the Black movement. As such, they have been enforced only as long as the government has seen that Blacks are prepared to fight, to protest to ensure their enforcement.

When Blacks were led to believe that a fight was no longer necessary, when the Black movement tapered off, the government escalated its racist policies once again against the Black community. In the past two years, attacks on school desegregation, open housing, and affirmative action have made repeated headlines.

At a time when the victories of the 1960s are being erased, Blacks are asked to vote for some of the same politicians who are leading the attack on their rights.

To ensure that all of those victories are not wiped out, Blacks will again have to rely on protests and demonstrations.

And when Blacks are presented with real alternatives—independent Black and labor candidates who will defend, not abuse, their interests—that is when they will find new meaning in voter participation.

As for now, on November 2 Black voters in nearly thirty states will have an opportunity to cast their ballots for candidates from a party that is and will continue to defend their interests—the Socialist Workers party. It is a voting opportunity that should not be missed.

THE LEFT & THE ELECTIONS

By Steve Clark

Who do you plan to vote for this year? Or are you going to sit this one out?

That's the question—or some version of it—that's on many people's minds right now. You hear it on factory floors, in elevators, on sidewalks, in classrooms, on grocery lines, and at neighborhood bars.

And this year millions of Americans are willing to give a hearing to groups that seem to offer an alternative to the old, stock answers.

Many are coming to the conclusion that only a top-to-bottom social change in this country can end unemployment, racism, the oppression of women, inflation, Vietnam-style wars, and environmental destruction. They are interested in what various groups on the American left have to offer in the way of answers.

What are these groups saying to this expanding audience about the 1976 elections?

Communist party

The Communist party is running a presidential ticket, Gus Hall and Jarvis Tyner. At this writing they are on the ballot in twenty states.

In a departure from past presidential races, the CP this year is not supporting one of the two capitalist party candidates as the "lesser evil."

The CP's decision not to back either Carter or Ford, however, does not represent a break from its "lesser evil" strategy. Speaking to the CP National Council last March, Hall called "lesser evilism" a "tactic that can work only under very special circumstances. It can work as an exception, but not as a rule. . . ."

"We have to say bluntly and openly that for a Communist to follow the folly of the lesser of two evils *when Communist candidates are running for office* is to exhibit behavior bordering on political idiocy." (Emphasis added.)

This is an important escape clause for the CP. It is consciously not running in many local, state, and congressional races this fall in order to back the Democrat. (See the article on the CP and the California U.S. Senate race on page 20.)

American Maoists

Almost all Maoist groups are boycotting the elections this year. This is true, for example, of the two largest Maoist groups, the October League and Revolutionary Communist party.

One partial exception is the Communist Labor party. The CLP takes no position on the presidential race, but is running a candidate for state office in Michigan. (See article on page 20.)

The Maoist-inclined *Guardian* newspaper is also calling for a boycott. "Don't vote, it only legitimizes them," advises the headline to an editorial in its October 20 issue. The *Guardian*, however, is unable to offer its readers any positive alternative.

Declining voting levels, the editorial says, and "the mass disaffection from this year's campaign reveals a measure of political sophistication among the masses that is more than a little encouraging."

The *Guardian* advises against casting a "protest" vote for either the Communist party or Socialist Workers party presidential slates. ". . . both of these parties are so riddled with reformism that a vote for either—far from being a 'protest'—is in essence an accommodation to the capitalist system. Both are based on the proposition that capitalism can be made to 'work.'"

Social Democrats USA reflects the political views of the prevailing George Meany wing of the trade-union officialdom.

Some boycott. Others back Carter. Some run own tickets. And some endorse SWP slate.

DAILY WORLD
CONTINUING the DAILY WORKER, FOUNDED 1924

the independent radical newsweekly
Guardian

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITE TO DEFEAT IMPERIALISM
THE CALL
POLITICAL NEWSPAPER OF THE OCTOBER LEAGUE

WORKERS' Power
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS APRIL 12, 1976 \$155 15c

THE **SPARK**
SEPT. 27 - OCT. 11, 1976 15 CENTS NUMBER 72

Newsletter of
THE DEMOCRATIC LEFT
June 1976—Vol. IV, No. 6 Edited by MICHAEL HARRINGTON

The Weekly People
Published by the Socialist Labor Party Established 1891

This spring the SDUSA threw its support during the Democratic primaries to Henry Jackson, the most vociferously anticommunist of the contenders. Now, however, the SDUSA is campaigning for Carter.

Another social-democratic group, the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee, is headed by Michael Harrington. "I intend to vote for Carter and to work as hard as I can for his election," Harrington wrote in the fall issue of *Dissent* magazine.

"Ford's election would be a catastrophe," he says, "Carter's election could be a point of departure. The trade unionists, minorities, feminists, and reformers would be in movement the day after a Carter victory and in paralysis the day after a Ford victory."

An article by Jack Clark in the DSOC's *Newsletter of the Democratic Left* defends the pro-Carter stance this way. "Carter's victory will be totally inadequate for the country and for the Left. But Carter's defeating Ford is an absolute precondition for social progress in the next four years."

Carter is a "liberal, much like Johnson," Clark explains. "And, for all the horrors of Vietnam, Johnson was preferable to Goldwater; so, too, is Carter preferable to Ford. His weak-

nesses are weaknesses which would be shared by the liberal candidates who ran to his left in the primaries."

The tiny social-democratic group that has taken the name Socialist party is running former Milwaukee Mayor Frank Zeidler for president. Zeidler will appear on the ballot in seven states, according to the SP.

Other groups

The International Socialists are boycotting the presidential election. In 1968 the IS was a driving force behind the Peace and Freedom party, which ran Eldridge Cleaver for president. In 1972 the IS urged a vote for candidates of the Socialist Workers party or the Socialist Labor party.

The Socialist Labor party is running a ticket again this year. Its candidates are on the ballot in ten states.

The People's party is also running a presidential slate. Its 1972 ticket, headed by Dr. Benjamin Spock, was on the ballot in ten states. This year it will be on the ballot in fewer.

The National Black Assembly is running a write-in campaign for Rev. Frederick Douglass Kirkpatrick. Kirkpatrick is not on the ballot in any states.

An editorial in the September issue

of the newspaper of the New American Movement calls for a vote for Kirkpatrick. "In some other states," it says, "the People's Party and other socialist groups are on the ballot, providing opportunities for left protest votes."

Socialist Workers campaign

Socialist Workers party candidates Peter Camejo and Willie Mae Reid will be on the ballot in twenty-eight states. Many activists not in the SWP or Young Socialist Alliance are supporting the Camejo-Reid ticket.

Spark, a socialist organization based in Baltimore and Detroit, has endorsed Camejo and Reid. "Workers can make a demonstration against capitalism, by voting for the candidates which come closest to clearly opposing capitalism," says an editorial in the October 11-25 *Spark*.

"We believe it is possible for workers to do this by voting for the Socialist Workers Party, which is running candidates nation-wide for many offices, including the presidency. The SWP is a Trotskyist group which says that a revolution is necessary. It says that this revolution can only be made by the working class. And it says that the revolution must be international. Workers who want to oppose capitalism can vote for these ideas."

Although Spark endorses the SWP slate, it raises certain criticisms. "To one extent or another," the editorial says, "all of the left groups create illusions that you can change society through elections."

The Revolutionary Marxist Committee, a group based in Detroit has also called for a vote for the Camejo-Reid ticket, because "a large working-class vote for the SWP would mark a significant step forward for the American proletariat and must therefore be supported."

At the same time, the RMC attacks what it calls the "opportunistic and tailist character" of the SWP's program and strategy. It charges that the SWP gives uncritical support to liberals in the leadership of the Black, labor, and women's movements.

Among other groups and individuals backing the SWP campaign are the New Mexico Raza Unida party; Mario Compeán, a leader of the Texas Raza Unida party; civil rights fighter Robert F. Williams; Robert Allen, editor of the *Black Scholar* magazine; film maker Emile de Antonio; author Howard Zinn; and Beverly Stewart, co-president of the National Organization for Women in Pittsburgh.

the one-stop catalog for radical books

Pathfinder Press has just announced publication of its new 1976-77 Catalog. It's a comprehensive reading list for anyone interested in socialist ideas.

The catalog—listing several hundred books and pamphlets—includes:

- the complete line of Pathfinder Press, Monad Press, and Education for Socialists publications, and the Young Socialist series;
- books from publishers around the world;
- Spanish- and Persian-language sections.

You can get the Pathfinder Press 1976-77 Catalog free by writing to: Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014.

Will Carter save the city?

N.Y.C. cutbacks: 'The worst is still ahead'

By Lynn Henderson

NEW YORK—"The worst is behind us," proclaimed Victor Gotbaum, head of the largest public-employee union in New York City.

Gotbaum was addressing the September 28 delegate assembly meeting of District Council 37, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. The meeting was called to ratify a new city-wide contract negotiated by Gotbaum covering District Council 37's 120,000 members.

This contract cuts city workers' wages and benefits by a total of \$15 million. It includes a 10 percent salary cut and one-week cut in vacation time for new employees.

In addition, all members are to give up one week's pay between January and June 1977, supposedly to be repaid "upon termination or retirement."

Gotbaum said this contract was not in the "tradition" of District Council 37. But, he assured the delegates, this was the last time the union would have to give up anything.

Writing in the District Council 37 newspaper September 10, Gotbaum claimed to discern "growing signs that things will get better."

Soon, he promised, "we can come out of the bomb shelters and into the sunlight, and look ahead to a time when the threat of layoffs and pay cuts

and default no longer hangs over our heads every time we get a phone call from City Hall."

City hall lost no time exploding this Pollyanna perspective. Within days after AFSCME delegates approved the new contract, the Democratic city administration announced it was planning further spending cutbacks of \$500 million for the fiscal year starting next July.

"The magnitude of the cuts to come is huge," reported the *New York Times*, "even by comparison to those the city has already achieved."

Everything done in the first two years of the cutback drive—eliminating 50,000 city jobs, freezing wages, ending free tuition and open admissions at the city university, closing schools, hospitals, and firehouses—all this was aimed at "saving" \$600 million a year at most.

Nearly that much *again* is to be cut in the coming year. In fact, city officials admit the real figure may be much higher than \$500 million.

"The best news yet," Gotbaum wrote in justifying his optimism, is the prospect of electing Jimmy Carter as president.

Gotbaum hailed Carter's "sense of decency and compassion for the people of New York City," allegedly demonstrated in an interview with the

WHERE THEY DON'T CUT BACK

	Fiscal year		
	1975	1976	1977
Total city spending (in millions)	\$13,631	\$12,750	\$11,991
Debt service (interest & principle on city bonds)	2,304	2,470	2,478
Debt service as % of city spending	16.9%	19.4%	20.7%

Source: New York Daily News

Democratic candidate featured in the same issue of the District Council 37 newspaper.

The interviewer from AFSCME appeared awestruck that Carter was dressed in "jeans, a sport shirt and farmer's boots"—just like a regular worker! He was also bedazzled by Carter's "direct gaze," his "forthright manner," and his "impression of sincerity and compassion."

Getting down to specifics, Carter declared that "our great cities, together with our small towns, are the pillars of our civilization—they must be saved."

A close reading of the interview leads to the conclusion that Carter

must have meant salvation through Jesus. He did not say one word about providing more federal funds for jobs and social services in either "our great cities" or "our small towns."

In fact, the only specific promise made by Carter was that a Democratic administration would "back the issuance of bonds at the state and local level, and guarantee that the bonds will be sound." In other words, interest payments to the rich who hold city bonds will be guaranteed.

And what about the workers, the poor, the Black and Puerto Rican communities of New York?

The accurate assessment is the one given by Stephen Berger, head of the Emergency Financial Control Board, which will continue to run city finances in the interests of Wall Street whether Carter or Ford is in the White House.

"People have assumed the worst is behind us," Berger said, "when the worst is still ahead."

One hundred persons attended a "Speakout Against the Cutbacks" held at Public School 41 in Manhattan on October 16.

Speakers included Yolanda Sánchez, chairperson of the East Harlem Tenants Council; Marshall England, chairperson of the New York Coalition for Community Health and vice-chairperson of the Harlem Hospital Community Board; and Marion Porro, vice-president of Local 1930 (library workers) of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

The speak-out was sponsored by the Community/Labor Alliance Against the Cuts, a coalition of activists and leaders of community organizations and labor unions.

Garza: unions need new strategy

[The following statement was issued by Catarino Garza, Socialist Workers party candidate for U.S. Congress from New York's Eighteenth District.]

The announced plan of Mayor Abraham Beame's Democratic administration to redouble, in fiscal 1977, the already devastating cutbacks imposed on the working people and poor of New York City should come as no surprise.

It is part of a continuing drive to reduce the standard of living—jobs, wages, education, health care—of the majority of people in order to protect and increase the wealth of a tiny minority.

The politicians of both the Democratic and Republican parties—both capitalist parties that put profits above human needs—are the main instruments for carrying

out this cutback program.

There is no lack of funds. The one item in the city budget that is *growing* is the billions paid to the rich in interest on city bonds.

Billions of our tax dollars are squandered on military purposes. That money should be used to restore social services and to put unemployed people to work.

But the cutbacks are continuing and will increase because the powerful social forces that could stop them—the trade unions and the Black and Puerto Rican communities—have not been mobilized to do so.

Instead, union officials like Albert Shanker and Victor Gotbaum pour the forces and resources of the labor movement into electing more Democrats November 2.

Instead of launching a united fight against all the cuts and

layoffs, they follow a policy of "cut anybody but our union."

With the most drastic cuts yet facing us next year, it is clearer than ever that this entire strategy is futile, self-defeating, and in the long run suicidal.

It is time for the unions to take the lead and put forward a social program for defending the interests of all the working people and oppressed of New York City. That means breaking with the Democratic and Republican parties and taking independent labor political action.

It means supporting the candidates of the Socialist Workers party November 2 and beginning the process of building a labor party, independent of the Democrats and Republicans and based on the vast power of the organized labor movement.

U.S., Japanese socialists hit Lockheed cover-up

By José G. Pérez

For nearly a year Japan has been rocked by its biggest political scandal since the Second World War—the Lockheed affair.

Last February a U.S. Senate subcommittee revealed that since at least 1958 the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation has been bribing public officials in Japan and many other nations.

In April, a new dimension was added to the scandal. It turned out that Lockheed's main funnel for bribes to Japan—a New York-based company of international money dealers—had close links to the CIA.

It was also revealed that Yoshio Kodama, Lockheed's chief Japanese connection, also had a "working relationship" with the CIA.

Kodama is one of the "godfathers" of the Japanese underworld. He is an ultrarightist who wields tremendous behind-the-scenes influence in Japan's Liberal Democratic party and business circles. The LDP is Japan's ruling party.

Millions of Japanese working people and students responded to the revela-

tions with street protests demanding full disclosure. They wanted the names of high-ranking government officials involved in the payoffs.

This added weight to similar demands in the United States.

At first, the U.S. and Japanese rulers resisted these demands. But as protests mounted and further revelations surfaced, the Japanese government was forced to indict a number of officials, including Japan's former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

These indictments have not ended the cover-up. At the end of September, for example, Japan's current prime minister told Parliament that a full report on the Lockheed scandal would have to be postponed until some unspecified future date.

The excuse given by the prime minister was that Yoshio Kodama is too ill to answer questions.

The United States government—which is certain to be implicated in any full disclosure—has cooperated fully with cover-ups not only in Japan, but throughout the world.

In response to this conspiracy against the right of Japanese and American citizens to know the full truth about the Lockheed affair, revolutionary socialists in the two countries have issued a joint declaration.

A September 15 statement by Peter Camejo, presidential candidate of the U.S. Socialist Workers party, and the SWP's sister organization, the Japan Revolutionary Communist League (JRCL), demands "Release all the facts about the Lockheed scandal, including the names of all government and corporate officials involved in the bribery!"

"The Lockheed scandal reveals far more than simply the corrupt practices of the imperialist corporations," the statement says.

"The revelations give a glimpse of the hidden underside of the system of capitalist democracy—its military and secret police apparatus working hand-in-glove with the corporations in their insatiable pursuit of profits."

"The scandal throws light on the post-war conspiratorial alliance of the U.S. and Japanese ruling classes, the

fundamental aim of which is to try to maintain capitalism in Japan and in Asia as a whole."

The statement noted the huge demonstrations in Japan, organized by trade unions and working-class political parties, demanding full disclosure. It was read from the platform of a rally sponsored by the JRCL and other groups.

"Just as the capitalist rulers in Washington and Tokyo have a common interest in covering up the Lockheed scandal, so the working people of Japan and the United States have a common interest in exposing the full truth," the statement says. It also demands:

- "Make public all diplomatic, military, and corporate secrets of the U.S.-Japan alliance!"
- "Withdraw all U.S. military forces from Japan and the rest of Asia!"
- "Eliminate the military budgets . . . of Japan and the United States! Use the funds to provide jobs and services urgently needed by the working people of both countries."
- "Open all the files of the CIA!"

Labor & the Elections

[Paula Reimers is the Socialist Workers party candidate for U.S. Senate from Michigan. She is an active trade unionist, the second vice-president of American Federation of Teachers Local 2000 in Detroit, and a delegate to the Metropolitan Detroit AFL-CIO Council. The following is excerpted from a speech Reimers recently made to an SWP campaign rally.]

This has been a year of setbacks for the working people of Michigan. Here in Detroit, during a boom year with record profits for the auto companies, there is double-digit unemployment.

Inflation. Layoffs. Cutbacks in social services. That is the reality. Meanwhile, profits soar and the banks take more and more of our taxes as interest payments on their bonds.

If it seems unjust it's because it is unjust.

I want to talk to you today about what working people can do through political action to change this situation, to improve our living and working conditions.

Is politics always dirty?

Most workers today think of politics as something dirty and corrupt. Many don't want anything to do with it.

Well, politics *is* dirty and corrupt—the way it is practiced by the Democrats and Republicans. They use their monopoly on political power in this country to advance the economic and social interests of the wealthy, the banks and corporations, at our expense.

They made the political decisions that have brought us inflation and unemployment. They made the political decisions to cut back education, health services, and child care.

Their politics took us into the Vietnam War and brought us to the brink of war over the Middle East and Angola.

They are politically attacking the right of Black people to desegregated schools and housing, and the right of women to abortion.

The ruling rich in this country are as political as can be. They train some members of their class, like the Kennedys and Rockefellers, to specialize in politics. They hire the brightest people they can find, the slickest talkers, the flashiest smilers, to uphold their political power.

They have two parties—the Democrats and Republicans—to give us the illusion that we have a choice when we vote. But both parties are 100 percent committed to safeguarding the profits of the rich.

So the question is, how can working people exercise political power to advance our own interests? It's not a new question.

Searching for 'friends'

The standard answer of the present labor leadership is to support "friendly" candidates in the Democratic and Republican parties. If a "friendly" candidate can't be found—and it's getting harder and harder—they'll settle for one who at least seems *less hostile* to labor.

That is the strategy followed by the AFL-CIO, the United Auto Workers, the Teamsters, the National Education Association—the entire labor leadership.

I don't think that method has been very effective. Let's take some examples.



PAULA REIMERS

The Michigan AFL-CIO and Detroit AFL-CIO endorsed James O'Hara in the Democratic primary for the job I am running for, U.S. senator. The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) provided O'Hara with money, poll workers, literature, speakers, and sound trucks.

Now George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO; Bill Marshall, president of the Michigan AFL-CIO; and Tom Turner, president of the Metropolitan Detroit AFL-CIO, have all made it clear that the AFL-CIO stands firmly in support of busing for school desegregation.

Support to busing is a major plank of my platform.

Did you see the TV ads for O'Hara? They said, "Elect James O'Hara because he is against Busing, Bureaucrats, and Big Government."

O'Hara, who lost the primary, was against busing. The AFL-CIO consequently supported a man who stands against the aims and interests of the Black community and the labor movement.

He used a code word, "big government," to say he is in favor of cutbacks. He is in favor of firing thousands of public employees, many of whom pay dues to the AFL-CIO and kick in tens of thousands of dollars for COPE.

Equal Rights Amendment

Or take this example. The AFL-CIO supports the Equal Rights Amendment. Yet the AFL-CIO also endorses candidates who have introduced a resolution into the Michigan state legislature to rescind passage of the ERA. It just doesn't make any sense.

I am proud to say I spoke out and voted against every one of those endorsements on the floor of the Metro Detroit AFL-CIO Council.

It's the same story all the way up to AFL-CIO support for Jimmy Carter, who is against busing, against abortion, supports antiunion "right to work" laws, and puts the war budget ahead of social services.

For a labor party

The Socialist Workers party proposes something radically different. We propose that the unions organize their own independent political party, a labor party.

Stop this futile game of trying to "influence" the capitalist Democratic party and establish a party that working people, through our unions, would control. We could elect *our own* representatives—working men and women—to public office to fight for what we need.

A Detroit trade unionist and socialist candidate for U.S. Senate explains why workers need a labor party

The AFL-CIO bureaucrats argue—when this proposal is raised—that a labor party couldn't win. That workers would just be throwing their votes away.

Well, workers are already throwing their votes away. Voting for the Democrats is voting for the party of the bosses and against the interests of workers.

Look at the number of workers there actually are—600,000 dues-paying union members in the Detroit area alone, not counting other voting-age members of union families, the unemployed or unorganized workers.

If you add the votes of labor's *real friends*—the oppressed in this society, Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, and women—you are talking about an enormous potential force that can ultimately dwarf the capitalist parties.

A fighting program

Right now, it's true, union members are not very enthusiastic about the candidates the unions support.

But that is completely understandable. We are asked to support candidates who raise taxes on the poor and working people and then spend the money on tanks, on bombers, and on enriching the bankers.

Just think how different the response would be to independent labor candidates with a program fighting for labor's real interests.

A labor party would fight for the right of all workers to a job. One of its planks would be a shorter workweek in all industry with no loss in weekly pay. Another plank would be taking the \$100-billion-plus that now goes to the Pentagon and using that money for useful jobs, for education, for health services, for child care.

A labor party would stand for automatic escalators in wages to meet

inflation. Welfare benefits, pensions, veterans benefits, and student stipends should also have escalator clauses.

A labor party would fight for the right of working people to know the truth about what the government does—for opening up the secret files of the FBI and the CIA, and publishing the secret foreign agreements made by the Democrats and Republicans. A labor party would stand for the right of workers to know what goes on behind the closed doors of the corporations. If they say they can't pay us a living wage, let's open up their books.

Rights of Blacks, women

A lot of the members of a labor party would be Black workers. They will demand that the party help them in their struggles, both on the job and in the community.

The Democrats and Republicans oppose busing. A labor party would be in the forefront of the movement for desegregation.

A labor party would also stand up for the rights of women—for the ERA, for child care, for the right to abortion, for jobs and for job promotion.

The labor party would be in the forefront of the struggle to end discriminatory layoffs of Blacks and women. It would fight to defend and extend affirmative action and job upgrading.

A labor party would be totally unlike the Democratic and Republican parties. It would be a 365-day-a-year party, not a vote-catching machine. That's because its members are 365-day-a-year unionists with 365 days of problems. They are going to expect their party to fight for their needs full-time.

Transforming the unions

I know this doesn't sound like the labor movement as we all know it today. The unions themselves are not democratically run by the ranks, and they don't often stand up and fight for our needs the way they should.

But if you look at the mistakes and shortcomings and bad positions taken by the unions today, you'll find that about 99 percent of them result from union leaders subordinating labor's interests to this illusory "alliance" with the capitalist parties.

That's why the fight for independent labor political action is such an indispensable part of the fight to transform the unions so that they can and will fight for our interests.

There is no labor party in the 1976 elections. But if you are in favor of the ideas I have outlined—if you are in favor of the unions launching their own party and being politically independent of the parties of the bosses—then you should vote for the Socialist Workers party.

Class-Struggle Policy in the Rise of the Labor Movement

By Tom Kerry

A forty-year veteran of the labor and socialist movements shows how class-struggle ideas spurred the growth of American unionism, including: the Seattle general strike of 1919; the struggles of West Coast maritime workers in the 1930s; the role of the Communist party; and the part played by revolutionists in left-wing trends in the unions.

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World Outlook

A WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE MILITANT BASED ON SELECTIONS FROM
INTERCONTINENTAL PRESS, A NEWSMAGAZINE REFLECTING THE VIEWPOINT OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM

OCTOBER 29, 1976

Spurred by police killings.

600,000 join general strike in Basque country

By Tony Thomas

On September 27, the Basque nation in the Spanish state erupted in a massive general strike protesting political repression and the denial of the Basque people's rights.

Rouge, the French Trotskyist daily, reported that 600,000 workers, "perhaps the whole of the working class in the Basque country," answered the call for a general strike.

Rouge described the scene during the strike: "In Biscay, Navarre, Alava, and Guipúzcoa [the four Basque provinces], the work stoppage was total. Everywhere the sight was the same: the curtains and shutters of closed stores, only a few buses carrying strikers were running, and everywhere assemblies, meetings."

A report in the September 23 *Le Monde* said that the strike had been called on September 21 by "all the opposition political organizations in

Henry Giniger in the September 28 *New York Times* estimated that of the hundreds of political prisoners in Spain "the bulk are Basques convicted of so-called 'crimes of blood,' which the [July 1976] amnesty does not cover." Among these "crimes" is "terrorism," which may involve any physical conflict with the police, or membership in an organization deemed "terrorist" by the Francoist regime.

During the strike, there were numerous demonstrations and clashes with the police throughout the Basque country, Giniger reported. Groups of workers led by the Communist and Socialist parties tried to meet peacefully in town squares, but were dispersed by riot police under orders not to tolerate street demonstrations.

In Baracaldo, in the industrial belt surrounding Bilbao, 3,000 strikers stood silently while speakers told them "as long as one son of our people is imprisoned, we democrats are obliged to fight for him." After twenty minutes of further speeches, helmeted police arrived and violently attacked the demonstration.

At Guernica, *Rouge* reported, the police attacked a demonstration marching on the town hall to chants of "Freedom, Amnesty."

Canary Islands

September 27 was also the date of a general strike in the Canary Islands. The strike call came after the death of Bartolome Garcia, a twenty-one-year-old student killed by the police, supposedly in a case of mistaken identity. The police were searching homes of supporters of autonomy for the Canaries, claiming they were looking for the kidnapper of a local industrialist.

Twenty-five thousand persons attended Garcia's funeral on September 25. As soon as the funeral ended, groups of autonomist activists were attacked by the police. A dispatch in the September 28 *Le Monde* reported, "The most violent clashes left several wounded among the demonstrators and six wounded among the police, who had been hit by stones."

Giniger reported in the September 29 *New York Times* that "thousands" stopped work in protest of the police attack. He said this "protest movement was another example of how the police have come under fire after long impunity from criticism."



Amnesty for political prisoners was a central demand of general strike

In still another protest of brutality by the regime, tens of thousands of workers struck in Madrid October 1, protesting the murder of a psychology student by a fascist gang on September 27.

Democratic liberties

There were various estimates of the size of the Madrid action. "A government count put the number of strikers at 25,000; a spokesman for the Workers Commissions claimed 200,000," James M. Markham reported in an October 1 dispatch to the *New York Times*. He said that the themes of the day "of work stoppages, slowdowns, picketing and street protests—on occasion dispersed by riot police—were broadened to include demands for full democratic liberties and the legalization of the country's embryonic non-government labor unions."

Markham described some of the problems of organizing the strike:

Even the Communist-dominated Workers Commissions and the Socialist General Union of Workers seemed lukewarm about today's action. Only far-left enthusiasts seemed willing to term the action a general strike.

One labor informant said that political guidance for the hastily called "day of struggle" had been somewhat confusing—with the ultimate decision usually being taken by local leaders in a belt of factories on the outskirts of Madrid. As a result, the militant and fairly well-organized workers from metal-working, construction and printing plants in the industrial belt were in the forefront of the protest.

Another sign of the upsurge of worker militancy within the Spanish state was the eight-day postal strike that ended September 29.

The strikers' demands included higher wages, release of imprisoned strike leaders, and honoring by the government of an agreement negotiat-

ed in July between postal authorities and the workers commission representing postal employees. The government claimed that it was not bound to concessions made to the workers commission, which is an illegal organization under the fascist regime.

Police attack

The strike began in Madrid and spread to eleven other cities, including Barcelona, Bilbao, Málaga, and Seville. An estimated twenty thousand postal workers participated in the strike, tying up postal and telegraphic service.

Clashes between strikers and police took place on September 25 in Madrid during a protest against the introduction of "volunteer" strikebreakers. That afternoon, two thousand strikers were attacked by police as they tried to march on general security headquarters at the Plaza de la Puerta-del-Sol in Madrid.

Giniger reported in the September 26 *New York Times* that the police fired shots at the demonstrators and arrested Gerónimo Lorente, a strike leader. The day before, Andrés Martín Moya, another strike leader, was arrested.

Reporting on the strike settlement, a *New York Times* dispatch dated September 29 said: "No details were immediately available on the strike agreement. Informed sources spoke of a compromise on the mailmen's demands for wage increases and the release of those arrested."

The continuing ferment among the oppressed nationalities, workers, and youth show that the Spanish capitalists have little to be happy about. Despite repression and attempts to slow the upsurge by promises of reforms, the masses continue to mobilize to fight for the rights denied them for four decades.



U.S. News & World Report

the Spanish Basque country, from the moderate socialists to the ETA."¹ The date picked for the strike was the first anniversary of the execution on September 27, 1975, of three members of the FRAP² and two members of the ETA accused by the fascist regime of "terrorism."

An especially important demand of the general strike was freedom for Basque political prisoners. A report by

1. Euzkadi ta Azkatasuna (Basque Nation and Freedom).

2. Frente Revolucionario Antifascista y Patriota (Revolutionary Antifascist and Patriotic Front).

Squeak by in German elections

Social Democrats duck issue of democratic rights

By Gerry Foley

[The results of Germany's election became available after this article was written. Official figures, as reported in the October 4 *New York Times*, credited the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic party coalition with an eight-seat majority in the 496-member lower house of parliament.

[Of the more than thirty-seven million voters who went to the polls, 42.6% voted Social Democratic (down 3.2% from 1972), 7.9% voted for the Free Democratic party (down 0.5%), and 48.6% voted Christian Democratic (up 3.7%).]

The campaign for the October 3 West German elections has been presented in the international capitalist press as one without issues.

"The lack of genuine debate and the shortage of real issues in the West German general election campaign is beginning to look positively eerie," the *London Times* commented in its September 9 issue.

In an editorial September 29, the *New York Times* said:

... there are no burning issues in either foreign or home-front policy that divide Mr. Schmidt's forces [the Social Democrats] from those of Mr. Kohl [the Christian Democrats]. It has been a campaign waged mostly on differences in emphasis rather than of basic policy, and most observers believe the results will hinge heavily on the reaction of the voters to the personalities of the four principals. . . .

Mr. Kohl's slogan, "Freedom Instead of Socialism," is ludicrous when applied to Chancellor Schmidt, who has dealt harshly with the Social Democratic left wing since he succeeded Willy Brandt in 1974, and has directed Western Europe's most effective anti-inflation and economic recovery programs, using such respectable conservative instruments as budget cutbacks followed by an \$8 billion tax cut and lower interest rates.

Obviously the Social Democrats would prefer that there be no fundamental issues at stake. According to a September 28 dispatch from Mainz by *New York Times* correspondent Craig R. Whitney, Schmidt has even tried to identify himself with the heirs of Nixon in the United States.

Whitney quoted Schmidt as saying: "During my visit to the United States three months ago, President Ford said West Germany was a model of social stability. Mr. Ford is a conservative, but in contrast to ours, he is a decent conservative."

Thus, it is not surprising that the Social Democratic leadership has been stung by the bourgeois party's refusal to keep its campaign on the same level of consensus.

Revive anticommunism

The Christian Democrats have in fact raised a fundamental issue; they have sought to revive aggressive anticommunism and nationalism. In short, they have begun in this campaign to rally reactionary forces to step up the pressure on a workers movement led by bureaucrats who advocate "neutral" technocratic management of "consumer" capitalism.

Schmidt's efforts to achieve a "gentlemanly" consensus with the Christian Democrats have been to little avail. He found himself facing a vicious red-baiting campaign, which is aimed at him and the right-wing Social Democratic leadership, as well as the radical youth.

The Bavarian Christian Democrat leader Franz Josef Strauss is one of the most truculent red-baiters. It was he



Schmidt (left) and Kohl. Social Democrats lost ground to Christian Democrats in German election.



who initially popularized the slogan, "Freedom Instead of Socialism." In an interview in the September 13 issue of the weekly *Der Spiegel*, he made it clear that he is out to brand the very idea of socialism as criminal.

Freedom vs. socialism?

I didn't invent this slogan, although it corresponds to my way of thinking. The inventor was a well-known, internationally respected Nobel Prize-winning economist Friedrich August Hayek . . . who wrote a remarkable book entitled *The Road to Serfdom*. In this book, he proves that fascism, National Socialism, Marxism, and Communism are brothers, or offspring of the same parents, brothers partially hostile to each other, but products of the same soil, collectivism. Therefore, it is absurd to maintain that socialism and freedom are identical.

Der Spiegel's interviewer tried to convince Strauss that the Social Democrats were no longer really socialists. The reactionary politician responded that while not all members of the Social Democratic party were socialists in the old sense, the party as a whole still could not be trusted:

Important sectors of this party are on the road back to the old socialism that Hayek was referring to. Our generation has been accused of not fighting dangerous embryos that appeared in the interwar period. Today we are taking this lesson to heart and acting in accordance with the rule *principiis obsta*, crush it in the egg.

In the state of Hesse, Christian Democrat red-baiting has a clearer focus—the demand to expel all radicals and liberals from teaching and to reinstate the traditional right-wing indoctrination.

The Social Democrats have responded to these red-baiting attacks only in a limited way, blaming the right wing of the Christian Democracy represented by Strauss and Dregger, among others. They have tried to dismiss Kohl himself as simply a provincial politician out of his depth.

However, in his interview in the August 23 *Der Spiegel*, Kohl took the same line as the Bavarian caudillo Strauss:

Socialism is not just Communist dictatorship, the Wall, the Gulag Archipelago. Socialism is also the creeping demolition of free society through increasing taxes, an anti-private-property economic policy, collectivist education, and so on. So-called democratic socialism begins building a society of bondage in innumerable individual sectors. . . .

Many countries in our free West are already on the road to such a society of bondage. We in Germany have to nip this in the bud.

In addition to anticommunism, na-

tionalist demagoguery has been the major element in the Christian Democrat campaign. For example, a dispatch from Michael Getler in the September 13 *Washington Post* reported: "Kohl's tactics play on German emotions. The national anthem is played after each speech and the second big opposition campaign slogan [is] 'out of the love for Germany.'"

In the September 23 *New York Times* Whitney noted Kohl's technique: "He talks about 'the fatherland' and he is leading audiences from one end of the country to the other in the singing of the West German national anthem: 'Unity, justice and freedom for the German fatherland.'"

The Social Democrats' campaign, on the other hand, was so soothing it threatened to put their own supporters to sleep. According to *Der Spiegel*, most experts expected a much larger rate of abstention among SPD* supporters than among the Christian Democrat following.

In particular, the SPD seems to be losing support among youth, who have been hit hardest by rising unemployment. Christian Democratic influence has also been growing in the schools, where a right-wing atmosphere has been developing, thanks at least in part to the witch-hunting of left and liberal teachers that was initiated with SPD complicity. The SPD youth organizations, constantly under suspicion for "leftism" in the eyes of the party bosses and their union bureaucrat allies, are hardly in a position to compete with the Christian Democrat organizations operating in the same milieu.

*SPD—Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (Social Democratic Party of Germany).

The gravest weakness of the SPD in this campaign is its failure to stand up to the antidemocratic offensive of the bourgeois party, their refusal to counter the Christian Democrats' calls for "freedom" for exploiters with a defense of the concrete democratic rights of workers, intellectuals, and youth. Its opportunism on this question is putting the SPD in an impossible position, since it is clear from the Christian Democrats' campaign that the capitalists will never trust the SPD to defend capitalist rule, especially in a deepening international economic crisis.

It is a measure of the SPD leaders' betrayal of the historic traditions of the German workers movement that they let the bourgeois parties put them on the defensive on the question of democracy. In Germany, no bourgeois force ever waged a determined fight even for parliamentary rule. It was the workers movement that struggled for democracy.

The question of democratic rights is in fact the most important issue in this election "without issues"—without issues because the SPD gave up on the question without a fight.

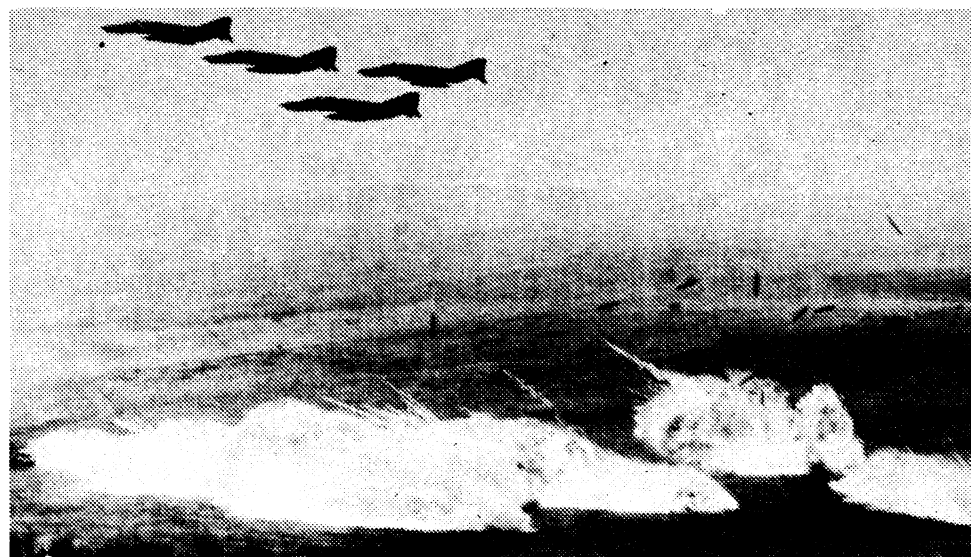
German Trotskyists

The German authorities, under a Social Democratic government, evidently do not even want the issue of democratic rights raised. A campaign announcement by the Trotskyists of the Gruppe Internationale Marxisten (GIM—International Marxist Group, German section of the Fourth International) was rejected by West German Radio on the grounds that the following passage violated a provision prohibiting "slandering the organs of constitutional government."

By its measures against freedom of speech and opinion for certain currents in the workers movement, through the black-listing law . . . the Socialist-Liberal government has already forged instruments that can enable a future reactionary government to ban all Marxist propaganda in Germany, in the style of Hitler.

The decision not to broadcast this statement is particularly ironic in view of the red-baiting campaign the Christian Democrats have been running against the SPD. It is to be hoped that these attacks will awaken the labor movement to the dangers of failing to fight the anticommunist witch-hunting.

Beginning to change the attitude of the broad labor movement on the question of democracy depends largely on the impact of those forces that understand the historic interests of the working class. An example is the Trotskyists of the GIM, who waged an extensive election campaign.



German warplanes. Social Democrats did not challenge reactionary nationalist demagoguery of rightist opponents.

A 'statesman' after their own hearts Kings, presidents, tinhorn dictators mourn Mao

By David Frankel

The death of Mao Tsetung September 9 was the occasion for an outpouring of official grief that would have done credit to Winston Churchill, Charles de Gaulle, or Franklin D. Roosevelt. Kings, presidents, and prime ministers—rulers charged with the defense of capitalism in every corner of the world—paid glowing tribute to the man who, according to his followers, dedicated his life "to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism" (*Hsinhua*, September 10).

Prominent among the mourners around the world were the relics of a feudal past, now employed in the service of the capitalist order. *Hsinhua*, the official Chinese news service, listed condolences from King Olav V of Norway, King Hassan II of Morocco, King Baudouin of Belgium, Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, Queen Margrethe II of Denmark, and the Grand Duke, His Royal Highness Jean, of Luxembourg, to name but a few.

Royalty no longer has the prerogatives it once did, and many of these crowned heads must have felt a twinge of envy at the absolute power held by Mao before his death. King Juan Carlos I of Spain, the handpicked successor of fascist dictator Francisco Franco, expressed confidence "that the image of the late chairman will serve forever as the model and orientation for his people."

The king, who would doubtless be pleased if he could be assured of weathering the next few years, let alone eternity, went in person to present a wreath in memory of Mao to the Chinese embassy.

Shah

Mao, "the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people," had another royal friend in Shahan-shah (king of kings) Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. The shah, an expert on the subject of oppressed nations, holds Kurds, Azerbaijani Turks, and Baluchis under his reign of terror, in addition to his own Persians. But Mao was willing to overlook the oppression of nations and the torture of Iranian oppositionists in the interests of friendly diplomatic relations with the shah, and the shah himself was only too pleased to stay on good terms with any "communist" who supported his regime.

In a September 10 message expressing his "profound and sincere sympathy," Pahlavi hailed "the late chairman's illustrious role in the establishment of the People's Republic of China...which has ushered in a new era of greatness and prosperity" and which "will be permanently recorded as one of the most brilliant chapters in Chinese history."

Also listed among the admirers of Mao by *Hsinhua* was General Suharto, a man who became president of Indonesia in 1965 by butchering as many as one million persons. Suharto said of Mao, "He will be remembered by the world as a statesman of historic stature who rendered his great service to the people and the state of the People's Republic of China."

Flags were flown at half-mast and periods of national mourning were decreed for Mao in Argentina, Syria, and Sri Lanka. Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka must have remembered with particular gratitude the military and financial help offered her by Mao in 1971, when her regime faced a rebellion of radicalized youths.

Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marcos, whose regime has just been cited by Amnesty International for its use of torture against political prisoners, added his name to those who lamented the loss of Chairman Mao. Marcos was received as an honored guest in Peking only last year.

Pinochet

But certainly the crowning honor for the man who, according to *Hsinhua*, "blazed a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people," came on September 10. On that day, *Hsinhua* reported, "... Chilean Deputy Interior Minister Enrique Montero ... declared September 12, 13, and 14 as days of official national mourning for Chairman Mao Tsetung with flags on public buildings to be flown at half-mast."

The period of national mourning was announced by the ministry of the interior, which is in charge of the police and prisons. Perhaps then the thousands of political prisoners in the junta's concentration camps and torture chambers will be awarded memorial copies of Mao's little red book, to better appreciate the wisdom of what *Hsinhua* calls the "great, glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist party which is today exercising leadership over the People's Republic of China."

Mao's successors cannot be charged with ignoring the question of just who

Bishop Adriano Hipólito was kidnapped, badly beaten, and threatened with death in a suburb of Rio de Janeiro September 22. Kidnapped along with him was his nephew, Fernando Leal Webering.

Two hours later, the bishop was dumped—bound and gagged—at the side of a road, where he was rescued by a passing motorist. Webering was found the following morning.

The six armed men who carried out the kidnapping divided into teams of two, one driving off with Hipólito, one with his nephew, and the third with the bishop's car. They told Hipólito, "This will teach you, you shameless Communist. The only reason you are not going to die is that the chief does not want us to kill anyone now."

Two hours after the bishop was



Expressed appreciation for services rendered (clockwise from top left): General Pinochet of Chile; Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran; King Juan Carlos I of Spain; and Richard Nixon.

was sending condolences on the death of "the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era."

Rejected messages

When they felt that a strong political protest was needed to make clear where their sympathies lay, they were firm and unhesitating. On September 14, the Peking bureaucrats rejected messages from the Communist parties of the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Mongolia.

No such qualms were exhibited when it came to testimonials from imperialist governments, parties, and politicians. Thus, Richard Nixon's remarks on Mao's death were printed in *Hsinhua* right below those of President Ford. Nixon called Mao "a unique man in a generation of great revolutionary leaders," and pointed in particular to the deal he engineered with Mao at the expense of the Vietnamese revolution in 1972.

"The new relationship which we established then," Nixon said, "was a tribute to ... far-sighted vision on his part."

Ford also hailed the accomplishments of détente, saying, "Americans will remember that it was under Chairman Mao that China moved together with the United States to end a generation of hostility and to launch a new and more positive era in relations between our two countries."

Former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, and current Prime Minister Takeo Miki, both took time off from the Lockheed payoffs scandal to eulogize Mao. Tanaka said he was "deeply grieved" at Mao's demise, and recalled that "in order to end decades of unfortunate history of relations between Japan and China, I visited Peking as a representative of Japan."

Miki termed Mao "a great statesman of the world," and said, "At the present time when relations between Japan

and China are developing, I am sincerely distressed on the passing away of this great leader."

Praise also came from Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, who declared that under Mao's "guidance and inspiration China regained its national respect and international influence. His was the guiding hand as in recent years China emerged to play a major role in world affairs."

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing called Mao "a statesman of exceptional stature," and vowed, "France will not forget that he was, together with General de Gaulle, who held him in high esteem, the architect of rapprochement of our two countries."

"... a great statesman of world renown" was the way British Prime Minister James Callaghan described Mao.

Contrast

It is worth contrasting the reaction in imperialist capitals to Mao's death with their reaction when Leon Trotsky died. The August 23, 1940, issue of the *New York Times*, for example, declared that Trotsky's assassination was "no more ruthless than the Russian revolution which this consummate firebrand in exile had himself set alight and kept aflame a generation ago. ... It was not enough for him that Russia should be drenched in blood and suffering; the whole world had to wade through a sea of violence so that the triumph of the proletariat could be assured."

The venom of the *Times* was typical. Trotsky was a "firebrand," not a "statesman." In the intervening period the imperialists have not changed their views on the threat of revolution, as the events in Vietnam so amply demonstrated. The difference in the way they assessed Trotsky and Mao was the difference between their hatred for an enemy and their appreciation for services rendered.

freed, his car exploded in front of the downtown Rio headquarters of the Conferência Nacional dos Bispos do Brasil (CNBB—National Conference of Brazilian Bishops). The wreckage contained leaflets signed by the Aliança Anticomunista Brasileira (AAB—Brazilian Anticommunist Alliance). The text referred to Communists in the Catholic church and said that Hipólito had been punished for being one of them.

Simultaneously with the explosion of the bishop's car, a bomb went off outside the home of Roberto Marinho. Owner of the Rio de Janeiro daily *O Globo*, a television station, and several radio stations, Marinho had videotaped an interview with Hipólito that afternoon. The AAB took credit for this

bombing, too.

Although not the most outspoken member of the CNBB, Hipólito is well known as a supporter of human rights. His kidnapping and the subsequent bombings followed shortly on AAB bombings of three other institutions associated with human rights—the Associação Brasileira de Imprensa (ABI—Brazilian Press Association), Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil (OAB—Order of Brazilian Lawyers), and Cebrap, a São Paulo sociological research group.

"The latest events have the clear markings of the police, of persons accustomed to doing such things," commented an *Intercontinental Press* correspondent who follows Brazilian affairs closely.

Brazilian bishop kidnapped

'Anti-Americanism could become a serious problem'

Billions of dollars in U.S. arms pour into Iran

By Majid Namvar

"Out of control"—that was the way U.S. arms sales to the shah of Iran were described in a recent report by a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Released August 1, the fifty-nine-page report found that the shah is the largest single purchaser of U.S. military equipment. In the four-year period ending in June 1976, the shah paid the Pentagon and various U.S. arms manufacturers a total of \$10.4 billion.

But Iran, with its nonindustrial economy, lacks a work force with the skills necessary to maintain and operate the sophisticated weapons purchased by the shah. Therefore, the report says, the Iranian army will be unable to use these arms "unless increasing numbers of American personnel go to Iran in a support capacity."

The way the Senate committee sees it, "the U.S. assumes the obligation of long-term support for the equipment it has sold; the purchaser becomes dependent on the U.S. in much the same manner as a local automobile dealer is dependent on Detroit."

However, what is involved is not automobiles. As the report points out, the Iranian regime could not "go to war in the next five to ten years . . . without U.S. support on a day-to-day basis."

As of January 1976, there were already an estimated 24,000 Americans stationed in Iran. This number "could easily reach 50,000-60,000 or higher by 1980," the Senate report concludes.

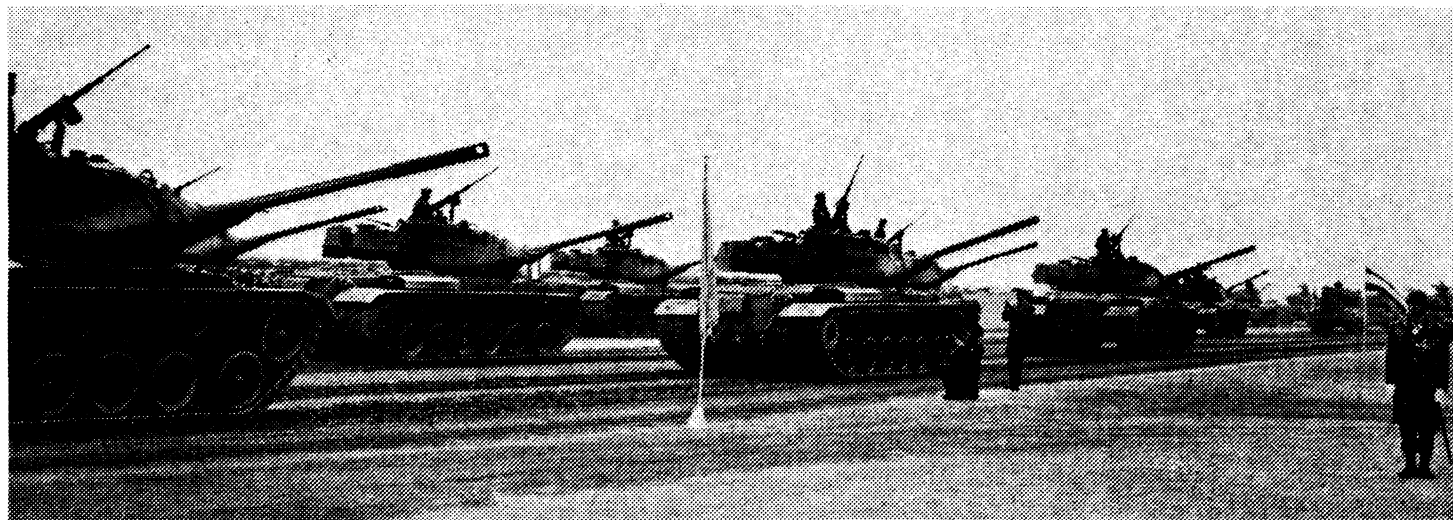
The flow of arms and advisers to Iran turned into a flood as a result of a secret agreement reached between President Nixon and the shah in May 1972. Nixon agreed, according to the Senate study, "to sell Iran virtually any conventional weapons it wanted."

An appendix to the report lists 118 visits to Iran by senior Pentagon officials during the two-and-one-half years from September 1973 to March 1976. Between 1971 and 1975, the shah's military budget increased tenfold.

No change in U.S. policy is proposed by the Senate report, although it points out the danger of U.S. involvement in any military action undertaken by the shah. The Senate subcommittee, which is dominated by well-known liberals such as Hubert Humphrey, Frank Church, and George McGovern, simply suggested that the pace of arms sales to the shah and the type of arms sold should be adjusted to better enable the Iranian military establishment to absorb them.

The response of the Ford administration came in a communiqué signed in Tehran August 7 by Henry Kissinger and Iran's economics minister, Hushang Ansari. The joint statement revealed that the shah is planning to buy yet another \$10 billion worth of American weaponry by 1980.

Kissinger explained that the shah was planning to buy \$34 billion in American goods and services, including the new military hardware, by 1980. During this same period, the United States is supposed to import \$16 billion worth of Iranian goods, including \$14 billion of oil. This arrangement will clearly lead to an increase in the current \$2.5 billion deficit in the Iranian budget, which has been caused by the shah's enormous military spending, coupled with a decline in oil revenues.



Iranian tanks on parade. Shah's repressive regime is armed to the teeth by Washington.

Furthermore, Kissinger informed the Senate subcommittee on August 27 that in addition to the \$10 billion in military sales already agreed to, the shah will also buy 160 newly manufactured F-16 fighter planes at a total cost of \$3.4 billion.

Among the other weapons the shah is buying or has already bought are:

- 290 Phantom fighter-bombers with three and possibly four varieties of missiles for them.
- 300 F-5 light interceptors.
- Eighty F-14 fighters with Phoenix missiles. (Part of the production costs are being covered by the Iranian regime.)
- An electronic intelligence network, "Project Ibox," which may be supplied by Rockwell International.
- More than 500 Bell helicopters (part of the development costs for these are being covered by Iran), and more than 100 Augusta Bell helicopters.
- Seven antisubmarine destroyers, including four of the ultramodern Spruance class.
- Four frigates with Seacat and Seakiller missiles.
- Forty-five smaller naval vessels with Exocet missiles.
- 2,300 British Chieftan tanks, and



U.S. News & World Report

400 M-47 and 600 M-60 tanks that are being modernized.

In addition, the sale of eight American nuclear reactors is currently under discussion.

What is behind this gigantic arms build-up?

Arab revolution

David Housego suggested one reason in the August 28 issue of the British financial weekly, *The Economist*. "The Shah likes expensive military equipment, subscribes to arms manuals as another man might to gardening magazines, organizes military exer-

cises and flypasts and shows off his latest purchases to his son," according to Housego.

But however much the shah enjoys expensive and deadly toys, both he and his imperialist suppliers have other motivations for this joint arms program. It has been a long-standing policy of the American imperialists to strengthen the shah's regime as a counterrevolutionary base in the Arab-Persian Gulf area. In recent years, the shah has been able to play a more extensive role in combating the Arab revolution.

After invading three small Arab islands off the Arabian Peninsula, and taking them over as military bases, the shah dispatched several thousand troops to Oman in December 1973, reportedly at the request of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The Iranian troops were sent to help the reactionary Qabus regime crush the eleven-year struggle for self-determination in the Dhofar region.

Although the shah has repeatedly proclaimed himself victorious in wiping out the Dhofar rebels, his troops are still stationed in Oman. The shah may well use Oman as a base for future military interventions against the Arab revolution.

Moreover, when situations that cannot be handled by Iranian troops arise, the Pentagon counts on having ready-made bases in Iran that can be used in launching its own intervention. "Though officials do not say so," Harry Ellis reported in the August 9 *Christian Science Monitor*, "sales of the latest U.S. air, land, and naval equipment to Iran could give the United States, in time of need, a vast cache of armaments on hand in the Middle East."

Of course the shah would not hesitate to use this same cache of armaments against his own people. This was clearly demonstrated in June 1963, when the Iranian army massacred 10,000 persons in less than a week.

Oppressed nationalities

The liberals in the Senate are well aware that the flow of U.S. arms keeps the shah on his throne. As the Senate study explained, "the most important factor which prevents the outbreak of more internal violence and separatist tendencies [in Iran] is the strength and loyalty of the Iranian armed forces. The Shah's decisions on weapons procurement, together with the preferential treatment accorded to the Iranian military in terms of pay and privileges, are designed, in part, to keep the military content."

The report's reference to "separatist tendencies" concerns the more than 60 percent of Iran's population that is

composed of non-Persian nationalities. These nationalities have been deprived of their most basic democratic rights. They are forbidden even to use their own languages in the schools.

In the past, the two largest oppressed nationalities, the Azerbaijani Turks and the Kurds, have demonstrated their desire for self-determination. Short-lived autonomous governments were set up in the areas inhabited by both peoples in late 1945.

The potentially explosive state of affairs on the southeastern borders of Iran is another source of worry for the shah. There are signs of unrest among the Baluchi people, who are oppressed under both the Iranian and Pakistani regimes. The Senate study notes:

India

"Iran is especially concerned about the centrifugal tendencies within the Baluchistan regions of southeast Iran and Pakistan. A new conflict between Pakistan and India, perhaps prompted by separatist tendencies in Baluchistan, could result in Iranian support for Pakistan since the Shah has stated that Iran would regard any attempt by India or another power to further dismember Pakistan as a threat to its own security."

The complications that could arise from such a confrontation between Iran and India were noted in the Senate report, which suggested that the extent of Washington's commitment to Iran might make it difficult for the U.S. to maintain a neutral stance.

At a Tehran news conference August 6, the shah, accompanied by Kissinger, reacted to the suggestion in the Senate study that he restrain his appetite for American arms by pointing to the importance of his counterrevolutionary services.

"Can the United States or the non-Communist world afford to lose Iran?" the shah asked. "What will you do if one day Iran will be in danger of collapsing? Do you have any choice?"

Kissinger backed up the shah, saying the Ford administration attaches "great importance to relations with Iran as well as to the crucial role Iran plays in the security and balance of the whole [Middle East] area."

On this score, the luminaries of the American Senate have no difference with Kissinger. Their report even hinted at the possibility of future American intervention, saying:

"Anti-Americanism could become a serious problem in Iran, as it has elsewhere, if there were to be a change in government in Iran. The possibility of a future crisis situation cannot be totally ignored and for this reason contingency plans to deal with such an emergency are necessary."

Free the five P.R. Nationalists!

We don't consider ourselves, despite the government efforts to prove the contrary, as criminals. All our lives and all our lives' actions have been inspired on the political aspirations of seeing our country independent and free of all foreign control.

—Oscar Collazo

By José G. Pérez

Oscar Collazo is the longest-held political prisoner in the entire Western Hemisphere. He has been in prison for more than a quarter century.

He is not in Brazil, Argentina, Chile or any other of the Latin American military dictatorships, although he is a Latin American.

Callazo is in Leavenworth Federal Prison in Kansas.

He and four other members of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico—Lolita Lebrón, Irving Flores, Rafael Cancel Miranda, and Andrés Figueroa Cordero—have been held in U.S. prisons since the early 1950s.

The United States government does not admit that the five are political prisoners. Instead, it claims they are common criminals and refuses to release them. But the facts show they remain in jail today not for what happened more than two decades ago, but for strictly political reasons.

At the end of October 1950, a proindependence rebellion broke out in Puerto Rico, provoked by U.S. repression against the Nationalist party.

In the midst of the rebellion, two nationalists living in New York traveled to Washington, D.C., and fired at the Blair House, temporary residence of President Truman.

Truman's guards killed Griselio Torresola. They wounded and captured Oscar Collazo.

Collazo explains that his action "was a direct consequence of the events taking place in Puerto Rico."

The U.S. media, he said, "tried to portray the revolution as a civil war, a war between Puerto Ricans, and not a fight against U.S. colonialism."

So Collazo and Torresola decided to attack the Blair House to "expose the direct U.S. involvement in the repression of 1950. . . . We thought the only way we could stop this slaughter was to expose the U.S."

Collazo was tried and sentenced to death. International protest forced Truman to commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

Three and a half years later four nationalists staged another armed attack, this time in the U.S. Congress. The attack was in response to a U.S. maneuver to disguise its colonial hold over the island.

The four nationalists involved in the attack on Congress received sentences of up to seventy-five years.

The plight of Andrés Figueroa Cordero gives



one of the clearest illustrations of the inhuman vindictiveness of the United States government in the case of the five nationalists.

He is in the U.S. Medical Facility in Springfield, Missouri, dying of cancer. Last December his doctors said he had at most three years to live. He has undergone three operations to try to arrest the cancer, but to no avail.

The U.S. government says the prisoner's health is no reason to release him, and at best they'll release him when he has only three months to live.

The five have not been treated like other federal prisoners. They are subject to special rules and restrictions.

• They are not allowed to receive visits from anyone they did not know before they entered prison—now more than two decades ago. Their

few authorized visitors are sometimes arbitrarily refused the right to see the prisoners, even after traveling all the way from Puerto Rico.

• The five's mail privileges are severely restricted. Unlike most other federal prisoners, they aren't allowed to write to anyone they choose. Many letters of encouragement and support never reach their hands.

• The five are forbidden from receiving numerous publications, especially newspapers supporting Puerto Rican independence.

• Christmas packages permitted under regulations inexplicably fail to arrive.

• Prison authorities have victimized the five for nonviolent acts of protest.

Freedom for the five nationalists is the rallying cry of the entire Puerto Rican nation. Those who support their release include: the Puerto Rican Senate (*unanimously*); Puerto Rican House of Representatives (*unanimously*); all three former elected governors of Puerto Rico and the present governor; all candidates for governor in the November elections; all proindependence groups; and all political parties.

Many other groups on the island have also spoken out for release of the five. They included the United Labor Movement, a coalition of forty unions; the Catholic Bishops Conference; the Episcopal church; and the Bar Association.

In the United States, freedom for the five has won broad support. The Americans for Democratic Action and the National Lawyers Guild have spoken out for their release, as have U.S. representatives John Conyers, Ronald Dellums, Phillip Burton, and Herman Badillo.

Two former representatives who were wounded by the nationalists in the second action—George Fallon of Maryland and Kenneth Roberts of Alabama—have both said the five have been in jail too long.

The case for the nationalists' release was aptly summarized by Lawrence Walsh, president of the American Bar Association and one of the judges who sent Lolita Lebrón to prison.

"I would have no objection to having . . . the nationalists end their long imprisonment," he said. "I believe that at this point there can be no doubt they were not common criminals, but rather people who acted according to their principles and with great courage."

And this is the essence of the matter. The five are symbols of Puerto Rico's struggle for independence. Their heroism has been an inspiration to a new generation of freedom fighters.

The U.S. rulers want them to be another kind of symbol—a symbol of the vindictive repression they will direct against those who challenge their rule.

One does not have to endorse the tactics used by the nationalists—or even their support to Puerto Rican independence—to see they are political prisoners who should be released.

Protests set

Upcoming demonstrations will demand the immediate, unconditional release of the five nationalists.

The first is set for October 30 at noon at the U.S. Medical Facility in Springfield, Missouri, where Andrés Figueroa Cordero is dying of cancer.

Two protests will occur on November 13, one in New York at the United Nations headquarters and the other in San Francisco.

Further information on the case of the five, the demonstrations, and how you can help can be obtained from: National Coordinating Committee to Free the Five Puerto Rican Nationalists, Post Office Box 319 Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

Drive mounts for release of Jose Paez

By Kurt Hill

The international campaign to free Argentine trade-union leader José Francisco Páez is winning broad support.

Páez is a well-known figure in the auto workers union in the industrial city of Córdoba. He has been imprisoned since January on charges of "illegal associations" and possession of "subversive" literature.

The U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLA) is mobilizing support in this country for Páez's release. Two recent endorsers are Nobel Prize laureates George Wald and Salvador E. Luria.

Organizations and individuals around the world have demanded that the government of Gen. Jorge Videla release Páez immediately.

As a trade-union leader in Córdoba's Fiat automobile plant, Páez played a prominent role in a strike wave there in 1969 and the massive mobilizations that shook Argentina in 1971.

In 1973 Páez was the vice-presidential candidate of the Partido

Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST—Socialist Workers party).

Last January the provincial government of Córdoba called a meeting of all political parties to discuss the escalating rightist terrorism against trade-union activists, left-wing lawyers, and opponents of the regime.

Speaking for the PST, Páez denounced the government's inaction in arresting those responsible for the attacks. He charged that the Argentine government—then headed by Isabel Perón—was protecting the right-wing assassination squads.

A few hours later, a group of armed men in civilian clothes tried to kidnap Páez in broad daylight on a Córdoba street. Páez's cries drew a crowd, thwarting the kidnappers. Not long afterwards, however, Páez was arrested.

Eyewitness accounts from the Córdoba prison where Páez is being held report that inmates are taken from their cells each evening and killed. There is reason to fear that Páez could

be murdered in one of these rigged "escapes."

World public opinion must be brought to bear on the Videla regime to release Páez. Among those in this country demanding his release are: Massachusetts State Rep. John Businger; Rabbi Irwin Blank; Douglas Butler, president of the A. Philip

Randolph Institute in Boston; Peter Camejo, Socialist Workers party presidential candidate; Noam Chomsky; Brenda Eichelberger, a leader of the National Alliance of Black Feminists; Russell Johnson, American Friends Service Committee; and Margaret Douglas McCarter, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.



The U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners has established a special Argentine Solidarity Fund. Contributions will aid the families of political prisoners and other victims of the military dictatorship. They will also finance the campaign in the United States to defend human rights in Argentina. Please send a contribution today.

(Make checks payable to the Argentine Solidarity Fund, c/o USLA.)

Help spread the truth about political persecution in Argentina by holding meetings and circulating materials on your campus, in your trade union, or in other organizations. Contact USLA for speakers and literature.

For more information, or to send contributions, write: USLA, 853 Broadway, Suite 414, New York, New York 10003.

Calendar

BERKELEY

HEAR PETER CAMEJO. Peter Camejo, SWP presidential candidate, will be speaking at noon, Weds., Oct. 27. Sproul Plaza, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley. After the rally Camejo will be available for informal discussion in the Tan Oak Room at 1:00 p.m. Reception for Camejo: 7-8 p.m. Evening rally: 8:00 p.m. 3264 Adeline. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Socialist Workers 1976 Campaign. For more information call (415) 653-7156.

CHICAGO

NORTHSIDE SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN RALLY. Speakers: Willie Mae Reid, SWP vice-presidential candidate; Suzanne Haig, SWP candidate for Illinois governor. Fri., Oct. 29, 7:30 p.m. DePaul Univ. Schmidt Bldg., Room 192, 2323 N. Seminary. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. For more information call (312) 728-4151; 642-4811.

SOUTH SIDE CAMPAIGN RALLY. Speakers: Willie Mae Reid; Suzanne Haig; Andrew Pulley, SWP candidate for Congress, 1st C.D. Sat., Oct. 30, 7:30 p.m. 5500 S. Woodlawn. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. For more information call (312) 643-5520.

WESTSIDE CAMPAIGN RALLY. Speakers: Willie Mae Reid, others. Sun., Oct. 31, 3:30 p.m. 310 N. Mayfield. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. For more information call (312) 261-8370.

SOUTH CHICAGO STREET CAMPAIGN. Speaker: Willie Mae Reid. Mon. Nov. 1, 5:00 p.m. 91st & Commercial. For more information call (312) 734-7644.

ELECTION NIGHT VICTORY PARTY. Tues., Nov. 2, 7:00 p.m. Lincoln Parlor, Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. For more information call (312) 939-0737.

CINCINNATI

SOUTHERN OHIO SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE. Fri., Nov. 5, 8:00 p.m.: Old Chem. Bldg., University of Cincinnati. **The Current Situation in the Midwest.** Sat., Nov. 6, 11:00 a.m.: (same

room as above) **Men, Women, and Rape—A Critique of 'Against Our Will' by Susan Brownmiller.** Speaker: Alyson Kennedy, SWP. Sat., Nov. 6, 2:30 p.m.: **The Racist Return to the Death Penalty.** Speaker: B.R. Washington, SWP congressional candidate in Michigan. 6:30 p.m. Faculty Lounge, Tangeman Univ. Center, Univ. of Cincinnati, Campaign Windup Rally and Buffet. Donation: Conference, \$2.00 (single session, \$.75); rally and buffet, \$3.00; rally only, \$1.00. Ausp: Young Socialist Alliance and Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. For more information call (513) 321-7445.

ELECTION NIGHT VICTORY CELEBRATION. Tues., Nov. 2, 7:30-11:00 p.m. 320 Resor St. Ausp: Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. For more information call (513) 321-7445.

NEW ORLEANS

REVOLT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. Speakers: Bob Connolly, Socialist Workers party; Prof. Samuel Blay, Xavier University. Fri., Oct. 29, 8:00 p.m. 3812 Magazine St. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (504) 891-5324.

NEW YORK

HEAR MARCIA GALLO. Marcia Gallo, SWP candidate for U.S. Senate, will be on Channel 13, WNET TV, at 6:30 p.m., Oct. 28. Gallo will also be speaking at the New ERA Club of the Educational Alliance. Oct. 29, 8:00 p.m., 197 E. Broadway.

HEAR PETER CAMEJO. Peter Camejo, presidential candidate, will be on WBLS radio at 4:00 p.m., Oct. 30. Camejo will be speaking at the Hunter College Playhouse, 68th & Lexington Ave., 7:30 p.m., Oct. 30. Donation: \$1.

DEBATE. Peter Camejo and Michael Harrington, national chairperson, Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee. Nov. 1, Queens College, 4th Floor College Union. 65-30 Kissena Blvd. 12:00 noon.

ELECTION NIGHT VICTORY RALLY. Tues., Nov. 2, starting at 7:00 p.m. 47 E. 65th St. Ausp: Socialist Workers Campaign committee. For more information call (212) 982-4966.

NEW YORK: QUEENS

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN RALLY. Speakers: Keith Jones, SWP candidate for U.S. Congress, 7th C.D.; Linda Jenness, 1972 SWP presidential candidate; Kipp Dawson, PRDF. Sun., Oct. 24, 6:30 p.m., happy hour; 8:00 p.m., rally; party to follow. 90-43 149th

St., Jamaica. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. For more information call (212) 658-7718.

ST. LOUIS: NORTHSIDE FREEDOM FIGHT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Speakers: Wale Amusa, St. Louis Committee on Africa; William Harrison, former president, Martin Luther King Day Committee; Renita Alexander, SWP. Fri., Oct. 29, 8:00 p.m. 4875 Natural Bridge. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (314) 367-2520.

ST. PAUL

THE SOCIALIST ALTERNATIVE IN THE 1976 ELECTIONS. Speakers: Bill Peterson, SWP candidate for U.S. Senate; Ralph Schwartz, SWP candidate for U.S. Congress, 4th C.D.; Libby Moser, SWP candidate for state senate, District 65. Fri., Oct. 29, 7:30 p.m. Followed by a meet the candidates hour & refreshments. 176 Western Ave. N. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (612) 222-8929.

SAN JOSE

SOCIALIST WORKERS CAMPAIGN RALLY. Featuring Peter Camejo, SWP presidential candidate. Mon., Oct. 25, 8:00 p.m. San Jose State University Ballroom. For more information call (408) 295-8342.

TACOMA

SOCIALIST WORKERS CAMPAIGN RALLY.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Grand opening of Militant Bookstore

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29. Special guest speakers: Patricia Bethard, SWP candidate for governor of Washington; Sam Manuel, member of SWP National Committee. Social hour, 7 p.m.; program, 8 p.m. Donation: \$1. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30. Two classes on "The Black Freedom Struggle Today." Speaker: Sam Manuel. 1 p.m.: South Africa; 3 p.m.: Desegregation Struggle in Boston. Followed by spaghetti dinner. 3928 N. Williams. Donation: \$1 per class; \$2.50 for dinner. Or: \$5 for entire weekend. For more information call (503) 288-7860.

Chicano poet backs Camejo and Reid slate

By Lucy Burton

Abelardo Delgado, noted Chicano poet and professor of Chicano studies at the University of Utah, has endorsed the Camejo-Reid campaign. Delgado said, "I had just heard about Peter Camejo when he came here to speak in Salt Lake City. I went to hear him. After having listened to both Ford and Carter and to Camejo, Camejo made a hell of a lot more sense."

Delgado was an organizer of the Chicano Forum, a national Chicano leadership conference held last May in Salt Lake City.

Other Chicano leaders and activists who endorsed the SWP campaign this week are: Joe Treviño, secretary, Council 60 of the League of United Latin American Citizens in Houston; Ted Buzis, chairperson of the Union of the Poor in Salt Lake City, and Elena Rodríguez, president of the Pasadena City College MEChA in Pasadena, California.

Add your name today by filling out the coupon below and mailing it to: Socialist Workers 1976 National Campaign Committee, 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014.

☐ I endorse Camejo and Reid as a positive alternative in the 1976 elections, although I may not agree with all the planks of the SWP program. Add my name to the endorsement statement that will appear in newspapers and magazines.

Name _____

Signature _____

Organizational affiliation _____

(listed for identification only)

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

We Urge Chicanos to Vote for Peter Camejo

Hermanos y hermanas,

As Chicano movement activists and leaders, we urge all Chicanos to join us in supporting and voting for Peter Camejo, the Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. president, and his running mate, Willie Mae Reid, a Black woman activist.

How can we support either the Republican or Democratic Party candidates for president? These politicians and the interests they represent are responsible for the discrimination we suffer in jobs, housing, education, and medical care. They brought us Vietnam, Watergate, and the economic crisis.

Camejo is the first Latino in U.S. history to run for president. His platform proposes solutions to the problems we face:

- Stop the cutbacks in social services. For a massive public works program. Use the more than \$100-billion-war budget to provide jobs building schools, housing, hospitals, clinics, and child-care centers;
- End discriminatory layoffs that give our people an unemployment rate double that of whites. Preferential hiring and promotions for Chicanos and other victims of racism;
- Jobs and full civil rights for all, regardless of citizenship or immigration status. Stop the deportations of *mexicanos* and others without immigration visas—the so-called illegal aliens;
- For community control of our schools. For a full program of bilingual and bicultural education;
- Equal rights for women. No forced sterilizations. No curtailment of the right to abortion. Ratify the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution;
- Support the right of all farm workers to join a union of their choice. Support the struggle of the United Farm Workers union (UFW), and their agricultural labor initiative on the California ballot, Proposition 14. Boycott Gallo wine, grapes, and nonunion lettuce;
- Independence from the Republican and Democratic parties. Support the campaigns of the Raza Unida parties.

As independent supporters of the Socialist Workers Party ticket, we do not necessarily subscribe to all the planks in the platform. But we see it as a meaningful alternative for Chicanos in the 1976 elections.

You can help advance the cause of la Raza by joining us. Vote Socialist Workers in 1976! Support the Camejo-Reid ticket!

Partial List of Signers (Organizations listed for identification only)

Miguel Angel
Instructor, Laney College, Oakland, California

John Bermudez
President, Chicano Business Students Assoc., Metro State College, Denver

Isabel Blea
Editor, *La Mecha*, Las Vegas, N.M.

Ernesto Borunda
New Mexico Raza Unida Party candidate for U.S. Senate

Ted Buzis
Chairperson, Union of the Poor, Salt Lake City, Utah

Jessie Cardona
San Antonio American Federation of Teachers

Ann Chavez
Denver Concerned Citizens for Equal Education

Everett Chavez
Denver Concerned Citizens for Equal Education

Mario Compeán
San Antonio, founding member of Texas Raza Unida Party

Abelardo Delgado
Poet, professor of Chicano Studies, University of Utah

Martin Delgado
United Mexican-American Students, San Antonio College

Luis Fuentes
Former Director of Utah Society of Ex-Offenders

Cecilio Garcia-Camarillo
Editor, *Caracol*, San Antonio, Texas

Mia Garcia-Camarillo
Editor, *Caracol*, San Antonio, Texas

Juan José Peña
President, New Mexico Raza Unida Party

Irma Morales Richie
San Antonio American Federation of Teachers

Elena Rodríguez
President, Pasadena City College MEChA, California

Alfredo de la Torre
Caracol, San Antonio, Texas

Joe Treviño
Secretary, Council 60, League of United Latin American Citizens, Houston, Texas

Oscar Treviño
Co-coordinator, Chicano Studies Library, University of California at Berkeley

Socialist Workers 1976 Campaign, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014

Chairperson: Linda Jenness. Treasurer: Arthur Hughes

Election night rallies.

Hear Camejo and Reid live Nov. 2 over national telephone hook-up

Socialist Workers campaign committees across the country will host election-night rallies and celebrations. Peter Camejo, in New York, and Willie Mae Reid, in Chicago, will address the rallies via a national telephone hook-up. To find out about the election-night rally in your neighborhood call the Socialist Workers party campaign headquarters listed below.



Peter Camejo

Will speak at 10:40 p.m. EST from New York at Roosevelt House, Hunter College, 47 East 65th Street.



Willie Mae Reid

Will speak at 9:00 p.m. CST from Chicago at the Midland Hotel, 172 West Adams.

Socialist campaign headquarters:

ARIZONA: Phoenix: SWP, P.O. Box 10772, Phoenix, Ariz. 85064. Tel: (602) 956-1181.

Tempe: YSA, Box 1344, Tempe, Ariz. 85281. Tel: (602) 277-9453.

Tucson: YSA, SUPO 20965, Tucson, Ariz. 85720. Tel: (602) 795-2053.

CALIFORNIA: Berkeley: SWP, YSA, Granma Bookstore, 3264 Adeline St., Berkeley, Calif. 94703. Tel: (415) 653-7156.

East Los Angeles: SWP, YSA, Pathfinder Bookstore, 1237 S. Atlantic Blvd., East Los Angeles, Calif. 90022. Tel: (213) 265-1347.

Long Beach: SWP, YSA, Pathfinder Bookstore, 3322 Anaheim St., Long Beach, Calif. 90804. Tel: (213) 597-0965.

Los Angeles, Crenshaw District: SWP, YSA, Pathfinder Books, 4040 W. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90018. Tel: (213) 732-8196.

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THE MILITANT

STOP THE EXECUTIONS! Protests win stay in Georgia

By Al Budka

ATLANTA—Broad protests against the death penalty have saved the life of Anthony Machetti—at least for now.

Machetti was to die in Georgia's electric chair October 26, the first execution since the U.S. Supreme Court decision legalizing capital punishment.

On October 18, however, Gov. George Busbee told reporters here he would grant a ninety-day stay of execution.

Georgia officials tried to carry out the murder with no publicity. They moved Machetti from a county prison to death row without even telling him he had only a few days to live.

Machetti's lawyers learned of the execution date only on Friday, October 15. They informed the American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia and the Georgia Committee Against the Death Penalty. These groups publicized the danger to Machetti's life.

Machetti himself found out about the date by hearing it on the radio, according to Mary Hougland of the ACLU, who visited him October 18.

Opponents of legalized murder mobilized immediately. The Georgia committee held a news conference October 18 to demand that no executions take place and to publicize a protest rally already set for October 23.

Speakers at the news conference included Georgia state legislators David Scott and Douglass Dean; Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson; and Clinton Deveau, president of the Georgia ACLU.

Gene Guerrero, executive director of the state ACLU, and Jondell Johnson, director of the Atlanta NAACP, issued a joint statement at the news conference. They urged "all concerned Georgians to speak out" against the execution.



ATLANTA's MAYOR JACKSON: Blasts 'brutal, barbaric punishment.'

gians to speak out" against the execution.

Mayor Jackson blasted the death penalty as "bloodletting." He said it was "poor people, Black people, and uneducated people" who bore the brunt of this "brutal, barbaric punishment."

Although Machetti is white, the racism of the death penalty here is well documented. Of the 60 persons now under death sentence in Georgia, more than half are Blacks. Of the 366 persons Georgia executed between 1930 and 1964, more than four-fifths were Blacks. Blacks are only one-fourth of the state's population.

A statement from the Atlanta Student Coalition Against Racism also urged a large turnout at the October 23 rally.

Telegrams to Governor Busbee demanding no executions were sent by

Peter Camejo and Willie Mae Reid, the Socialist Workers party presidential ticket; Prof. Howard Lesnick, president, Society of American Law Teachers; Boris Dees, Southern Poverty Law Center; Lennox Hinds, director, National Conference of Black Lawyers; and the National Coalition Against the Death Penalty, a broad-based group that includes the ACLU, NAACP, and many churches.

After the news conference reporters asked Governor Busbee if he would grant a stay of execution. Busbee said yes, he would, so that the state parole board could consider commutation of sentence or pardon. In Georgia, the governor can only grant a stay of execution. Further moves are up to the parole board.

Mary Hougland of the Georgia ACLU emphasized that a dozen other men have exhausted their appeals. "We are expecting execution dates to be set for them at any time," she said.

Florida and Texas are also expected to begin setting death dates soon. The laws of other states are still being challenged in the courts.

These examples point to the continued importance of the October 23 rally.

Speakers at the rally, called "A Speakout to Abolish the Death Penalty," will include Rubin "Hurricane" Carter; Rev. Joseph Ingle of the Southern Coalition on Jails and Prisons; Arthur Langford, Atlanta City Council member; David Scott, Georgia state legislator; and Willie Mae Reid, Socialist Workers party candidate for vice-president.

Reid told the *Militant*, "The partial victory in the Machetti case was a direct result of the protest news conference and telegrams and the previous

visible protests against legalized murder organized by the Georgia committee."

Reid is urging all supporters of her campaign to "join with groups like the NAACP and ACLU to organize rallies, picket lines, and other protests to demand that no executions take place."

Anthony Machetti is also known as John Smith. The name "Smith" was imposed on his ancestors by U.S. immigration officials, and he chose to return to his family's original surname.

In a related development, 110 students—more than half of them Blacks—attended an October 7 meeting against the death penalty at the University of Massachusetts in Boston. The meeting was sponsored by the Prison Reform Organization and the Student Coalition Against Racism.



Militant/Maceo Dixon

SWP's REID: Urges picket lines, rallies, and demonstrations to prevent legalized murder.

YES ON 14!

All out for farm workers in California

By Harry Ring

LOS ANGELES—Every single vote is needed to pass Proposition 14 on November 2.

Passage of the measure will give California farm workers the right to secret ballot elections. It will put a farm labor law on the books that has some teeth in it.

The United Farm Workers is leading the uphill battle for passage of Proposition 14. Arrayed against the union, with its meager financial resources, are the giant agribusiness interests.

UFW supporters have done valuable work in getting out the word on the ballot initiative. Hundreds of volunteers have worked full-time throughout the state, talking to people in shopping centers, passing out leaflets and

bumper stickers.

The growers have used the millions at their disposal for a media blitz against Proposition 14. Their commercials are on every radio station and TV channel.

Agribusiness propagandists have shed phony tears over how a law to protect farm unionism would trample on the rights of "family farmers."

In one TV program a spokesperson for the growers went so far as to assert that the giant Gallo wine operation is simply a "family business."

That's like arguing that Rockefeller's world financial empire is the same as the corner "mom and pop" grocery.

Gallo is the giant of the wine industry. It rakes in nearly \$5 million a year in profits. The "family" is worth an estimated half a billion dollars—all of it sucked from the blood of overworked and underpaid farm workers.

The "vote no on 14" forces are now using the name "Committee for the Protection of Private Property." It should be "Committee for the Protection of Private Profit."

California agribusiness is the most lucrative in the country. It pours untold millions annually into the coffers of the banking and oil trusts that dominate the industry.

On October 14, lawyers for the Western Growers Association went to court to get a stay of a new law providing a minimum wage of all of \$2.50 an hour.

The growers, who pour pesticides on their fruits and vegetables, said they wanted a study of the ecological impact of having to pay time and a half after forty hours, as the new law provides.

While the growers are resisting a \$2.50-an-hour minimum for unorganized workers, those field hands that are organized into the UFW are getting closer to \$3.50 an hour, plus union protection.

That's what Proposition 14 is all about. Victory for the proposal will make it easier for field workers to organize. Organization means higher wages, better working conditions, and some human dignity.

The growers don't like that. But all those concerned about people, not profits, should be for it 100 percent.

Vote yes on 14!



'No matter how you spread it . . .'

Conrad