

New FBI files: Hoover's plot to destroy the Black Panther Party

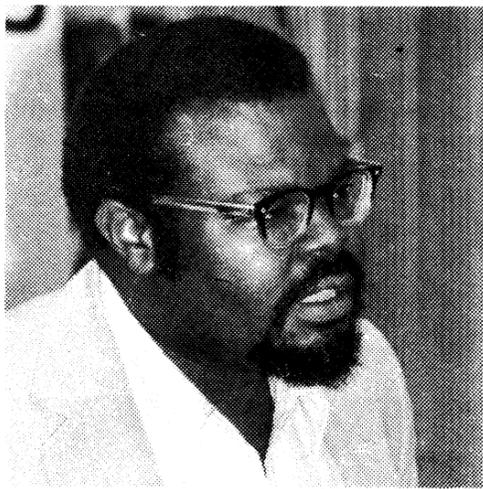
—PAGE 3



OCTOBER 31, 1980 60 CENTS VOLUME 44/NUMBER 40

THE MILITANT

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



Pulley for president

Militant/Noel Green



Zimmermann for vice-president

Militant/Larry Lukecart

VOTE SOCIALIST WORKERS!

—PAGES 6 - 13

Why a vote for Carter won't stop Reaganism



—PAGE 4

Who stands for peace?

American working people want peace. Recognition of that fact is shaping the campaign rhetoric of the Republican and Democratic presidential contenders in the last days of the campaign.

"Peace is my pledge," intoned President Carter October 19. Ronald Reagan countered by promising, "Of all the objectives we seek, first and foremost is the establishment of world peace."

They know that American working people are deeply opposed to new Vietnams and even more hostile to any steps they think could lead to a nuclear holocaust. This despite a year of non-stop efforts by politicians and the media to whip up warlike attitudes around Iran, Cuba, and Afghanistan.

The mood Reagan and Carter confront was indicated in a poll published last July. Taken by the International Association of Machinists, the survey found only 12 percent of those questioned wanted Washington to "get tough" in foreign policy.

Carter is trying to capitalize on antiwar sentiment by presenting himself as a peace candidate. Reagan has taken the mood into account by trying to assuage fears that his policies mean war.

But these candidates stand on programs that mean increasing militarization, new Vietnams, and, ultimately, the threat of a nuclear conflagration that could doom humanity.

Given Carter's record, it doesn't take a crystal ball to figure out where this "peace candidate" is trying to take us.

Carter has upped military spending each year since he took office. He gave a huge boost to the arms race by pushing the MX and Cruise missiles.

He sent a fleet of warships and planes to the Arabian Sea, near the coast of Iran.

He sent radar and surveillance planes, and U.S. military personnel to operate them, to the shaky Saudi Arabian monarchy.

He organized the "Rapid Deployment Force," which is training for war in the Middle East.

He authorized planning for "limited" nuclear wars.

And he reinstated draft registration as a step toward bringing back the draft.

Carter tells us that his policies have been carried out "without recourse to violence and war." That's a lie.

He wants us to forget about the eight American soldiers who died during his failed invasion of Iran last April. The toll would have

been far higher if the operation hadn't collapsed in its initial phase.

He wants to keep us in the dark about the fact that U.S. military advisers are fighting in El Salvador *today*. They are trying to keep in power a brutal dictatorship that has murdered 7,000 people in 1980 alone.

Washington's war in Vietnam also began with the sending of advisers.

Carter's pledge of peace promises to be worth about as much as the campaign pledges he made in 1976.

Until his pollsters began warning him to cool it a little, Reagan's campaign focused on belligerent rhetoric, more prowar than Carter's.

Reagan's open advocacy of unfettered expansion of nuclear weapons and his call for a "get tough" policy around the world indicate even more clearly the intentions of the rulers of this country.

The owners of Exxon and the other billionaires who run both the Democratic and Republican parties need the draft, more nuclear weapons, and stepped-up war moves. They face growing rebellions by working people from South Africa to El Salvador. War and violence are the only answers they have.

That's why no program for peace will be forthcoming from Carter or Reagan.

But there is such a program. It includes:

- abolition of draft registration;
- ending nuclear weapons production and abolishing nuclear stockpiles;
- spending the money in the war budget to provide jobs, housing, and medical care for all;
- pulling all U.S. planes and ships out of the Persian Gulf region;
- shutting down all U.S. bases abroad and bringing our soldiers home;
- ending the economic blockade of Iran, Cuba, and Vietnam.
- Instead of threats and war fleets, massive aid should be sent to these countries and to Nicaragua to help their rebuilding efforts;
- nationalizing big oil, instead of sending another generation of youth to die for it.

Working people need their own party to fight for this program against all the Reagans and Carters—a labor party based on the unions.

In 1980 this antiwar program is represented by Andrew Pulley and Matilde Zimmermann, the Socialist Workers Party presidential ticket, and by local SWP candidates across the country.

Vote Socialist Workers!



New York antidraft demonstrations. Unlike Republicans and Democrats, Socialist Workers Party has given all-out support to fight against draft.

Militant Highlights This Week

- 3 Black Panthers target of FBI
- 4 How to stop Reaganism
- 6-13 Vote Socialist Workers!
- 14 El Salvador solidarity
- 15 Confrontation in Jamaica
- 16 Boston cop free in killing
- 17 Why are unions in trouble?
- 18 Rail worker on nuclear hazards
- 19 Blacks form patrol in Atlanta
- 20 Debate on Canada's Constitution
- 21 How bankers squeezed Poland
- 22 Iraq trying to crush Iran
- 23 Behind news on Iran
- 24 Socialists demand INS/FBI files
- 9 Campaigning for New Readers
- 25 The Great Society Their Government What's Going On
- 26 Our Revolutionary Heritage Letters
- 27 Learning About Socialism



El Salvador solidarity committee

Five hundred gather in East and West Coast conferences to launch solidarity movement with El Salvador. Santa Clara, California, Labor Council denounces AFL-CIO officials' support to junta.

Pages 14-15.

The Militant

Editors: CINDY JAQUITH
ANDY ROSE
Business Manager: NANCY ROSENSTOCK
Editorial Staff: Nan Bailey, Fred Feldman, Suzanne Haig, Osborne Hart, Diane Jacobs, Harry Ring, Vivian Sagner, Priscilla Schenk, Stu Singer.

Published weekly by the Militant (ISSN 0026-3885), 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014. Telephone: Editorial Office, (212) 243-6392; Business Office, (212) 929-3486.

Correspondence concerning subscriptions or changes of address should be addressed to The Militant Business Office, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014.

Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. Subscriptions: U.S. \$24.00 a year, outside U.S. \$30.00. By first-class mail: U.S., Canada, and Mexico: \$60.00. Write for airmail rates to all other countries.

Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent the Militant's views. These are expressed in editorials.

Black Panthers targeted by FBI

By Suzanne Haig

The Federal Bureau of Investigation tried to use Black journalists, forged letters, and anonymous phone calls during the late 1960s and early 1970s to disrupt and politically discredit the Black movement.

How the FBI did this is revealed in FBI documents made public in conjunction with a \$750,000 suit for damages filed by Dhoruba (Richard) Moore, a former leader of the Black Panther Party in New York. Moore—in jail since 1973 for allegedly trying to kill two cops—has sued the FBI and other federal agencies, charging he was framed up.

The documents are part of the FBI's Cointelpro (counterintelligence program), which, according to FBI documents released in 1974, was set up to "expose, disrupt . . . or otherwise neutralize the activities of black nationalist hate-type organizations . . ." as well as anti-Vietnam War groups, socialists, women's organizations, and others.

The documents, summarized in the October 19 *New York Times*, detail the poisonous methods used to prevent growing support for the Black struggle.

In 1970, J. Edgar Hoover, then head of the FBI, ordered his New York agents to send out anonymous letters charging the Panthers with anti-semitism. The letters were sent to guests who had attended a Panther fund-raising party at the home of composer and conductor Leonard Bernstein.

In a statement printed in the October 19 *Daily News*, Bernstein said the



Defense rally, February 1970. FBI tried to divide supporters of Black Panther Party.

documents were "substantial evidence, now available to all, that the FBI conspired to ferment hatred and violent dissension among blacks, among Jews and between blacks and Jews."

The FBI also tried to incite violence among various groups. For example, after Communist Party leader Angela Davis was arrested in October 1970 on trumped-up charges of murder, the FBI sent anonymous letters to *Ebony Magazine* and the *Village Voice*, falsely asserting that Panther leader Huey Newton was the "finger" responsible for Davis's capture.

In 1970 Hoover tried to pit labor

against the Panthers, ordering that a right-wing column attacking them be sent "to unions such as the teamsters and others involved in the handling of B.P.P. newspapers."

The documents also claim that the FBI persuaded several Black journalists to spy on and write articles discrediting the Black Panthers and other Black organizations.

A number of journalists, including nationally syndicated columnist Carl Rowan and Gil Noble of ABC news, have reacted in outrage to the implication that they went along with the FBI.

Earl Caldwell described in an October 20 *Daily News* column how he was harassed and then threatened with court action by the FBI when he refused to comply. At the time he was a reporter for the *New York Times*, investigating government complicity in raids against the Panther headquarters in San Francisco.

In 1970 a number of Black journalists were forced to hold a secret meeting in Jefferson City, Missouri, to fight "for our rights and freedom to function as reporters," Caldwell wrote in the *Daily News*. The journalists saw that the FBI was trying to prevent fair coverage of the Black movement and wanted to organize a counterattack.

The FBI also attempted to destroy the ties between Black organizations and the community. Clergy in New York City received letters trying to keep them from aiding the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Hoover suggested that newspaper articles criticizing the Panthers' "Breakfast for Children Program" be mailed to clergy, political leaders, and others.

Justifying his actions, Hoover said the Panthers used this program "to poison the minds of small children who take this hate to their homes."

These most recent disclosures—the tip of the iceberg—underscore the hatred and fear of the racist rulers of this country for the Black movement, as well as the ruthlessness and totally illegal means with which they have tried—still unsuccessfully—to crush it.

Iran premier at UN blasts Washington's role

By Suzanne Haig

Iranian Prime Minister Mohammed Ali Rajai denounced the Iraqi invasion of Iran and the role of the United States before an October 17 session of the United Nations Security Council.

"I have come here straight from the front," Rajai said. "The spectacle of the dead and the wounded would have moved the most heartless of men. I saw that spectacle with my own eyes: the land-to-land missiles which struck the city of Dezful demolished a large part of the city and many of the courageous population perished."

Rajai exposed the Iraqi regime's pretext for launching its aggression against Iran. "The true aim of the Iraqi regime and its masters is not to gain a few kilometers of territory," he declared. "What they are trying to achieve is to throttle the revolutionary movement of the Iranian revolutionary people."

In an appeal to the people of Iraq, the Iranian prime minister said, "We will not only expel the aggressor but we will allow the friendly, fraternal people of Iraq to become aware of the tyrannical and dependent nature of Saddam Hussein's regime."

"They will then be able to deal a lethal blow to American imperialism,"

he said of the Iraqi masses, "American imperialism which directly or indirectly has been helping the Baathist Government of Iraq."

Rajai condemned the U.S. radar planes recently sent by Carter to the Saudi Arabian monarch. He charged that the information gathered by the planes on Iranian troop movements was passed on to Iraq.

He also denounced Washington for assembling a fleet in the Arabian Sea. More than sixty American, British, French, and Australian warships are now ominously poised in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. Washington has begun using military facilities in Oman, located on the southeast tip of Saudi Arabia, to resupply its naval task force, and U.S. military equipment continues to be dispatched to Saudi Arabia.

Ali Shams Ardakani, Iran's chief delegate to the United Nations, dismissed a suggestion that Washington might allow spare parts purchased by Iran to be shipped there in exchange for the hostages.

"Spare parts is your issue, not my issue. Our boys are fighting with what they have."

Ardakani reminded reporters that it

was because of U.S. intervention that Iran was held hostage by the shah for twenty-five years. The CIA engineered a coup in 1953 that restored the bloody monarch to the throne.

And in a Tehran interview, Iranian President Bani-Sadr said of Washington's role in the hostage crisis, "Every time we were on the verge of a way out, they started provocations to torpedo a solution."

In response to Rajai's UN speech, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie insisted that the spy planes would be kept in Saudi Arabia. And he gave no indication that the U.S. economic boycott against Iran—a virtual act of war—would be removed at any time soon. He said Washington would do nothing to prevent Jordan's King Hussein from aiding the Iraqi forces.

With the approach of Rajai's visit to the United Nations, the Carter administration began to shift its public stance on the war. Nearly five weeks after the invasion, Carter acknowledged that the Iraqi regime was the invader. He later suggested—very softly—that its forces should be withdrawn.

The Carter administration is becoming worried that the failure of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's invasion

to achieve a quick victory is having damaging repercussions for Washington.

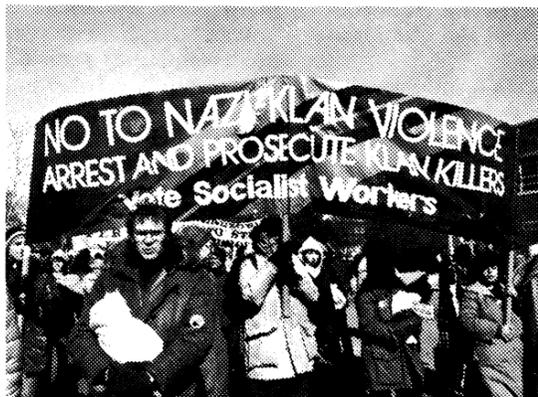
Correspondent Eric Rouleau of the Paris daily *Le Monde* spelled out this concern in an October 19 article published in the *New York Times*. (Rouleau is one of the few Western correspondents to have traveled in Iran during the war.)

Rouleau wrote, ". . . the morale and combativeness of the Iranian population have reached a level comparable to that prevailing during the uprising against the Shah. In this area also, Baghdad miscalculated: not only did Iranians not revolt against the Islamic regime, they have joined forces with the Government to oust the invader. . . . Everywhere, residents of all political opinions and ages are resisting the Iraqis. . . ."

"The longer the war continues, however," Rouleau warned, "the greater the likelihood that the population will become more radical, because among other factors of the mounting influence of leftist parties which are participating in guerrilla warfare against the Iraqis. This could alter the balance of power among the various ideological factions in Iran once the war is done."

**Special offer
to new readers**
The Militant— 8 weeks/\$2

The candidates of the Socialist Workers Party have pledged their fight will not end on election day. Neither will ours. We will continue to present the facts and analysis working people need. Don't miss an issue.



Subscribe today

- \$2 for eight issues (new readers only)
- \$5 for three months \$24 for one year
- New Renewal

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014

By Nan Bailey

“... that looks like a code word to me that it's going to be all right to kill niggers when he's president.”

That was how Andrew Young correctly took note of Ronald Reagan's statement, “I believe in states rights,” made in a speech last August in Philadelphia, Mississippi. Philadelphia, Young explained, was the place where three civil rights workers were murdered in 1964 “by the sheriff and the deputy sheriff and a government posse protecting state's rights. . . .”

Young was abruptly slapped down the next day by the Carter campaign, which he is backing. “The President,” said Carter's press secretary, . . . does not believe that Governor Reagan is a racist or is running a campaign of racism.”

But millions of working people *know* Reagan is a racist who seriously threatens our interests. The very fact

vention in July. Ultrarightist forces from the Stop ERA movement and Christian fundamentalists opposed to abortion, equality for women, and civil rights for homosexuals played a highly visible role in the debate there. With Reagan's support they were able to put their stamp on the party platform.

Bigoted forces

Reagan's campaign has served as a pole of attraction and an organizing center for all of the most reactionary, bigoted forces in American society. Reagan himself has set the tone, surrounding himself with advisers such as Lyn Nofziger, a former member of the ultrarightist John Birch Society.

The Invisible Knights of the Ku Klux Klan endorsed the Reagan campaign, praising the Republican platform because it “reads as if it were written by a Klansman.”

Last August, Reagan was the hon-

and stop all traffic in and out.”

Roger Fontaine, Reagan's chief aide on Latin America, explains the Reagan perspective for that part of the world.

In Bolivia, for example where a July military coup denied the presidency to the winner of the elections, Fontaine says a Reagan administration would have been “more cautious” in supporting the elections last June. “Bolivian politics tend to become polarized,” he said, “and we would have been more careful in promoting things like elections.”

Reagan has opposed the paltry \$75 million Congress is considering giving to Nicaragua.

Reagan's number one platform priority is the restoration of United States “military superiority.”

He urges policies from “the earliest possible deployment” of the MX missile to producing the neutron bomb.

currents, who feel more confident to organize openly under the cover of the escalating bipartisan attacks on working people.

But this shift comes at a time when the attitudes of the majority of working people are going in the opposite direction. The gap between the attitudes of workers and the perspective and policies of the ruling class in this country is widening.

The overwhelming majority of American workers support the Equal Rights Amendment and a woman's right to choose abortion. They oppose the racist violence of the Ku Klux Klan and what the “states rights” segregationists stand for.

Yet most officials of the AFL-CIO and other major unions say we should vote for Carter on November 4 as the way to stop Reaganism.

The United Auto Workers *Washington Report* says:

Why a vote for Carter won't stop Reaganism



that Carter covers up for his opponent shows the dilemma working people face in this election.

Despite his attempts to camouflage his platform, Reagan is reactionary to the core.

Anti-woman, anti-Black

He stands for tax cuts that would benefit the huge corporations, for rolling back government safety and pollution standards, and for anti-union “right to work” laws.

The cutting edge of Reagan's attack on the working class is his aggressive attempt to deepen divisions by going after the rights of Blacks and women.

The Republican platform attacks affirmative action and quotas in jobs and education. These acquisitions are being fought for by women and oppressed nationalities to undo the unequal treatment they've been handed for centuries in this country. Reagan labels these measures, “inherently discriminatory.”

Reagan is an enemy of women's rights. He supports a constitutional amendment that would outlaw abortion and opposes the Equal Rights Amendment.

The issue of women's rights came to the fore at the Republican Party con-

ored guest at a rally of 15,000 right-wing fundamentalists. The tone of the meeting was indicated by the Rev. James Robison's speech, in which he declared:

“I'm sick and tired hearing about all the radicals and the perverts and the liberals and the leftists and the Communists coming out of the closet. It's time for God's people to come out of the closet, out of the churches and change America.”

It was at that meeting that Bailey Smith, the president of the Southern Baptist Convention, told his audience: “God Almighty does not hear the prayer of a Jew, for how in the world can God hear the prayer of a man who says Jesus Christ is not the true Messiah? It's blasphemous.”

These are the forces—anti-Semitic, racist, anti-women and anti-union—that are deeply involved in the Reagan campaign.

Reagan's foreign policy is cut from the same cloth.

Speaking of the Vietnam war, Reagan told supporters, “It is time we recognized that ours was, in truth, a noble cause.”

Cuba the enemy

He has called for a blockade of Cuba. “One option,” he said, “might well be that we surround the island of Cuba

Carter's militarization drive and \$175 billion war budget are not enough, Reagan maintains. “In national defense,” he says, “you have to spend whatever is necessary to deter the enemy.”

Behind Reaganism

What is the significance of the fact that one of the two major candidates in this election openly attacks the rights of Blacks and women and urges that Washington adopt an even more belligerent posture around the world?

The Reagan campaign is a sign of the times—the times, that is, from the perspective of American big business. Through the Reagan campaign the employers have pushed the entire framework of capitalist politics further to the right.

This is their response to the crisis of the capitalist economy and to the upsurge of the world revolution since the U.S. defeat in Vietnam. And it indicates the kind of political, economic, social and military measures they want to implement.

The further shift to the right sets the framework within which all the capitalist candidates, of both parties, are conducting the 1980 campaign. This also has led to increasing visibility of ultraright and semi-fascist political

“Carter's record may not be the answer to everyone's dreams; but it stands in strong contrast to those of his opponents. . . .”

But does it?

Carter's record

We're all aware of what four years of Democrat James Carter in office has brought us:

Skyrocketing inflation. High unemployment—50 percent for Black youth. Entire plants shut down. Budget cuts against child care centers, hospitals, schools. U.S. war threats in the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean.

Registration for the draft. Three Mile Island. Black outrage in Miami and Chattanooga as racist killers get off scot-free. A ban on Medicaid funding for abortion.

Things will get *much worse* if Reagan is elected, the labor bureaucrats' argument goes. But that begs the question. Things are already bad and will get even worse as long as big business runs this country. *No matter who is president.*

The idea that it makes a difference which individual candidate gets into office—or which capitalist party—is the fundamental myth that's been used for years to get workers to vote for their enemies. In 1976 the UAW and

other union officials called on their members to elect Carter and defeat Ford. Carter, they said, would provide jobs.

But regardless of the platforms of capitalist candidates, the elections don't decide policy. Carter got elected and millions got thrown out of work.

The individuals sitting in the White House and in Congress are not the ones who determine major policies—like war or the budget. The big decisions are made by an *unelected* body that we have nothing to do with choosing—the corporate boards; the capitalist think tanks; the corporation lawyers and advisers; and the permanent governmental bureaucracies from the CIA and the Pentagon to the departments of Labor and Agriculture.

They base their decisions on their estimate of the relationship of forces between the employers on one side and the working people on the other, not on election results.

At the convention of the International Association of Machinists in September, IAM president William Wimpisinger described what working people are up against:

"The causes of economic decline and stagnation in Canada and the U.S. are locked in the structure of corporate America and corporate Canada.

"Government doesn't control them, they control government. The Carter and Trudeau administrations are corporate caretakers and the handmaidens of corporate strategy and tactics."

Dennis McDermott, president of the Canadian Labor Congress, also addressed the convention.

'One-party system'

"I submit to you," he said, "that when you have got two parties that are almost identical in philosophy and outlook, then that ain't a hell of a lot different than having a one-party system.

"It's like a community of mice who get to vote for a black cat one year, and a spotted cat the next year, and a white cat the year after.

"It's like chickens getting to vote for Colonel Sanders or Kentucky Fry."

McDermott got a standing ovation when he talked about Canada's labor party, the New Democratic Party.

And the convention voted not to endorse either Carter or Reagan. It passed a resolution to initiate a discussion on forming a labor party based on the unions in this country.

A labor party is exactly what's needed to put a brake on the rightward drive of the U.S. ruling class. The decades-long support of labor for the parties of big business has given the capitalists the go-ahead to cut deeper and deeper into our rights. It has, in fact, helped pave the way for Reaganism and everything that represents.

Labor candidate

Think how different this election would have been if labor had its own candidate in the running. That would have busted wide open the framework the capitalists have imposed on the presidential campaigns. Instead of a "choice" between big-business candidates who all favor bigger attacks on working people, there would have been a real choice: a candidate speaking up for and defending the interests of the working class and all the oppressed.

The discussion on forming a labor party shows that more and more workers want such an alternative, and see that it is urgent.

A labor party would fight for jobs and against the racist terror spawned by the policies of the Democrats and Republicans. It would defend women's rights. It would join in helping stamp out ultraright outfits like the Ku Klux Klan. It would campaign against war and the draft.

The Socialist Workers Party candidates, Andrew Pulley and Matilde Zimmermann, are the only ones campaigning for the labor party perspective in 1980. If you agree, vote SWP on November 4 and join us in the work of making the labor party a reality.

The Abernathy rhubarb

Is endorsing Carter any better?

By Harry Ring

Ralph Abernathy's endorsement of Reagan for president drew the fire of a number of Black public figures.

The endorsement was made by the former president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference October 16 in Detroit. Joining Abernathy in the endorsement was Hosea Williams, also a former SCLC leader, and currently a Democrat in the Georgia legislature.

Charles Evers, Black mayor of Fayette, Mississippi, also participated in the meeting, which was arranged by Reagan's campaign staff. Evers did not formally endorse Reagan, but said he was urging people to vote against Carter.

Dr. Joseph Lowery, present head of SCLC, said he was "a little stunned" by Abernathy's support to Reagan.

Coretta Scott King said she was "appalled."

SCLC board members were said to be so outraged they might dump their traditional stand of neutrality and endorse Carter.

Few in the Black community would defend Abernathy's support to Reagan.

But it comes with poor grace from public figures who are hustling votes for Carter to be so righteous about Abernathy. What they are doing is not one bit better. Both sides are betraying the interests of Black people.

Carter backers can make telling points about a stone racist like Reagan.

But Abernathy also scored some pretty solid points against Carter.

"I campaigned for Governor Carter four years ago, but President Carter has not kept his campaign promises," Abernathy declared.

He added: "Inflation has increased, unemployment has increased, interest rates have increased. Poor Black people cannot make it under this type of system. And we don't need this doctor [Carter] any more, because we as the patients are getting sicker and sicker, and we need to change doctors."

Isn't that the truth?

Where Abernathy goes off the deep end is not in his diagnosis of the ailment but in his prescription for the cure.

Recommending Reagan as the needed new doctor is like recommending the Boston Strangler to treat people with asthma.

Reagan's true stand was pegged by former UN ambassador Andrew Young when he commented on Reagan assuring his support of "state's rights" in a speech in Philadelphia, Mississippi.

Philadelphia gained international notoriety when three civil rights workers were murdered there by local cops in 1964.

Young declared: "If he had gone to Biloxi, Mississippi, and talked about state's rights, if he had gone to New Orleans, or Birmingham, Alabama, I would not have gotten upset.

"But when you go to Philadelphia, Mississippi, where James Chaney, Andy Goodman, and Michael Schwerner were killed—murdered—by the sheriff and the deputy sheriff and a government posse protecting state's rights, and you go down there and start talking about state's rights, that looks like a code word to me that it's going to be all right to kill niggers when he's president."

N.Y. socialist hits racist attack at school

By Maureen Coletta

STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.—Reba Williams Dixon, Socialist Workers candidate for Congress in the 19th District (Harlem) visited New Dorp high school here. The school was the scene of a racist attack on Black students October 10.

What happened, Dixon said, was not an isolated incident, but part of a pattern of stepped-up racist violence in this country. It has resulted in such outrages as the recent murder of six Blacks in Buffalo.

"Racists have been emboldened by the refusal of government officials, Democratic and Republican alike, to move against them," Dixon declared.

Accompanied by campaign supporters, Dixon talked to students at New Dorp high to find out what happened.

Dixon is a member of the United Auto Workers employed at the General Motors Tarrytown plant. Now twenty-four, she is a leader of the Young Socialist Alliance. In the mid-1970s, she was active in the fight to desegregate Boston schools.

At New Dorp high, the issue also was desegregation. In 1972, yielding to a federal order, New Dorp school officials instituted token desegregation, busing but eighty-five Black pupils to the previously all-white New Dorp high school, which has a total student enrollment of over 3,000.

In addition to the small number of Black students, there are only three Black teachers at the school.

Black community leaders have demanded that more Blacks be hired. They have also insisted that the board of education ensure that a new high school now being built be fully desegregated.

In this effort they plan to seek the support of the United Federation of Teachers.

In a discussion with Dixon, Staten Island Urban League Director Robert Alston said there was common ground between the unions and Blacks. The

issue of quality education is directly linked to those of class size and teacher employment.

Students said that the October 10 events began when there was a fight between two women students, one Black, the other white. Both were suspended.

But then rumors flew when a white female student, apparently overdosed on drugs, was put in an ambulance. White students, claiming she was beaten by Blacks, gathered in front of the school.

School officials responded by gathering the Black students together and then having them bused home. As the buses pulled out, white students threw rocks and shouted racist epithets.

In addition, Black students feel that racist white students are bolder, knowing the teachers and administration will do nothing to stop them.

One student who was called a "nigger" protested to his teacher, only to be told not to get upset and cause problems.

Isn't that a perfectly reasonable conclusion?

Yet, on October 15, the White House formally and vigorously disassociated itself from Young's remarks.

Why?

Because, a White House aide explained, the president "regrets the injection of the racial issue into the present campaign and would like to see it eliminated."

Could it be that racism is no longer a problem requiring discussion?

Or is it because the plight of Black people has gotten even worse and Carter wants to sweep the issue under the rug?

Of course Young was telling the truth when he called Reagan a racist.

And Ralph Abernathy was equally truthful when he said Carter has done nothing for Black people.

Those concerned with advancing the cause of Black liberation should accept Young's diagnosis of Reagan and Abernathy's diagnosis of Carter. Both candidates should be rejected.

What then? Do nothing? Stay home election day?

There is a meaningful choice in this election, Andrew Pulley.

A Black steelworker, the Socialist Workers Party presidential nominee is a lifelong fighter for Black rights and is running on a program for the elimination of racism and the capitalist system that breeds it.

But it isn't practical? Pulley can't win?

That's standing the problem on its head. Nothing is more impractical than a vote for Reagan or Carter.

That's because it's guaranteed. Whichever wins, Black people lose.

Some of the white students who have formed friendships with Blacks have been beaten up by other white students.

Black students here believe an immediate solution to their problem would be to "even up" the Black-white ratio at both New Dorp and Curtis high, a predominantly Black school.

Unlike the Republican and Democratic candidates, Dixon is speaking out against such racist attacks. She has marched in pro-busing demonstrations in Boston; anti-Klan marches in Greensboro, North Carolina; pickets against the racist closing of Sydenham Hospital in Harlem; and the recent Buffalo rally demanding action on the killing of Blacks there.

For more information on Dixon's campaign, all are encouraged to attend a forum entitled, "Stop Racist Attacks." Dixon will be among a panel of speakers giving first-hand reports from Buffalo and Staten Island.

It will be held Saturday, October 25, 8 p.m., at 108 East 16th Street in Manhattan.

SUBSCRIBE!

'Perspectiva Mundial' is the Spanish-language sister publication of the 'Militant.' Like the 'Militant,' it carries regular coverage of the labor movement and the struggles for social justice in the United States and abroad, plus news and analysis with a special emphasis on the workers movement in Latin America.

- \$8 for 6 months
- \$16 for 1 year
- \$25 for 1 year (air mail, Latin America)
- \$30 for 1 year (air mail, rest of the world)

Send check or money order to: Perspectiva Mundial, 408 West Street, New York, N.Y. 10014 USA

'Perspectiva Mundial' es una revista socialista destinada a defender los intereses del pueblo trabajador. Incluye reportajes sobre el movimiento obrero y las luchas por la justicia social en Estados Unidos y el mundo, además de noticias y análisis con un énfasis especial en las luchas de los obreros y campesinos en América Latina.

- US\$8 por 6 meses
- US\$16 por un año
- US\$25 por un año (correo aéreo a América Latina)
- US\$30 por un año (correo aéreo al resto del mundo)

Envía cheque o giro postal a nombre de Perspectiva Mundial, 408 West Street, New York, N.Y. 10014, EUA



Vote Socialist

Andrew Pulley/president

Pulley: 'Working people should run the country'

The following statement was released October 18 by Andrew Pulley, Socialist Workers candidate for president, as he concluded a tour of Detroit.

Detroit today is the epitome of the inhumanity and irrationality of the capitalist system. Many auto workers still on the line are working fifty-eight or more hours a week, some of them doing jobs that used to be done by a combination of two or even three workers. Yet hundreds of thousands of those who used to work beside them are on the streets looking for work and standing in unemployment lines.

Matilde Zimmermann and I have been campaigning with simple and straightforward proposals to put an end to this madness.

Jobs

Like shortening the workweek with no cut in pay to create more jobs. Everyone now working would put in thirty hours weekly instead of forty or more. This would create jobs for the unemployed.

Like organizing a massive program of building new schools, housing, child-care centers, hospitals, and recreation facilities. We'd put millions to work on this project from coast to coast.

Like opening the account books of the big corporations to public investigation. Nationalization of those corporations that shut down and throw workers on the streets.

And like eliminating the massive war budget and using that \$175 billion for human needs instead of private profits.

Carter, Reagan, and Anderson have been stumping the country with a united proposal: that working people sacrifice to solve capitalism's economic and political problems. The parties of big business that they represent are united in their assault on the working class and the rights of the American people.

The American rulers' preparations for wars against the peoples of other

countries are the other side of the same battle they're carrying out against American workers. They would send Detroit auto workers to fight and kill Iranian auto workers, oil workers, and farmers in a war to defend the profits of the U.S. oil corporations.

Carter and Reagan are currently "debating" about the most modern nuclear hardware to add to the U.S. nuclear arsenal. The closest they've come to a "solution" to unemployment is the draft!

Working people are learning that we can't look to the rich and their politicians to solve our problems for us.

We need a labor party to lead the fight to put our class in power. Working people have to run the government if it is going to be run in the interest of the majority of Americans. Until we take up this task, the fate of all humanity remains in the hands of the warmongering agents of the big corporations.

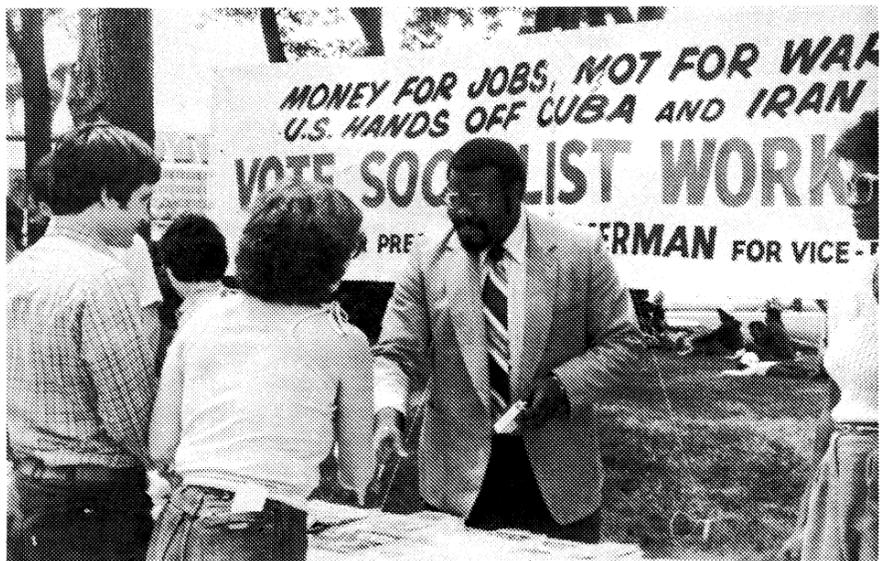
Breaking the monopoly held by their political parties and building a labor party is necessary for our very survival.

Workers government

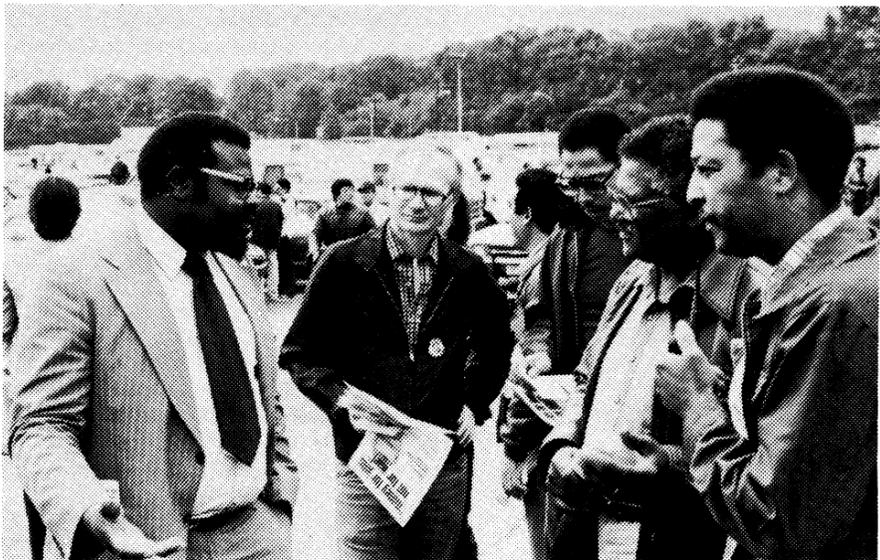
Only a party of workers can lead the fight to establish a workers government—to put working men and women at the helm of running this country and take political power out of the hands of the private profiteers.

A workers government would mean our representatives in the White House and Congress. It would launch a campaign to end joblessness, hunger, and illiteracy. It would reopen the shut down plants in Youngstown, Detroit, and around the country.

A workers government would make the Equal Rights Amendment law and enforce affirmative action on the job to end race and sex discrimination. It would put the unemployed to work meeting the needs of society. It would tax the rich, not the incomes of working people. It would draw up an economic plan based on producing for the needs of the country, not the profits of a few.



Militant/Eric Simpson



Militant/Andy Rose

Top, Andrew Pulley campaigns at May 1980 march for jobs in Washington, D.C. Bottom, Pulley talks to auto workers at Ford plant in Metuchen, New Jersey.

Workers would be the masters of the factories and the administrators of the social programs. Those who work to produce the wealth of this country would make the decisions on how to use and distribute it.

Aid Nicaragua, Iran

A United States government of working people would establish relations with other countries based on the common interests of our peoples, not the needs of big oil and the other corporate giants. We'd send grain, trucks, and medical supplies to help reconstruct countries once devastated by brutal regimes that were backed by Washington—countries like Nicaragua,

Vietnam, and Iran.

Aren't these the kind of goals that the majority of working people favor? These are the goals of the Socialist Workers Party.

More and more American workers are beginning to realize that the fight for peace and security in the world, for a decent standard of living, and for social justice requires not only their support, but their active participation.

Turn your disgust at the capitalist candidates into positive action.

Join the Young Socialist Alliance or Socialist Workers Party in campaigning for the ideas of the 1980 SWP presidential slate. Vote Socialist Workers on November 4.

Hear the socialist candidates:

Andrew Pulley

October 24-25
26-27
30
October 31-November 1
November 2-3

Cincinnati
Kansas City
Cedar Falls, Iowa
St. Louis
Milwaukee

Matilde Zimmermann

October 24-25
26 & 29
30 & 31
31
October 28 & November 1

Los Angeles
San Jose
Oakland
Seaside
San Francisco

Contact the SWP campaign committee in your area for details of the socialist candidates' tour. See directory on page 13.

**Join
the SWP!**

I want to join the Young Socialist Alliance, the socialist organization of young workers and students.

I want to join the Socialist Workers Party.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____ Phone _____

Union/School/Org. _____

Paid for by the Socialist Workers Presidential Campaign Committee, 14 Charles Lane, New York, NY 10014.

Workers Party!

Matilde Zimmermann/vice-president

Zimmermann: 'Labor party would fight for all the oppressed'

By Andy Rose

SAN DIEGO—"In this election, Blacks, Chicanos, women, and other working people are by and large trying to figure out who to vote *against*," Matilde Zimmermann, Socialist Workers vice-presidential candidate, told supporters at a rally here October 19. "And they're having a hard time deciding which of the racist, antilabor candidates is worst," she said.

"American workers need to take the disgust and suspicion we feel about the Democratic and Republican candidates and translate it into something positive, a labor party.

"Is it possible to create a real alternative? Yes. The organizations that can do it already exist, the unions. And a discussion about the need for a labor party is gaining momentum, particularly among unionists here in California."

Black and Chicano workers, who have gotten the least from the two capitalist parties, will be in the forefront of building a labor party, Zimmermann predicted. And such a party will be a powerful new weapon against racist discrimination.

"Racist violence is on the rise in this country," she said. "Why?"

"Not because working-class whites are becoming more racist. To the contrary, interviews in Miami and Chattanooga during the Black rebellions showed that more and more white workers are understanding and even identifying with the injustice and poverty that caused the explosions.

"But racist violence is tolerated and even encouraged by the rulers of this country and by their two political parties.

"What else can you conclude from the fact that cops kill Blacks and Chicanos and walk off scot-free?"

"What else can you conclude from the fact that a judge recently dropped charges against Gary Rowe, the most famous FBI agent in the Ku Klux Klan in the 1960s?"

Zimmermann said that a labor party "will have to unite and mobilize work-

ing people around some of the same issues Andrew Pulley and I have been raising:

- demanding that cops who beat up and kill Blacks and Chicanos be prosecuted to the full extent of the law;

- demanding that the government lock up terrorists like Gary Rowe and throw away the key;

- demanding that the secret files on government involvement in the killings of Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, and Black Panther leaders be made public."

Strengthen unions

From the time this country was founded and built upon the labor of Black slaves, she said, the rulers have profited and kept themselves in power by fostering racial and national divisions among working people.

"That's why it is not a moral question but a question of self-interest for *all* workers to oppose the discrimination, low wages, and high unemployment suffered by Blacks and Chicanos.

"In recent years," Zimmermann continued, "we have seen how the unions have been strengthened by their support to affirmative action, to desegregation, and to the Equal Rights Amendment.

"So a labor party will grow and be strengthened as a result of its campaigning for affirmative action, for busing to achieve school desegregation, and for special jobs programs at union wages to deal with Black and Chicano unemployment.

"A labor party will have to be the party of undocumented workers, fighting against deportations and all forms of discrimination against workers who come here without the blessings of *la migrá*. Many labor party meetings and rallies will take place in Spanish."

Zimmermann said that a labor party will be "a big movement of the oppressed and exploited, not just a vote-getting machine for elections. Its candidates will be a lot like ours in this respect.



Militant/Andy Rose



Militant/Mark Berry

Top, Matilde Zimmermann at picket of transit workers in Dallas. Bottom, Zimmermann campaigns at Stewart-Warner plant in Indianapolis.

"They'll be a lot like the young Blacks in Miami who refuse to tolerate police brutality, who refuse to register for the draft.

"Those Liberty City youth are exactly the kind of people a labor party will inspire."

Nuclear danger

The threat of war and nuclear annihilation further "shows the high stakes involved in getting off the ground a labor party that can challenge the

parties of the warmakers," Zimmermann said.

She pointed to statements by top officials of the United Mine Workers union and the Machinists union against the United States going to war in the Middle East, to the recent conference of 1,000 unionists against the danger of nuclear power, and to growing labor opposition to the draft.

"The labor movement is coming more and more to the center of every effort to save humanity from those whose thirst for profit has brought us to the crisis we face today," Zimmermann said. "But to win, labor must have its own party."

She urged those who agree to vote for the Socialist Workers candidates, who are the only ones advancing this perspective, and to help in the two final weeks of all-out campaigning.

Join YSA

"And I urge you to think about joining the Young Socialist Alliance. The YSA is a national organization of young people who want to end racist discrimination, stop the draft, close down every nuclear power plant, pass the Equal Rights Amendment, and nationalize the oil companies.

"It is an organization of young people who support the revolutions in Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada and the popular movement in El Salvador.

"And the YSA is an organization of young workers active in their unions and determined to build a mass party of labor so that for the first time working people—Black, Latino, and white, men and women, with or without immigration papers—can fight for political power in this country."

California campaign wins endorsements

SAN DIEGO—The rally here kicking off Matilde Zimmermann's two-week campaign tour of California also heard news of impressive gains in Mark Friedman's campaign as Socialist Workers Party candidate for congress against Democrat and Ku Klux Klanner Thomas Metzger.

California state officials have undemocratically kept the socialist ticket off the state ballot, but that hasn't stopped the SWP from campaigning—or winning support.

In the past week Friedman has been endorsed by the state executive board of the Peace and Freedom Party and by the Southern California executive committee of the Citizens Party.

The Citizens Party statement noted that both Metzger and incumbent Republican Clair Burgener, "oppose organized labor, the rights of farmworkers, the Equal Rights Amendment and affirmative action and both support the draft, nuclear

power, and are for the deportation of undocumented workers."

The Citizens Party further stated that its endorsement of Friedman reaffirms its "desire to stand with all progressives despite differences in ideology and approach and to say no to racism and no to the Klan."

Friedman has been spreading the message of his campaign against Metzger and Burgener not only throughout the Forty-third Congressional District, but all across California.

On October 18, he addressed a meeting of seventy-five in Seaside. Twenty people signed up for more information or to join the Young Socialist Alliance.

Seaside is the small community where Mel Mason, a supporter of the SWP, was elected to the city council last year.

At Laney College in Oakland on October 14, Friedman was among those addressing a speak-out against

the Klan. Two hundred and fifty people attended. Although the major San Diego dailies have largely blacked out word of Friedman's candidacy, it has received good coverage from some area press. Friedman was highlighted in a major front-page feature in the September 28 Escondido *Times-Advocate* and in the September 16 *Daily Californian*. The October 8 San Diego *Newsline* carried an article by Friedman on Metzger and the KKK's record of racist violence in this area.

The socialists urge California residents to cast write-in votes for the SWP ticket on November 4. Vote for Andrew Pulley and Matilde Zimmermann; George Johnson, SWP candidate for U.S. Senate; and Mark Friedman, candidate for Congress in the Forty-third C.D.

—A.R.

Archuleta presses New Mexico campaign

By Floyd Fowler
and Andy Rose

ALBUQUERQUE—Receptivity to the socialist campaign is greater than ever says Manuel Archuleta, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. Congress from the First District.

As someone active in New Mexico politics for more than a decade, he is in a position to know.

Archuleta was a founder and organizer of the New Mexico Raza Unida Party in 1972. He became widely known in the state as a writer, speaker, and candidate for the *partido*.

His experiences as a student activist fighting against the Vietnam War and for Chicano rights had convinced him that Chicanos could never be represented by the Democrats and Republicans, but needed their own independent party.

In 1978 Archuleta joined the Socialist Workers Party. "I came to the conclusion that for Chicanos to liberate themselves, there would have to be a socialist revolution, that it would require a revolutionary party to resolve the problems all working people face."

Archuleta is a mill operator at the General Electric aircraft engine plant here and a member of International Association of Machinists Local 794.

Addresses Machinists

Last month he addressed a statewide meeting of the Machinists Non-Partisan League, the union's political arm.

When Archuleta arrived, one union official tried to deny him the right to speak, but some of his co-workers came to his defense. It was put to a vote.

The chairperson stressed that Archuleta was from the *Socialist Workers Party* and asserted it would be the first time a "non-viable" candidate had addressed the group. Evidently that meant anyone not a Democrat or Republican.

The meeting voted unanimously to hear Archuleta.



Militant/Andy Rose

MANUEL ARCHULETA

Before the socialist candidate spoke, IAM President William Winpisinger gave a lengthy speech. He defended the recent IAM decision not to endorse Carter, Reagan, or Anderson, but to pursue discussions on forming a new party to "faithfully represent the interests of working people."

Winpisinger said the corporations have "always owned the Republican Party, but now they've bought the Democrats too." Nevertheless, he urged reelection of Democratic "friends"

in Congress.

The IAM president also declared that "the only group that stands to gain anything by an adventuresome war in the Persian Gulf is the big oil companies—to save their profits and real estate. And I'll pass on that one."

Labor party

Archuleta told the machinists he "couldn't agree more" with the IAM's refusal to back capitalist candidates for president. He hammered away at the need to form a labor party *now*.

Archuleta's brief remarks drew applause as well as friendly comments from several delegates afterwards.

It was not an isolated incident.

Last summer Archuleta was the only candidate invited to address the Southwest Council of Industrial Workers, an affiliate of the Carpenters' union, in Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Las Vegas is an overwhelmingly Chicano town where the Raza Unida Party was founded. Archuleta lived there at the time and was well known in the city as a fighter for Chicano rights.

In extending the invitation for him to speak, Archuleta said, the unionists "were not bothered by the fact that I was a socialist. In fact, they welcomed it."

At a statewide meeting of COPE, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, Archuleta's call for a labor party provoked a half-hour discussion.

He has also spoken to the Rio Arriba County convention of the Raza Unida Party, to a state council of the Carpenters, at an antinuclear rally in Rio Arriba, and at other events.

Archuleta stresses the difference a labor party could make in New Mexico, which has the highest poverty rate in the country next to Mississippi, and where manufacturing wages are only 77 percent of the national average.

Electronics firms are relocating to New Mexico to avoid unionization. And such giant corporations as ARCO, Texaco, Kerr McGee, United Nuclear,

Kennecott, and Phelps-Dodge reap fantastic profits from exploiting the state's natural resources.

These powerful forces are pressing for "right to work" laws to hamper union organizing.

A labor party is needed to stop "right to work," Archuleta explained. The Democrats and Republicans can't be trusted to do it. They passed the anti-labor bill in the last state legislature. Only emergency protests by the union movement brought about a last-minute veto.

On October 14, Archuleta appeared along with SWP vice-presidential candidate Matilde Zimmermann on a popular talk show on KRKE radio here.

Undocumented workers

On the issue of undocumented workers, he told the listening audience, "we should have open borders. Just as corporations have the right to go all over the world to exploit the peoples of other countries, so working people should have the right to travel any place in search of work without losing any of their rights."

Nuclear contamination is another major issue in this state, which is both the largest uranium producer in the country and the proposed site of a federal dump for radioactive wastes.

Archuleta told the radio audience that "the whole cycle of nuclear power is unsafe and must be ended." This stance, too, gets a warm response among New Mexico working people.

Later he told us, "Our party is gaining respect in the unions. More workers are coming to our events. Even I am surprised sometimes at the response."

And all this, it should be added, has been accomplished without Archuleta's name being on the November ballot.

At a campaign rally October 15, Manuel Archuleta put it this way: "I'm a write-in candidate and not likely to win this election. But the ideas of the Socialist Workers Party are winning every day."

Zimmermann tests Texas campus ban on Militant

At a meeting at the University of Texas at Arlington, Socialist Workers vice-presidential candidate Matilde Zimmermann successfully defied a ban on sales of the *Militant*.

Last March, Chris Horner of the Dallas SWP and Floyce White of the Young Socialist Alliance were arrested on the campus. They were charged with "criminal trespass" for distributing campaign literature, including the *Militant*. The two socialists were handcuffed, frisked, and locked up in the Arlington city jail.

But a free-speech fight drew broad support on campus. The administration was forced to back down. Charges against Horner and White were dropped, and campus officials conceded the right to pass out free literature. The name and ideas of the YSA became much better known.

But the administration still tries to prohibit *Militant* sales. "Find out for yourself why they don't want you to read this newspaper," Zimmermann urged students at

her meeting.

"Give me two dollars for an eight-week introductory subscription, and I will hand you free a copy of this newspaper they say you cannot buy.

"I think they don't want you to read the *Militant* for the same reason Texas officials don't want socialist candidates on the ballot. They're afraid you just might agree with much of what we say."

Five students took Zimmermann up on the offer.

And the Dallas YSA and SWP plan further legal and public action to establish the right to sell.

Why will "independent" John Anderson and Libertarian Party candidate Ed Clark be on the Texas ballot while the Socialist Workers Party was ruled off?

That was one student's question for Matilde Zimmermann after she spoke at the University of Texas at Arlington.

She replied that state offi-

cialists had illegally discriminated. Had the socialists' petitions been judged by the same standard as Anderson's or the Libertarians', the SWP would be on the ballot.

The reason for this is political, Zimmermann explained. "To put Anderson on the ballot is no threat to the people who run this state and this country.

"Anderson's appeal rests on a two-point program. One, he's not Carter. And two, he's not Reagan.

"In reality Anderson is a clone of Carter and Reagan. He calls for more sacrifices by workers—such as a fifty-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline—and even bigger tax breaks for the corporations," Zimmermann said.

"The courts also have very good reason for treating the Libertarians different from the Socialist Workers Party. That is that the Libertarians are a right-wing party, not a socialist party, not a working-class party.

"The Libertarians would never be out marching with striking transit workers, like

I did this morning, calling for improvement and expansion of public transportation. Because the Libertarians want to *do away with* public transportation. They don't think cities and states should provide this service at all.

"The Libertarians also call for doing away with unemployment insurance, Social Security, medicare and medicaid, public parks, public fire protection, and public schools.

"They say any employer has the right to discriminate against Blacks, Chicanos, women, or anybody else they choose in hiring and firing—without fear of 'government interference.'"

"Well, that is the direction in which the rulers of this country are thinking. The Libertarians just take it to the most outrageous extreme. So I'm not surprised at all they would put the Libertarians on the ballot and not us."

* * *

Later Zimmermann told

me about a debate she had with a Libertarian candidate in Chicago earlier in the campaign.

She had pressed him on the Libertarians' reactionary opposition to all government services, hidden behind a mask of defending "individual freedom."

In many cities today, she pointed out, if you are hurt in an accident and need an ambulance, they won't even take you to the hospital unless you can prove your ability to pay.

The same would be true of fire protection if the Libertarians had their way, Zimmermann charged.

"If your house was on fire and you called the private fire department," she said, "maybe they would take your credit card. Otherwise it would be cash on the barrelhead or they let your home burn down."

The response of the Libertarian?

"Well, under those circumstances, I'm sure they would take a personal check."

—Andy Rose

Union victory against J.P. Stevens

Seventeen years ago, the drive to organize textile workers at J.P. Stevens Company began. On October 19, the workers finally forced one of the most notorious anti-union companies in the country to sign its first contract with the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union (ACTWU).

The two and a half year contract was approved unanimously by 750 union members from the seven J.P. Stevens plants in Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina. The contract covers between 3,000 and 3,500 workers in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama plants.

Stevens has about eighty plants and 34,000 hourly workers throughout the South.

The contract comes six years after the union won a government-supervised election in Roanoke Rapids. Stevens violated innumerable federal laws and court decisions since then. The strongly pro-union work force in Roanoke Rapids was denied pay raises given other Stevens workers, to discourage organizing efforts.

J.P. Stevens agreed in the new contract to recognize the union and offer the same contract at any other plant organized in the next year and a half.

The union agreed to give up special organizing rights it had won through court decisions, such as the right to conduct organizing activities in company parking lots. It also agreed to terminate its nationwide boycott of J.P. Stevens goods.

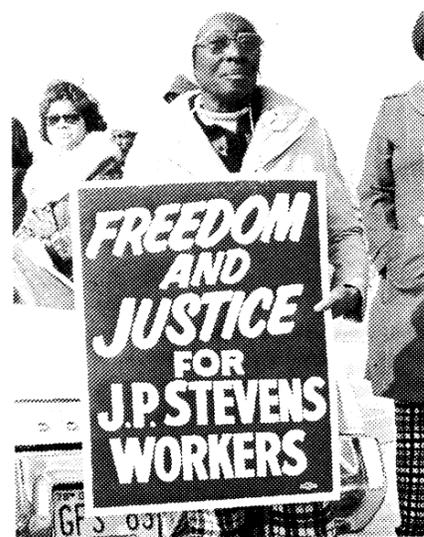
Company chairman Whitney Stevens told a news conference that in spite

of the contract, "the company continues to be openly and strongly opposed to unions in its nonunion plants."

It will take a major effort to extend the organizing drive to other plants.

But the victory represented by this contract will inspire the other 30,000 J.P. Stevens workers and the hundreds of thousands of other nonunion workers in the South.

The ACTWU victory follows seven months after the United Steelworkers won a contract at the Tenneco shipyard in Newport News, Virginia. Both victories are among the most important union successes ever in the South. They point to the potential to achieve the long expressed goal of the labor movement: organize the South.



Campaigning for new readers



Tidewater area sets pace

The Tidewater branch of the Socialist Workers Party, located in the industrialized area of Newport News, Virginia, has enjoyed an excellent response in the drive to win new readers to the *Militant*.

At the midway point, the branch has already sold eighty-six of its quota of 120 subscriptions. So, it's increasing its goal to 150.

Most of the new subscribers have come from the East End of Newport News, a predominantly Black, working-class community. Teams of socialists have been canvassing door-to-door there each week.

SWP organizer Miguel Zarate told the *Militant*, "Many people invite us in to talk. We have found a tremendous interest in the *Militant*, and in our candidates."

They have also been selling subscriptions at Hampton Institute, a Black college in Virginia.

One energetic *Militant* salesperson, Miesa Patterson, sold five subscriptions in a half hour.

Inspired by their success in their local area, the Tidewater socialists are sending out teams to other southern cities during the ten-day period prior to the elections. Among other places, they'll be getting down to Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, scene of the recent union victory over J.P. Stevens.



Latin American conference

Some 700 people attended the national conference of the Latin American Studies Association in Bloomington, Indiana, October 17-19.

Thirty-three of them bought subscriptions to *Perspectiva Mundial*.

Campaigning in the Northwest

Seattle socialists gave their drive a solid boost by sending a three-day sales team to Bellingham, Yakima, and Spokane.

The three-member team combined selling subscriptions with campaigning for Jim Levitt, their candidate for U.S. senator from Washington.

They sold subscriptions at several campus meetings where Levitt spoke and also canvassed some working-class neighborhoods and visited plant gates.

The results: twenty-two subscriptions to the *Militant*, forty-two individual copies, plus twenty-seven copies of the *Young Socialist*.

Thirty people signed up for more information about the socialist campaign.

Workplace sales

Seattle socialists who work at the giant Boeing plant, organized by the International Association of Machinists, set themselves a goal of obtaining thirty new subscribers from among co-workers during the drive. They've already reached that goal, so they've upped the ante to forty-five.

Sales were facilitated by the heightened discussion in the plant about the recent union contract and the convention of the union that was just held.

Prizes to pacesetters

To spur socialist competition, prizes will be awarded to pace-setting subscription-getters.

The one who sells the most subs on the job will be awarded a three-year subscription to *Intercontinental Press/Inprecor*. (That's a \$105 value!)

The same prize will go to the person who sells the most subscriptions to *Perspectiva Mundial*, as well as to the one who sells the most subscriptions nationally.

The area that sells the highest number of subscriptions per capita will receive a bound volume of the *Militant* for 1980.

Midway, a boost is needed

The accompanying scoreboard gives the results of the first half of our ten-week effort. Two areas have raised their quotas since the last scoreboard appeared. Tidewater from 120 to 150, and Piedmont from 100 to 125.

But a number of important areas are not doing nearly as well, and, as a result we are behind schedule, particularly in subscriptions for *Perspectiva Mundial*.

This issue of the *Militant*, our election special, is being used for a national target week to accelerate the drive. Many areas have taken on special added goals for the week.

New York's Manhattan branch has set a target of doubling its regular weekly quota, aiming for 100 subscriptions. Boston is aiming for sixty new readers this week, and Los Angeles has set its sights on seventy-five, including twenty to *PM*.

Eight thousand new subscribers to the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial* will be a solid gain for our movement. With an effectively organized, all-out final effort we can make that important political goal.

—Nancy Rosenstock

Subscription scoreboard

As of October 18, 1980

AREA	MILITANT GOAL	SUBS REC'D	PM GOAL	SUBS REC'D	TOTAL GOAL	TOTAL REC'D	%
*Kansas City	100	88	10	5	110	93	85
Phoenix	55	55	20	9	75	64	85
Dallas	75	64	25	13	100	77	77
Indianapolis	110	86	10	6	120	92	77
*Milwaukee	175	139	25	12	200	151	76
Gary	85	73	15	2	100	75	75
*Atlanta	140	101	10	2	150	103	69
Iron Range	90	55	0	5	90	60	67
*Salt Lake City	135	91	15	7	150	98	65
Denver	85	63	15	1	100	64	64
*Washington, D.C.	140	85	45	13	155	98	63
Detroit	185	114	15	5	200	119	60
Morgantown	100	59	0	0	100	59	59
Portland	95	55	0	1	95	56	59
New Orleans	90	55	10	2	100	57	57
*Piedmont	125	70	0	1	125	71	57
*Tidewater	150	86	0	0	150	86	57
Baltimore	115	59	5	6	120	65	54
San Diego	70	44	30	10	100	54	54
Twin Cities	190	105	10	3	200	108	54
Cleveland	100	55	30	6	130	61	47
Louisville	100	46	0	1	100	47	47
Newark	240	129	60	12	300	141	47
Cincinnati	120	53	0	2	120	55	46
Albuquerque	60	33	20	2	80	35	44
Birmingham	50	22	0	0	50	22	44
Miami	75	36	15	4	90	40	44
Pittsburgh	165	72	10	4	175	76	43
Brooklyn	300	147	100	22	400	169	42
Capital District	90	36	5	4	95	40	42
Manhattan	300	155	200	54	500	209	42
Chicago	300	118	50	23	350	141	40
San Antonio	60	28	30	7	90	35	39
Toledo	60	23	0	0	60	23	38
Seattle	210	76	15	3	225	79	35
Philadelphia	115	43	35	8	150	51	34
St. Louis	120	37	0	1	120	38	32
Boston	180	46	20	1	200	47	24
Los Angeles	200	70	150	14	350	84	24
Oakland	125	38	50	2	175	40	23
San Jose	100	14	50	17	150	31	21
San Francisco	100	13	100	2	200	15	8
Houston	105	6	35	0	140	6	4
TOTAL	5555	2843	1235	292	6790	3135	46
Miscellaneous		62		14	210	76	36
National Teams		167		7	1000	174	17
TOTAL GOAL	5555	3072	1235	313	8000	3385	42
SHOULD BE		2833		630		4080	51

* indicates area that has raised goal

SWP candidate blasts abuse of undocumented

By Andy Rose

In her campaign swing across the Southwest, Socialist Workers vice-presidential candidate Matilde Zimmermann has spoken out sharply against the racist abuse suffered by undocumented workers.

Just before Zimmermann arrived in Houston, news broke that Mexican and Salvadoran workers were being held in virtual slavery by one of the biggest oyster businessmen in Texas, at Smith Point on Galveston Bay.

The owner, Benjamin Nelson, was charged under federal antislavery laws for holding the workers against their will until they paid off smugglers' fees. It's a lucrative racket all around. The smuggler, or "coyote" charges the businessman or rancher \$100 or more for each undocumented worker he delivers. The employer then proceeds to "deduct" this from wages—at least once.

One worker was paid only ten dollars for fifteen days work—about twelve cents an hour.

At least one worker, who tried to flee before his delivery fee was paid off, was brought back at gunpoint by Nelson's son.

Democrats & slavemasters

"I think they should throw the book at this guy," Zimmermann declared, "both because he deserves it and as a warning to other slavemasters. But the Democratic state representative for the district where this happened had a different idea. He called Nelson up to offer his assistance.

"He's an honest fisherman," this Democrat said of Nelson. "He makes his living by the sweat of his brow."

"When the Democratic Party is the



Undocumented workers in west Texas

party of the slavemasters," Zimmermann said, "where is the party of the slaves?"

A few days later a front-page story in the *New York Times* reported how thousands of Mexican workers are held in similar slave conditions "from the tomato fields of Arkansas to the apple orchards of Virginia, from the cotton fields of North Texas to the orange groves of Florida."

It described workers being sold from master to master, children being held hostage to prevent their parents from running away, and the constant threat of deportation being used as surely as a gun or chain to keep workers in line.

These instances of modern-day slav-

ery are only the most extreme form of the oppression of undocumented workers, Zimmermann pointed out.

"Whenever undocumented workers can be forced to work for low wages under miserable conditions, the wages and conditions of all workers are dragged down and the labor movement weakened," she said.

"But the problem is not the immigrant workers, it is their illegal status. That is what the unions have to direct their fire against.

"In our campaign we demand an end to all deportations. Open the borders! We say every worker, with our without papers, has the right to a decent-paying job and union protection."

Zimmermann explained that the unions in this country were built by immigrant labor—always against efforts by the employers to keep workers divided according to what country they came from and what language they spoke.

A Chicana campaign supporter in Phoenix told Zimmermann about the struggle to organize the copper mines in southern Arizona. Her father, a Mexican, had worked and died in the mines.

The owners used deportations in a very sweeping way to try to keep unions out, Zimmermann learned. They took Mexican or Chicano or Indian strikers and dumped them across the border into Mexico.

They also took Anglo strikers and dumped them across the border into New Mexico!

Oppose deportations

To this very day, the government uses deportations to go after not only Mexican workers but other militants as well. Washington is currently trying to deport Marian Bustin—a young woman coal miner from Scotland active in the women's rights and anti-draft movements—because of her socialist views.

"The labor movement needs to take the stand that we in the Socialist Workers Party do—that we couldn't care less about borders," Zimmermann declared. "That we couldn't care less about the imaginary line between what is now Mexico and states that used to be part of Mexico.

"We care only about the line between workers, born on either side of the border, and the bosses who exploit them all."

Railworker explains why she joined YSA

Among those planning to attend the Young Socialist Alliance national convention in Indianapolis is Beverly Andalora. Now twenty-one, she is a locomotive fireperson for Conrail and a member of the United Transportation Union. Last July, she joined the Newark Young Socialist Alliance.

Andalora was among the speakers at an October 4 Newark election rally for the Socialist Workers presidential ticket. The following are excerpts from her remarks.

* * *

Being a woman, I learned when I was very young about discrimination and inequality. When other girls talked about becoming housewives, mothers, teachers, and secretaries, I wanted to be an airline pilot, a locomotive engineer, a carpenter. Of course my family discouraged me. They're "men's jobs" and "ladies" don't pursue such careers.

Girls are supposed to sit at home, have babies and cook dinner—and that's it. But even at that early age I knew that wasn't for me. I wanted an exciting job, and they all happened to be classified as "men's jobs." Later on I realized that they just "happened" to be the better paying jobs as well.

Well, now I *am* a locomotive engineer. I've joined the growing number of women who are breaking into previously all-male fields, who believe that equal rights and equal opportunity should be available to all. But still we face the discrimination and inequality. The majority of the men I work with are still hesitant to accept women on the railroad. This attitude tends to reflect the policies of the company. Just this past summer the women had to put up a fight merely to get bathrooms and lunchroom facilities—we had none. We finally won them, but only in one area of the

company. The fight continues to get such facilities throughout the railroad.

I've been with the railroad over a year, and I know damn well that women can handle the job very well. But I spent a major part of my first year trying to *prove* to the company that I *could* do the work.

Last March I was involved in an accident at work. I was, to use an old cliché, a victim of circumstance. The accident was not my fault, I could have done nothing to stop it. Yet, the company claimed that merely because I was on one of the engines that collided, I was responsible for the accident. My immediate supervisor recommended that I be fired. I ended up with thirty days suspension without pay.

I finally returned to work—4 months later. It turned out that I had injured a knee during the accident and had to have it operated on. I was not eligible, under railroad rules, to collect either unemployment or disability. Nor did I qualify under state regulations.

However, some positive things have developed from this incident. With more spare time on my hands, I got involved in the union's Women's Committee, which participated in the January 13 ERA march in Virginia, and our fight for washroom facilities, among other things. As a result of meeting and working with other women, and learning that the problems I faced were common to most women, I gained much more confidence and trust in my abilities.

It was during this time also that I came in contact with the Socialist Workers Party, whose members were a major force in instituting the Women's Committee. And as I soon discovered, we agreed on much more than just how impersonal the company is. Our social and political views were almost identical. I was amazed. I'd actually found a real political party, a very highly organized, committed, working party that believes in and fights for the same convictions I hold.



Militant/L. Paltrineri

BEVERLY ANDALORA

It was through the Socialist Workers Party that I was introduced to an organization of young workers and students called the Young Socialist Alliance. In July, I joined the organization so that I might continue learning about revolutionary politics while being actively involved right now in the fight for positive social change.

Someday, I believe the working class of this country will come to realize that the present government is not their government, but rather the government of the rich. And when they do, they'll start to change it. And I'll tell you something—when that happens, I'm going to be there. Because I'm determined to someday see in this country a government that outlaws discrimination of every kind. That doesn't allow a chosen few to take such gross advantage of the working majority. A government that makes sure all of its people are fed, clothed, housed, healthy, and educated. Such governments do exist elsewhere—such a government can exist here. And it will, I believe, in the not-so-distant future. That's why I joined the Young Socialist Alliance. I know they'll be instrumental in making it happen.

Come to Indianapolis

20th National YSA Convention

December 27-30

We Will Discuss:

- No Registration! No Draft!
- Solidarity with Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada!
- Money for Jobs—Not War!
- Stop FBI and CIA Spying!

Join the Young Socialist Alliance

Name _____ I want to join the YSA.

Address _____ Send me more information on the YSA

City _____ State _____ convention.

Zip _____ Phone _____ Enclosed is \$2.00 for one year of the

Young Socialist.

Clip and mail to: YSA National Office, P.O. Box 471 Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10003.

'We're not going back to slavery'

Dallas unionists welcome socialist campaign

By Andy Rose

DALLAS—This city may be the best place in the country to see the widening gulf between image and reality in American politics.

In Dallas—deep in the heart of "right to work" Texas—700 transit workers are conducting a militant and determined walkout for decent wages and humane working conditions. In a city only 8 percent organized, it's shaping up as a showdown battle for union rights.

In Dallas—considered a bastion of Sunbelt conservatism—working people are increasingly open to class-struggle ideas.

Transit strike

When Matilde Zimmermann, Socialist Workers vice-presidential candidate, began her two-day tour here October 10, her first stop was the transit workers picket line. Her support was welcomed by workers, who were shocked and bitter at seeing the Democrats and Republicans on the city council close ranks against them.

Bus drivers, mechanics, and cleaners have been off the job since October 1. Their grievances include low pay,

TEXAS VOTERS: State officials have ruled the Socialist Workers Party off the Texas ballot, despite the fact that the SWP collected far more than enough signatures to qualify. Supporters of the socialist alternative in Texas should cast a write-in vote November 4 for Andrew Pulley and Matilde Zimmermann and the local SWP candidates. See page 12 for the candidates running in your area.

forced overtime, split shifts that extend the working day to twelve and fourteen hours, and harassment and abuse from transit management.

"City officials say it's illegal for them to even talk to you about transit policy," Zimmermann told bus drivers. "But it's just fine for them to discuss with the oil companies and other corporations that profit from keeping unions out of Dallas, and that pay little or no taxes to support the bus system or other services needed by people here.

"In fact, those corporations give the Democrats and Republicans their marching orders. That's why we need a labor party.

"You are the ones who care about providing decent bus service—not the Democratic and Republican politicians. You could do a lot better job running the bus system. And you and other working people like you could do a lot better job running Dallas and this entire country."

'How it should be'

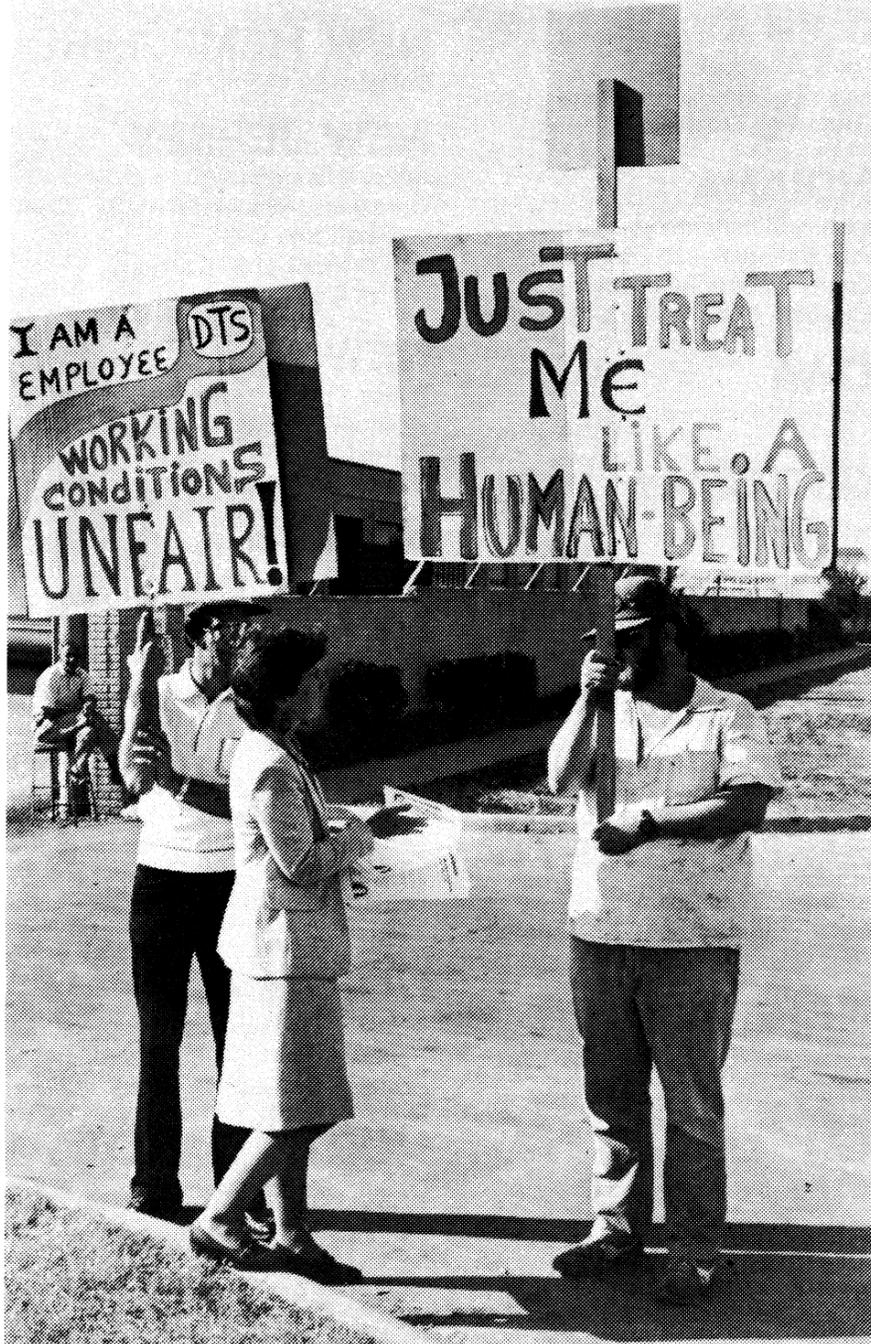
It was a popular idea among workers we talked to.

Putting workers in office is "how it should always have been," bus driver John Stoke said. "I'm not voting for either the Democrat or Republican for president. The people they're running just don't seem qualified."

If he votes at all it might be for John Anderson, he said, because he likes the idea of an "independent." He would also read the socialist campaign literature he had just gotten and consider voting for SWP candidate Andrew Pulley.

As we talked, a truck driver going past honked and yelled encouragement to the pickets. A fire department ambulance roared by with lights flashing and siren wailing in a sign of support. "You all hang in there," the driver shouted.

Times are changing in Dallas. Last



Zimmermann discusses transit walkout with picketers

Militant/Andy Rose

November 2,000 people demonstrated against the Ku Klux Klan, while the racists held a tiny march under heavy police protection.

The marchers' anger was directed not only at the KKK but at blatant segregation of city schools and attempts to deny education to children of undocumented workers.

One young Black demonstrator said then, "The days of being stepped on are through."

It's the same sentiment that inspired the transit walkout. "We're not going to let them take us back to slavery," a woman bus driver told Matilde Zimmermann.

Despite the best efforts of the Dallas rulers, the city is not isolated from the changing world.

"If Polish workers have the right to representation, so do workers in Dallas," Willie Chapman, secretary treasurer of the Dallas County AFL-CIO, told a news conference in support of the transit workers.

The ruling-class attack on the transit workers may backfire, provoking a major challenge by labor and the Black and Chicano communities to anti-union laws and open-shop conditions here.

Red-baiting

Attacks on the Socialist Workers Party have also backfired.

Lea Sherman, SWP candidate for Congress from the Fifth District here, is an assembly worker at Western Electric.

Shortly after she announced her candidacy, the executive board of Communications Workers Local 12260 mass distributed a leaflet at the plant

red-baiting her. It stated she was a member of the local only because "by the law we cannot deny her membership" and complained of "the problems the Socialists are causing in Afghanistan and Iran."

Iranian students

The leaflet ended by announcing the executive board's endorsement of Jim Mattox, Sherman's Democratic Party opponent.

Sherman replied with an open letter to Western Electric employees explaining her program and exposing Mattox's antilabor record. Mattox voted to prohibit strikers from receiving food stamps, he has never sought repeal of "right to work" laws in Texas, and he backs Carter's restrictive wage guidelines.

Far from isolating Sherman, the red-baiting leaflet increased interest in the plant in her campaign. Over time the atmosphere turned around to the point where Sherman was able to address the local union meeting in September as SWP candidate.

One vivid example of the changes was a co-worker of Sherman's who had been harassing her with anticommunist and pronuclear remarks. He has since changed his mind on nuclear power and is now a subscriber to the *Militant*.

Zimmermann held a meeting at the University of Texas at Arlington. Among those present were several Iranian students, supporters of the People's Mojahedin inside Iran.

"We support struggles for justice all over the world," one explained, citing Nicaragua and El Salvador as well as Iran and Palestine. "History is with

the movements of the people."

Four Iranian students came to Dallas the next night for the socialist campaign rally, as did fifteen other people who were not members of the SWP or YSA. They included high school students, activists from the Nicaragua solidarity committee, and members of the National Organization for Women.

One of those present was Paul Lawrence, a young army veteran from a small town outside Dallas. He had joined the army at seventeen, he told me. "I was brought up very conservative, thinking America was always right."

But in the army he began to have questions—about military discipline and about whose interests the U.S. armed forces serve. He got interested in radical ideas while stationed in Germany.

A couple of weeks ago in Dallas he was driving by the Militant Bookstore. It's an attractive storefront on a busy corner. A big sign outside—"Human needs before profits—Vote Socialist Workers—Lea Sherman for Congress"—caught his eye. He stopped in and got some books and leaflets.

His advice to young people facing the draft is to "realize they are being put on the line—they can be sent to war regardless of their personal beliefs.

"The Iranians, they believe in what they're fighting for. If people here believed it was right, they would go fight. But people realize the government is out of their control."

Inspired by Cuba

Also at the campaign rally was Maria Vidales. She grew up in the Rio Grande Valley and worked, with the rest of her family, as a migrant farm worker.

Attending a small Chicano college in the valley in the early 1970s she had read and liked the *Militant*. But the first SWP event she ever attended was after she moved to Dallas this summer. She came to a July 26 open house to celebrate the Cuban revolution. Now she is eager to visit Cuba the first chance she gets.

Th gains of the revolution in Cuba, Nicaragua, and around the world "give you hope that people can create changes in this country too," she told me.

To be part of making those changes, Maria Vidales recently joined the Socialist Workers Party.

Two television stations came to the Dallas rally to interview Zimmermann. Their coverage focused on the SWP's fight for ballot status in Texas.

While Zimmermann explained the party's case, the WFAA-TV camera showed the crowd at the SWP headquarters and zoomed in on the cover of the *Young Socialist* newspaper, on a "no draft" poster, and on the big banner: "Working people keep the country running, working people should run the country."

On the other TV station, the interviewer kept trying to belittle the impact of Zimmermann's campaign. He spent most of his time repeating the Texas secretary of state's claims that the SWP had too little support for ballot status.

But viewers also got to hear Zimmermann's response:

"Our idea of launching a labor party, of nationalizing the oil companies, of opposition to the draft, of support for women's rights, of opposition to all forms of racist violence—whether it's against Blacks or against undocumented workers and Chicanos—these ideas are more popular than ever.

"And it's this growing distrust of the Democrats and Republicans, the growing search for alternatives like a labor party, that is the reason why the state of Texas has ruled us off."

HOW TO VOTE ON NOV. 4

Listed below are the Socialist Workers Party candidates for federal, state, and local office in the November 4 elections. Write-in candidates are indicated with an asterisk (*). If your state is not listed, cast a write-in vote for Andrew Pulley and Matilde Zimmermann.

Pulley is twenty-nine-years-old, making him ineligible under the U.S. Constitution to serve as president. Since state officials have attempted to use this discriminatory law to rule socialist candidates off the ballot, Clifton DeBerry is the stand-in for Pulley in many states. In Ohio, Rick Congress is Pulley's stand-in.

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

ALABAMA

DeBerry-Zimmermann
Mohammed Oliver—U.S. Senate

ARIZONA

DeBerry-Zimmermann
Josefina Otero—U.S. Senate
Rob Roper—U.S. Congress, 1st C.D.

CALIFORNIA

*Pulley-Zimmermann
*George Johnson—U.S. Senate
*Mark Friedman—U.S. Congress, 43rd C.D.
Louise Goodman—San Francisco Board of Supervisors

COLORADO

DeBerry-Zimmermann
Silvia Zapata—U.S. Senate
Harold Sudmeyer—U.S. Congress, 1st C.D.

FLORIDA

*Pulley-Zimmermann
*Andrea Baron—U.S. Senate

GEORGIA

*Pulley-Zimmermann
*Janice Prescott—U.S. Senate

ILLINOIS

DeBerry-Zimmermann
Lee Artz—U.S. Senate
Susan Browne—University of Illinois Board of Trustees

Donald Hanrahan—University of Illinois Board of Trustees
David Tucker—University of Illinois Board of Trustees

INDIANA

DeBerry-Zimmermann
*Etta Ettlinger—U.S. Senate
*Danny Booher—Governor
*Elizabeth Sommers—Lt. Governor

IOWA

DeBerry-Zimmermann

KENTUCKY

Pulley-Zimmermann

LOUISIANA

DeBerry-Zimmermann

MARYLAND

*Pulley-Zimmermann
*Geoff Mirelowitz—U.S. Senate

MASSACHUSETTS

DeBerry-Zimmermann
Nelson González—U.S. Congress, 6th C.D.

MICHIGAN

*Pulley-Zimmermann
*William Arth—U.S. Congress, 14th C.D.
*Andrew Walden—Detroit School Board

MINNESOTA

DeBerry-Zimmermann
James Kendrick—U.S. Congress, 4th C.D.
Stephen Thomas—U.S. Congress, 5th C.D.
Ilona Gersh—U.S. Congress, 8th C.D.

MISSISSIPPI

Pulley-Zimmermann

MISSOURI

DeBerry-Zimmermann
Martha Pettit—U.S. Senate
Martin Anderson—Governor

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DeBerry-Zimmermann

NEW JERSEY

Pulley-Zimmermann
Christine Hildebrand—U.S. Congress, 10th C.D.
Jon Britton—U.S. Congress, 11th C.D.

NEW MEXICO

Pulley-Zimmermann
*Manuel R. Archuleta—U.S. Congress, 1st C.D.
Diane Prokipchak—State Legislature, 8th District
Elaine Baca—State Legislature, 14th District

NEW YORK

DeBerry-Zimmermann
Victor Nieto—U.S. Senate
Keith Jones—U.S. Congress, 14th C.D.
*Robert Miller—U.S. Congress, 17th C.D.
Reba Williams Dixon—U.S. Congress, 19th C.D.
Patricia Mayberry—U.S. Congress, 28th C.D.

NORTH CAROLINA

DeBerry-Zimmermann
Rebecca Finch—U.S. Senate
Douglas Cooper—Governor

NORTH DAKOTA

DeBerry-Zimmermann

OHIO

Congress-Zimmermann
John Powers—U.S. Senate
Scott Breen—U.S. Congress, 1st C.D.
Toby Elizabeth Emmerich—U.S. Congress, 9th C.D.

OREGON

*Pulley-Zimmermann
*Joel Shapiro—U.S. Senate

PENNSYLVANIA

DeBerry-Zimmermann
Linda Mohrbacher—U.S. Senate
Tory Dunn—State Treasurer

RHODE ISLAND

DeBerry-Zimmermann

SOUTH DAKOTA

Pulley-Zimmermann

TENNESSEE

DeBerry-Zimmermann

TEXAS

*Pulley-Zimmermann
*Lea Sherman—U.S. Congress, 5th C.D.
*Arturo Ramirez—U.S. Congress, 18th C.D.
*Laura Garza—U.S. Congress, 23rd C.D.
*John Sarge—Railroad Commissioner

UTAH

DeBerry-Zimmermann
*Pamela Burchett—U.S. Senate
*William Hoyle—Governor
David Hurst—U.S. Congress, 2nd C.D.

VERMONT

DeBerry-Zimmermann

VIRGINIA

DeBerry-Zimmermann
Sharon Grant—U.S. Congress, 1st C.D.

WASHINGTON

DeBerry-Zimmermann
*James Levitt—U.S. Senate
*Mary Nell Bockman—Governor

WASH., D.C.

DeBerry-Zimmermann
Glenn White—City Council-at-large

WEST VIRGINIA

*Pulley-Zimmermann
*Tom Moriarty—Governor

WISCONSIN

DeBerry-Zimmermann
Susan Hagen—U.S. Senate
Lynn Rashkind—U.S. Congress, 4th C.D.
Frank Forrestal—U.S. Congress, 5th C.D.

Planks in SWP platform

No to war

- Abolish draft registration
- Eliminate the war budget
- All U.S. planes and ships out of the Persian Gulf

Jobs for all

- Cost-of-living escalator clauses in all wages, salaries, pensions, and welfare benefits
- Thirty-hour workweek with no cut in pay to spread available work
- Nationalize and reopen shutdown auto and steel plants
- A massive public works program to

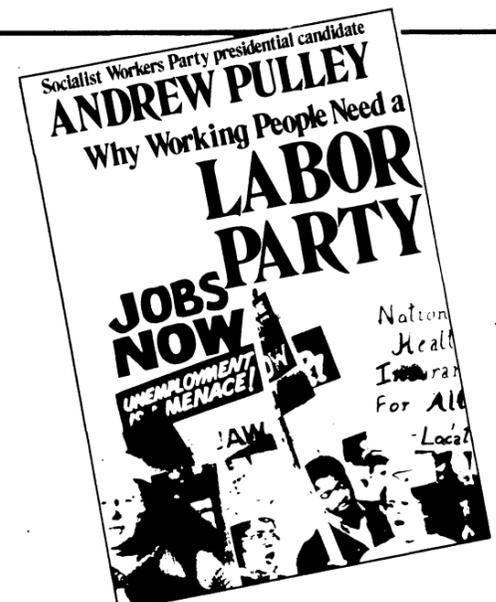
build new schools, housing, and medical facilities

Equal rights

- Jail racist killers in Atlanta, Buffalo, Greensboro, and Miami
- Affirmative-action quotas to root out job discrimination against Blacks, Chicanos, and women
- Ratify the ERA
- Abolish the Hyde Amendment; for women's right to choose abortion

Save the environment

- Shut down all nuclear power plants now
- Nationalize the oil industry



48 pages. \$.50 each, or \$.35 for ten or more. Order from Socialist Workers Presidential Campaign Committee, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014.

ELECTION RALLIES

Hear Pulley and Zimmermann live Nov. 4 over national telephone hook-up

Socialist Workers campaign committees across the country will host election-night rallies and celebrations. Andrew Pulley, in Chicago, and Matilde Zimmermann, in New York, will address the rallies via a national telephone hook-up. To find out about the election night rally in your area, call the Socialist Workers campaign headquarters listed below.



Andrew Pulley

will speak at 9:10 p.m. CST from Chicago at 434. S. Wabash, Room 700.



Matilde Zimmermann

will speak at 10 p.m. EST from New York at 108 E. 16th St.

Socialist campaign headquarters:

ALABAMA: Birmingham: SWP, YSA, 205 18th St. S. Tel: (205) 323-3079. Send mail to P.O. Box 3382-A. Zip: 35205.
ARIZONA: Phoenix: SWP, YSA, 1243 E. McDowell. Zip: 85006. Tel: (602) 255-0450.
CALIFORNIA: Oakland: SWP, YSA, 2864 Telegraph Ave. Zip: 94609. Tel: (415) 763-3792. Los Angeles: SWP, YSA, 2211 N. Broadway. Zip: 90031. Tel: (213) 225-3126. San Diego: SWP, YSA, 1053 15th St. Zip: 92101. Tel: (714) 234-4630. San Francisco: SWP, YSA, 3284 23rd St. Zip: 94110. Tel: (415) 824-1992. San Jose: SWP, YSA, 201 N. 9th St. Zip: 95112. Tel: (408) 998-4007.
COLORADO: Denver: SWP, YSA, 126 W. 12th Ave. Zip: 80204. Tel: (303) 534-8954.
FLORIDA: Gainesville: YSA, c/o Mary Randazzo, 1223 Northwest 18th Ave. Zip: 32601. Tel: (904) 372-1973. Miami: SWP, YSA, 8171 NE 2nd Ave. Zip: 33138. Tel: (305) 756-8358.
GEORGIA: Atlanta: SWP, YSA, 509 Peachtree St. NE. Zip: 30308. Tel: (404) 872-7229.
ILLINOIS: Champaign-Urbana: YSA, 284 Illini Union, Urbana. Zip: 61801. Chicago: SWP, YSA, 434 S. Wabash, Room 700. Zip: 60605. Tel: (312) 939-0737.
INDIANA: Gary: SWP, YSA, 388 Broadway. Zip:

46409. Tel: (219) 884-9509. Indianapolis: SWP, YSA, 4850 N. College. Zip: 46205. Tel: (317) 283-6149.
IOWA: Cedar Falls: YSA, Box 352. Zip: 50613.
KENTUCKY: Louisville: SWP, YSA, 131 W. Main #102. Zip: 40202. Tel: (502) 587-8418.
LOUISIANA: New Orleans: SWP, YSA, 3207 Dublin St. Zip: 70118. Tel: (504) 486-8048.
MARYLAND: Baltimore: SWP, YSA, 2913 Greenmount Ave. Zip: 21218. Tel: (301) 235-0013.
MASSACHUSETTS: Amherst: YSA, P.O. Box 837. Zip: 01002. Tel: (413) 546-5942. Boston: SWP, YSA, 510 Commonwealth Ave., 4th Floor. Zip: 02215. Tel: (617) 262-4621.
MICHIGAN: Ann Arbor: YSA, 4120 Michigan Union, U. of M. Zip: 48109. Detroit: SWP, YSA, 6404 Woodward Ave. Zip: 48202. Tel: (313) 875-5322.
MINNESOTA: Mesabi Iron Range: SWP, YSA, 1012 2nd Ave. South, Virginia, Minn. Zip: 55792. Tel: (218) 749-6327. Twin Cities: SWP, YSA, 508 N. Snelling Ave., St. Paul. Zip: 55104. Tel: (612) 644-6325.
MISSOURI: Kansas City: SWP, YSA, 4715A Troost. Zip: 64110. Tel: (816) 753-0404. St. Louis: SWP, YSA, 6223 Delmar Blvd. Zip: 63130. Tel: (314) 725-1570.

NEW JERSEY: Newark: SWP, YSA, 11-A Central Ave. Zip: 07102. Tel: (201) 643-3341.
NEW MEXICO: Albuquerque: SWP, YSA, 1417 Central Ave. NE. Zip: 87106. Tel: (505) 842-0954.
NEW YORK: Capital District (Schenectady): SWP, YSA, 323 State St. Zip: 12305. Tel: (518) 374-1494. New York, Brooklyn: SWP, YSA, 335 Atlantic Ave. Zip: 11201. Tel: (212) 852-7922. New York, Manhattan: SWP, YSA, 108 E. 16th St. 2nd Floor. Zip: 10003. Tel: (212) 260-6400. New York: City-wide SWP, YSA, 108 E. 16th St. 2nd Floor. Zip: 10003. Tel: (212) 533-2902.
NORTH CAROLINA: Piedmont: SWP, YSA, 216 E. 6th St., Winston-Salem. Zip: 27101. Tel: (919) 723-3419.
OHIO: Cincinnati: SWP, YSA, 2531 Gilbert Ave. Zip: 45206. Tel: (513) 751-2636. Cleveland: SWP, YSA, 2230 Superior. Zip: 44114. Tel: (216) 579-9369. Toledo: SWP, YSA, 2120 Dorr St. Zip: 43607. Tel: (419) 536-0383.
OREGON: Portland: SWP, YSA, 711 NW Everett. Zip: 97209. Tel: (503) 222-7225.
PENNSYLVANIA: Edinboro: YSA, Edinboro State College. Zip: 16444. Tel: (215) 734-4415. Philadelphia: SWP, YSA, 5811 N. Broad St. Zip: 19141. Tel: (215) 927-4747 or 927-4748. Pitts-

burgh: SWP, YSA, 1210 E. Carson St. Zip: 15203. Tel: (412) 488-7000. State College: YSA, c/o Bill Donovan, 1240 E. Branch Rd. Zip: 16801. Tel: (814) 234-6655.
TEXAS: Austin: YSA, c/o Mike Rose, 7409 Berkman Dr. Zip: 78752. Dallas: SWP, YSA, 5442 E. Grand. Zip: 75223. Tel: (214) 826-4711. Houston: SWP, YSA, 806 Elgin St. #1. Zip: 77006. Tel: (713) 524-8761. San Antonio: SWP, YSA, 1406 N. Flores Rd. Zip: 78212. Tel: (512) 222-8398.
UTAH: Salt Lake City: SWP, YSA, 677 S. 7th East, 2nd Floor. Zip: 84102. Tel: (801) 355-1124.
VIRGINIA: Tidewater Area (Newport News): SWP, YSA, 111 28th St. Zip: 23607. Tel: (804) 380-0133.
WASHINGTON, D.C.: SWP, YSA, 3106 Mt. Pleasant St. NW. Zip: 20010. Tel: (202) 797-7699.
WASHINGTON: Olympia: YSA, Room 3208, The Evergreen State College. Zip: 98501. Tel: (206) 866-7332. Seattle: SWP, YSA, 4868 Rainier Ave. South. Zip: 98118. Tel: (206) 723-5330.
WEST VIRGINIA: Morgantown: SWP, YSA, 957 S. University Ave. Zip: 26505. Tel: (304) 296-0055.
WISCONSIN: Milwaukee: SWP, YSA, 3901 N. 27th St. Zip: 53216. Tel: (414) 445-2076.

Fund puts socialist campaign teams on the road

By Susie Berman

Pulley-Zimmermann campaign supporters have contributed \$51,690 so far to help publicize the socialist program. There are just two weeks left to raise the remainder of the \$75,000 necessary to wind up the SWP campaign. This money is needed to pay for campaign literature, the candidates' travel, and campaign staff expenses. So now is the time to send that contribution you've been thinking about making to the Socialist Workers Presidential Campaign.

In the last ten days before the elections, socialist campaigners will be mobilizing in cities and towns throughout the country to talk to thousands of people about the Socialist Workers campaign. They'll be going door-to-door selling subscriptions to the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial* and handing out tens of thousands of campaign brochures. The \$75,000 fund drive will pay for the literature for this

final blitz as well as for special national campaign teams.

Some socialist campaigners have already hit the road. A team of four, including Socialist Workers candidate for Governor of West Virginia Tom Moriarty, recently toured the southern coal region of that state. They talked with hundreds of miners and rail workers, as well as other working people and students. During the tour, Moriarty was interviewed by more than a dozen newspapers, television, and radio stations.

An article in the Beckley *Raleigh Register* explained, "Moriarty, a Fairmont coal miner, is a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). He said he has taken a five-week leave of absence from the mines to travel through the state and is 'getting out the political program to the people.'"

The *Register* went on, "there can be little confusion between Moriarty and the main contenders for governor, in-

cumbent Democrat Jay Rockefeller and Republican Arch Moore. Moriarty 'backs fully the public employee's right to organize and, if necessary, to strike.' In fact, he strongly urges the working class to organize a strong labor movement which can take control of the government away from 'big business.'"

The campaign of this socialist coal miner running against oil and coal billionaire John D. Rockefeller IV has made a big splash in West Virginia. One of the major issues Moriarty has campaigned around is nuclear power.

"Moriarty also said he differs with Moore and Rockefeller on nuclear power. All nuclear power plants should be shut down nationwide and replaced with coal, he believes," explains the *Raleigh Register*.

An article in the Bluefield *Daily Telegraph* picks up on the same theme. "He said coal reserves could provide for the nation's energy needs for up to

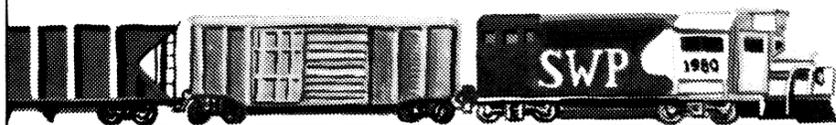
400 years and the more than 20,000 state coal miners could be put back to work. . . . Nuclear power is not in the interest of the majority of the people—coal is."

Through campaigning door-to-door and the media coverage, the team of West Virginia socialists has reached tens of thousands of people. What kind of response did they get?

"I've gotten a very good response," Moriarty told the *Militant*, "when I tell people I'm a coal miner running against Rockefeller, a bona-fide member of the ruling class; that I want to shut down nuclear power plants and switch to coal; that I'm against the draft—these things make sense to most working people in West Virginia."

And they make sense to working people throughout the country. Help us reach the thousands who have not yet heard about the SWP by contributing generously to the socialist campaign today.

Socialist Workers \$75,000 Fund Drive



\$10,000 \$20,000 \$30,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$60,000 \$70,000 \$75,000

so far: \$51,690

Enclosed is my contribution of \$ _____
 Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____
 Zip _____ Phone _____
 Union/School/Org. _____
 Make checks payable to:
 Socialist Workers Presidential Campaign Committee, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014.

Conferences advance El Salvador solidarity

The following article was prepared by Joel Britton, Toba Singer, and Fernando Torres.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. movement in solidarity with the people of El Salvador took a big step forward at conferences here October 11-12 and in Los Angeles October 4-5. The new movement will center on demanding an end to all U.S. aid to the brutally repressive government in El Salvador and on getting out the truth about the revolutionary struggle raging in this Central American country.

Some 500 people attended the two conferences, representing nearly 200 solidarity committees, human rights groups, religious orders and organizations, and other groups. The new movement will be called the U.S. Committee in Solidarity with the People of El

Salvador and will start with East and West Coast organizing centers here and in San Francisco.

A conference resolution mandated these offices "to promote solidarity work among national organizations and to aid in the formation of solidarity committees on the local level," to "disseminate up-to-date information on the situation in El Salvador," and "to mobilize around emergency situations as the need arises."

In carrying out these efforts, close communication will be maintained with the Frente Democrático Revolucionario (Revolutionary Democratic Front—FDR), the broad coalition of revolutionary and popular forces that is leading the struggle against the U.S.-backed junta.

Diana Oqueli brought greetings to the East Coast conference from the

FDR. She pointed to the great importance of the U.S. solidarity movement to the struggle in El Salvador. She led a minute of silence for the more than 6,000 people killed so far this year by the army and right-wing terror gangs.

Farid Handel, another leader of the FDR, addressed both conferences, providing background information on the history of El Salvador and on the revolutionary process that has now reached massive proportions.

A powerful movie

The movie "El Salvador—Revolution or Death" was shown, underlining in a most dramatic way the urgent need to force an end to U.S. government backing to the blood-drenched rulers of this Central American nation of 5 million people. The movie includes footage of the murderous attacks on a march of

some 200,000 last January and on the massive funeral for Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, slain while celebrating mass.

Strikes of agricultural laborers and urban workers are shown, as well as the struggles of the dispossessed peasants. The junta's fake land reform is exposed for what it really is—a U.S.-contrived pacification scheme modeled after the genocidal Phoenix program attempted in Vietnam.

The movie highlights the heroism and determination of the Salvadoran people and shows the overwhelming support the FDR enjoys.

Conference organizer Phil Wheaton of the Ecumenical Program for Inter-american Communication and Action (EPICA) told the East Coast participants that "you will be the persons who will bring in the hundreds and

Socialists back solidarity effort

Lisa Hickler attended the East Coast conference as a representative of the Young Socialist Alliance National Executive Committee. She told the *Militant* that her organization and the Socialist Workers Party are "stepping up our efforts to build opposition to U.S. intervention in El Salvador and to win support for the struggling people there.

"Young people in this country, working people—men and women—don't want another Vietnam War in Central America. We join the solidarity and antidraft movements in demanding: 'NO DRAFT, NO WAR, STOP U.S. INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR!'"

YSA members will discuss how to help build the U.S. Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador at their twentieth National Convention in Indianapolis December 27-30.

For more information on the YSA convention, write to the YSA National Office, P.O. Box 471 Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.



El Salvador Solidarity Conference in Washington, October 11. Speaking is Revolutionary Democratic Front leader Farid Handel

Get out the facts

Committees in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador and others who want to get out the truth about the struggle there and the U.S. role in propping up the repressive regime will want to utilize these materials:

MOVIE: "El Salvador—Revolution or Death." To rent or purchase: National Council of Churches, Attn.: Wm. Wipfler, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027, telephone (212) 870-2424.

SLIDE SHOW: "El Salvador: A Country in Crisis." Half hour, 160 slides with cassette. Rental: \$15 per week, purchase: \$60. **OVERVIEW/Latin America,** 9 Sacramento Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

PAMPHLETS: "U.S. Military Involvement in El Salvador, 1947-1980." 28 pages, \$1. U.S. Friends of the Salvadorean Revolution, P.O. Box 40874, San Francisco, California 94140.

"Abuses of Medical Neutrality—Report of the Public Health Commission to El Salvador July 1980." Committee for Health Rights in El Salvador, 66 West 87 Street, New York, New York 10024.

"The Militarization of the Agrarian Reform in El Salvador," by Alberto Arene, Peter Shiras, and Philip Wheaton. \$3 from EPICA Task Force, 1470 Irving Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20010.

"El Salvador—Why Revolution? Part I (March-April 1980)" and "El Salvador—Part II (July-August 1980)." Each of these NACLA Reports on the Americas is 48 pp., \$2.50. North American Congress on Latin America, 151 West 19 Street, 9th floor, New York, New York 10011.

"Revolt in El Salvador." Includes platform of the Democratic Revolutionary Front and articles by Nancy Cole, Will Reissner, and Aníbal Yáñez. 48 pp., \$1.25. Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014.

Labor body denounces AFL-CIO

The following resolution was adopted without dissent at the September 15 meeting of the Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, centered in San José, California.

The council speaks for more than 100,000 members of the AFL-CIO. Among the major unions represented are United Food and Commercial Workers, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, and Service Employees International Union.

In July, the council viewed a slide show on El Salvador presented by members of San José Federation of Teachers Local 957 who work with the Central American Solidarity Committee.

Following the vote in the council, a number of union officials and religious figures sent a letter to union locals in the area urging them to arrange

with the solidarity committee for a showing of the slides.

For more information contact: Central American Solidarity Committee, P.O. Box 3045, San José, California, 95116, telephone (408) 251-7862.

WHEREAS, the Human Rights Commission of the Archdiocese of San Salvador has documented 3509 assassinations and hundreds of disappeared persons and illegal detentions in El Salvador from October 15, 1979, to June 21, 1980; and

WHEREAS, said Human Rights commission has reported that 80% of the assassinations have been committed directly by the Salvadorean Armed Forces, and the rest by paramilitary groups supported by the Armed Forces; and

WHEREAS, a majority of the human rights violations have been directed against the working peo-



El Salvador/revista de las LP-28

thousands of others." Activists in this cause, he said, will come from a very broad range of organizations and experiences. It will be necessary "to mobilize everyone possible," including people on "all different political levels."

The East Coast conference was also addressed by William Wipfler of the Human Rights Office of the National Council of Churches and Beverly Keene of the Inter-religious Task Force, among others.

Speakers at the West Coast conference included David Mancias of the Legal Aid Office of the Archdiocese of San Salvador, Prof. Arnon Hadar, and Carlos Galván of the Farabundo Martí Solidarity Bloc.

Labor against AIFLD

The workshops on agrarian reform and on doing work in the trade unions focused on the need to get out the truth about the involvement of the U.S. government, major corporations, and top AFL-CIO officials in AIFLD, the American Institute for Free Labor Development. This agency, long notorious for its collaboration with CIA-instigated coups such as that in Chile in 1973, has been playing a big role in imposing the rural pacification program in El Salvador.

Union members present pledged to step up their efforts to pressure the AFL-CIO Executive Council to terminate the AIFLD operation in El Salvador and to sever its connection with this antilabor outfit.

A model for this work has been the campaign in Santa Clara County, California, unions that led to the passage of a resolution September 15 by the Central Labor Council there (see box).

The Media Workshop discussed the news blackout about El Salvador, the misrepresentation of what little news is reported, and the need to find ways to break through this censorship. Several journalists who have been covering El Salvador participated in the discussion.

They noted the continuous attacks and threats against journalists who are simply reporting the facts, and even the recent murders of three journalists and the kidnapping of one by the police. When journalists are able to send their dispatches, they are heavily edited by U.S. editors, to the point that

they are nearly unrecognizable. It was agreed that media work should be an essential component of solidarity activity.

Anti-draft allies

Representatives from the movement against draft registration attended both conferences. It was clearly recognized they would be a central ally in the fight against U.S. intervention in El Salvador. A vital task of the solidarity movement will be to provide speakers, literature, and movies for antidraft activities.

A lengthy discussion took place at the conference here on how to most effectively organize and broaden out the solidarity movement. The activist core of the solidarity committees in a number of large cities is centered among Salvadorans. Hundreds of thousands live in the United States and are mostly sympathetic to the revolutionary struggle.

Two structure proposals were debated. At issue was the role of the solidarity committees of Salvadorans in the on-going movement and in the coordinating committee to be selected in November by a nominations commission designated by the conference.

General agreement was reached to provide for "fair and equitable representation" for the solidarity committees and to move toward additional regional organizing centers in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Austin, Texas.

The outcome of this discussion was greeted by spirited chants of "u-u-unidad," reflecting the strong determination and sense of unity that permeated the conference.

Many other ideas were presented at both conferences for how to get out the truth about the struggle in El Salvador and to oppose U.S. intervention there. Nationally coordinated efforts to answer the lies in the capitalist press and to raise money will be highlighted in a regular newsletter of the U.S. Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador to be edited by Phil Wheaton.

Until the initial coordinating centers are set up in Washington and San Francisco, useful materials can be obtained from various sources (see box).

O support to right-wing junta

ple of El Salvador; and the bombings of union halls such as the Coca Cola and Electrical Industry locals in the week of June 26-July 3, 1980, have impeded free trade union organizing; and

WHEREAS, the National Council of Churches, Amnesty International, and the three largest Italian trade union federations have protested these violations of human and workers' rights; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. government has fully supported the present Salvadorean regime since its October 15 inception, and has authorized more military aid to El Salvador since April of this year than it authorized in the preceding decade; and

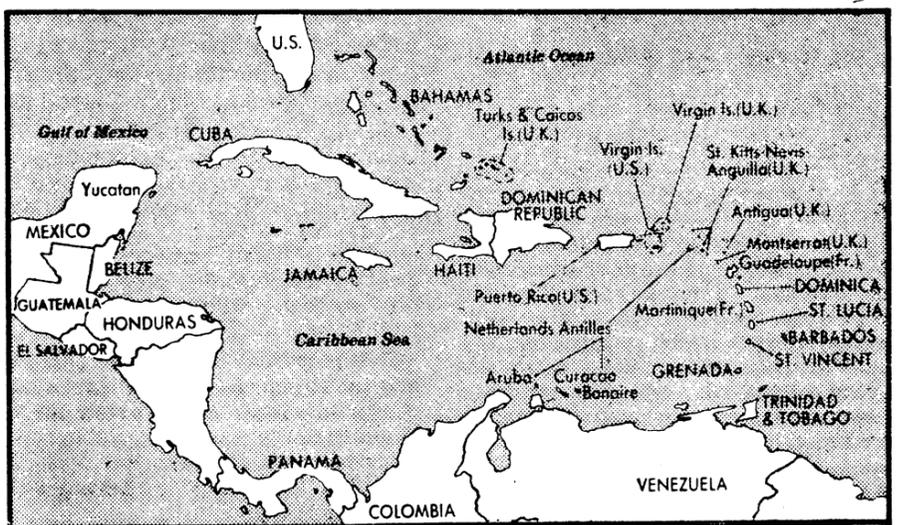
WHEREAS, the American Institute of Free Labor Development, sponsored by the AFL-CIO, operates in El Salvador and has not condemned these violations of human and workers' rights; THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED, that the Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County calls on the AFL-CIO to recommend to the U.S. government to suspend economic and military aid to the present Salvadorean government; and BE IT FURTHER

RESOLVED, that the Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County recommends that the AFL-CIO disassociate itself from the AIFLD program in El Salvador, and BE IT FINALLY

RESOLVED, that the Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, AFL-CIO, send copies of this resolution to the Director of the Inter-National Affairs Department of the AFL-CIO, to the President of the AFL-CIO, to the U.S. State Department, and to the Central American Solidarity Committee.

ADOPTED without dissent in Regular Meeting, Monday, September 15, 1980.



Confrontation in Jamaica

General elections will be held in the Caribbean island nation of Jamaica October 30.

Nearly 500 people have been killed since the beginning of the year in a campaign of right-wing terror to oust the regime of Prime Minister Michael Manley. Much of the violence has been directed against supporters of Manley's People's National Party (PNP) or against residents of Kingston's large working-class districts.

On October 14 Deputy Minister of National Security Roy McGann was killed. He was the first government official ever assassinated in Jamaica. A week earlier, assassins also tried to kill Manley and Minister of National Security Dudley Thompson.

Much of the right-wing violence in Jamaica has been carried out by armed thugs of the pro-imperialist Jamaica Labor Party (JLP).

Their terrorist attacks are intended to intimidate supporters of the PNP regime. Washington backs this effort to topple Manley because it is hostile to his regime's close ties with Cuba and to some of the social measures that have been carried out.

The destabilization drive against Jamaica is similar to the one that led to the overthrow of the Allende regime in Chile in 1973.

JLP head Edward Seaga has promised if his party wins the elections to ease restrictions on foreign companies operating in Jamaica. He says Jamaica should follow the "Puerto Rican Model" for development. The JLP election campaign has received large amounts of money from U.S. sources.

An October 6 *Wall Street Journal* article by George Melloan said, "Jamaica . . . has not been devastated by an invading army but by its own

government. . . . The man responsible, Prime Minister Michael Manley. . . ."

According to Melloan, Manley "began early to wage war against wealth and privilege. His weapons included high taxes. . . ."

"He thus encouraged the baser elements of Jamaican society to feel justified in inflicting whatever violence they might choose on their 'oppressors.'"

But the real oppressors of Jamaica are not suffering. The U.S. and Canadian aluminum companies, which mine bauxite ore, and the oil monopolies, which take 30 percent of the country's foreign exchange, are draining the wealth of Jamaica's workers and peasants.

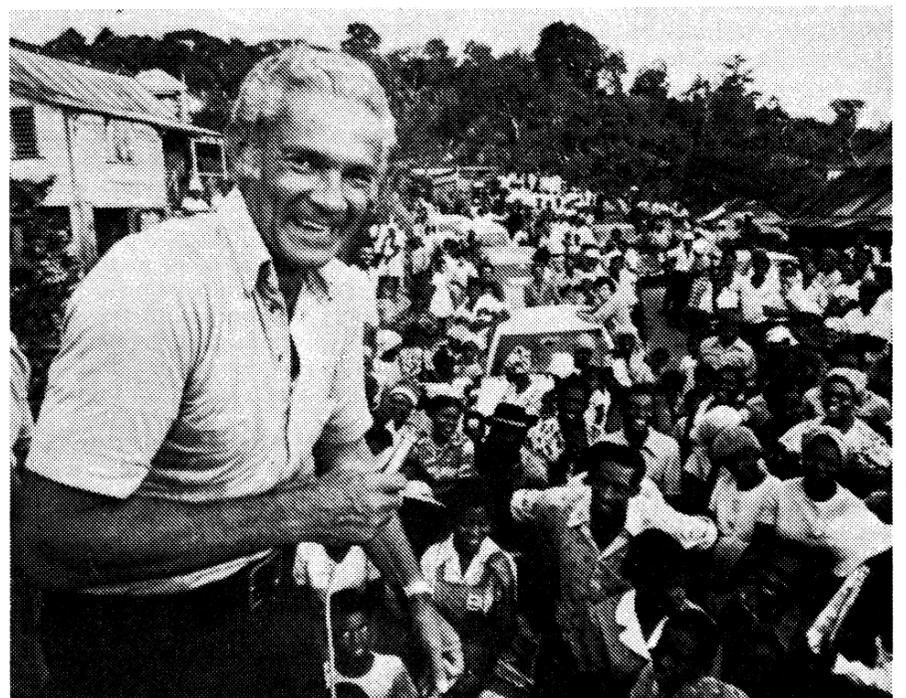
Manley's crime in the eyes of U.S. business is to refuse to keep going along with the austerity drive demanded by the International Monetary Fund. To punish Jamaica, banks refuse badly needed loans.

In a thinly veiled call for a military coup, Melloan stated that Jamaican police and security forces are "increasingly concerned about the PNP's flirtations with Fidel Castro." Cuban doctors and teachers have fanned out across the country "to do the thing they do best, political indoctrination," according to Melloan.

Supporters of the PNP campaign have held rallies in Kingston and other cities to begin mobilizing opposition to a possible coup.

The people of Jamaica are today fighting for the right to choose their own government, free from imperialist intervention. In face of a concerted American drive to deny them that right, they now need the widest possible international solidarity.

U.S. hands off Jamaica!



Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley

Boston cop gets off scot-free in racist killing

By Nelson González

BOSTON—Black rights have been struck another blow here. On October 6, an all-white federal grand jury announced its decision not to indict Boston policeman Robert Bourque for the cold-blooded slaying of Black teenager Levi Hart.

Bourque shot and killed fourteen-year-old Hart on July 15 following a stolen car chase. The federal investigation was held in response to Black anger after an earlier county grand jury refused to indict Bourque.

The case was widely seen by whites, as well as Blacks, as a clear case of police brutality. Bourque claimed that he never struck Hart and that Hart had grabbed his gun from his holster.

But medical testimony showed that Hart's skull had been crushed by a blow before he was shot.

This is how Harcourt Lewis, a white witness, described what happened: "I

saw one officer . . . grab the individual's left arm with his right, and then deliver a crunching blow with something in his left hand, followed almost immediately by a gun shot."

The now officially sanctioned Hart killing was one of a series of slayings, mob assaults, firebombings, stonings, and stabbings that plagued Boston's Black community this summer.

This unchecked violence emboldened the racist movement here in a series of incidents at South Boston High School when it opened in the fall.

These culminated in a violent attack on Black students that forced the closing of the school October 2.

When "Southie" reopened October 6, the racist South Boston Information Center announced a white boycott. For two weeks the boycott kept the big majority of white students away from "Southie."

This prompted a state probe, which led the racists to announce the boycott was "officially ended." However, they predicted, many white parents would continue to keep their children home.

Meanwhile, school bus owners have prolonged a bus drivers' strike by refusing to meet the drivers' demands. This has kept about half the school system's 67,000 students away from school.

The union, which supports peaceful desegregation, was forced on strike by contract violations.

Union grievances center on safety for student passengers and drivers. They have won significant support from Black leaders, including state Rep. Mel King and state Sen. William Owens, as well as the Boston Teachers Union and other unions.

In the face of a court back-to-work order, the jailing of six of their leaders,

and the firing of the entire union leadership, the strikers have initiated a labor-community support group to help them beat back the union-busting attack.

The Boston Teachers Union is also becoming increasingly militant. The teachers are faced with an attempt by Democratic Mayor Kevin White to tear up the contract they negotiated with the school committee.

If White is successful, some 1,900 of the system's 5,000 teachers could be laid off.

On October 15, teachers joined with other city workers in a protest against the withholding of city paychecks for two weeks in a row.

The demonstration coincided with a visit to the city by President Carter. The angry protesters delayed the president's motorcade for a half hour by blocking the tunnel from the airport to the city.

Food conference in Havana

The fight against hunger in Latin America

By Harry Ring

Increasingly acute food and agricultural problems beset the peoples of Latin America.

The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations discussed these problems at its sixteenth regional conference for Latin America, held in Havana September 1-6.

The opening session of the conference was highlighted by a speech by Fidel Castro, the closing session with one by Edouard Saouma, of Lebanon, the director-general of the FAO.

There were delegates from twenty-five member states in the region, and observers from the Vatican, the United States, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Spain.

Established in 1945 to aid in world agricultural development, the FAO has had the most active participation from colonial and other developing countries where the food problems are most deep-going.

The September 14 issue of the weekly English edition of the Havana paper, *Granma*, reported on the FAO conference and published the texts of the speeches by Castro and FAO director Saouma.

Imperialist squeeze

Among the problems discussed by the delegates was the increasing squeeze by the banking and credit institutions of the major capitalist countries. They are imposing onerous terms on loans and food credits to developing countries. As a condition for credit, the bankers are demanding they impose further cutbacks on living standards.

The depth of the food problem confronting the great majority of humanity was depicted by Fidel.

His estimate of the gravity of the problem was buttressed by Saouma's address.

The situation of the developing countries, Saouma declared is one of "misery and malnutrition ever-present and spreading."

These nations find themselves "reduced to the state of captive economies of the major powers. . . . Crushed under a monstrous debt of more than \$360 billion, depriving them of any freedom of action.

"To crown it all," Saouma continued, "energy crisis, inflation, and recession constrict their export markets ever more painfully . . . while assistance from the developed countries remains shamefully sluggish, despite all the endlessly-renewed declarations of good will."



Castro addresses meeting on hunger

Granma

"Meanwhile," he continued, "expenditures for arms have reached unimaginable levels, and a world incapable of feeding its inhabitants properly is perfectly capable of killing them all off, a dozen times over."

Saouma indicated the necessary road for underdeveloped countries in his expression of appreciation to the host country of the conference.

"If all countries," he declared, "showed the same interest—the way Cuba does through its top leader—in solving the problems of agriculture, we would have reason to be more optimistic than we are now."

Fidel told the conference that Cuba is persevering in its efforts "to develop modern and highly productive agriculture on a socially just basis" and stood ready to make available its social and technological experiences to other countries.

"Every nation," Fidel declared, "has the responsibility to do as much as it can for itself and to cooperate to the maximum with other countries.

"This," he emphasized, "is the only way our peoples can win the difficult, decisive, and vital battles that lie ahead."

Citing grim FAO statistics on the extent of world hunger, Fidel said: "Not only does agricultural backwardness mean poverty and suffering for these hundreds of millions of people who lack the means to feed themselves properly, but it also forces our countries to import large amounts of food in order to remain within the narrow boundaries of undernourishment; and, as the FAO has noted, these imports only add to the negative balance of payments, pushing these countries to the brink of disaster."

Taking aim at Washington, Fidel said: "A recent, in-depth report by a group of specialists, drawn up at the behest of the United States government to determine what serious problems mankind will face in the near future, analyzed the terrifying prospects in considerable detail and concluded that required changes are way beyond the capability and responsibility of one or another individual nation and can only be made in an era of cooperation and unprecedented commitment."

"I wonder," Fidel asked, "what sense there is to the arms race, the cold war, the policy of force, and the sharpening of world tensions if an era of cooperation and unprecedented commitment is necessary to save mankind from certain disaster. Surely that way lies total madness."

Fidel pointed to the road that the victims of imperialism must take.

Agrarian reform

"Agrarian reform," he declared, "is certainly essential and indispensable in every one of our countries. Any solution based on oligarchic methods and latifundist agriculture is unthinkable. The fight against hunger and poverty will never be won without social justice.

"I also believe that small plots and subsistence agriculture are unproductive. Manageable holdings with socially just and efficient forms of production and distribution are what is needed.

"Experience has shown," he added, "that agrarian reform is only the first step. Without a certain level of mechanization and the use of chemicals . . . agricultural production will be unable to meet the local and international needs of a world increasingly threatened by hunger.

"This," Fidel affirmed, "is where agriculture fits into the general problem of development and the urgent need to answer the questions that face us on the road to a new international economic order."

800 million go hungry

In his speech to the FAO Fidel Castro stated some of the facts regarding the near-catastrophic problem of world hunger. These are some extracts:

"At the time the World Food Conference was held [in 1975], the FAO estimated that 450 million people were suffering from the modern form of hunger: malnutrition, that often means premature death and, worse still, condemns hundreds of millions of children and young people to a lifetime marred by all kinds of physical deformations and illness."

"Latin America is no exception to this historical bind. Five years ago, the World Bank acknowledged that nearly 40 percent of Latin America's rural population was poverty-stricken."

"There are already dozens of countries in which one out of every four children dies within a year of birth. Every year, some twenty-five million children in the underdeveloped countries die before their fifth birthday."

"Meanwhile, in more than thirty of these countries, 80 percent of the population is illiterate."

"Some 800 million people are unable to get enough to eat. Will this somber picture improve in the next two decades? There is no reason to think so. The present trend in the underdeveloped countries is all downhill."

Fewer strikes, more plant closings

Why are the unions in trouble today?

By Frank Lovell

The economic crisis has directly affected union-management relations. Workers have become more critical of union leaders and more wary of the employers.

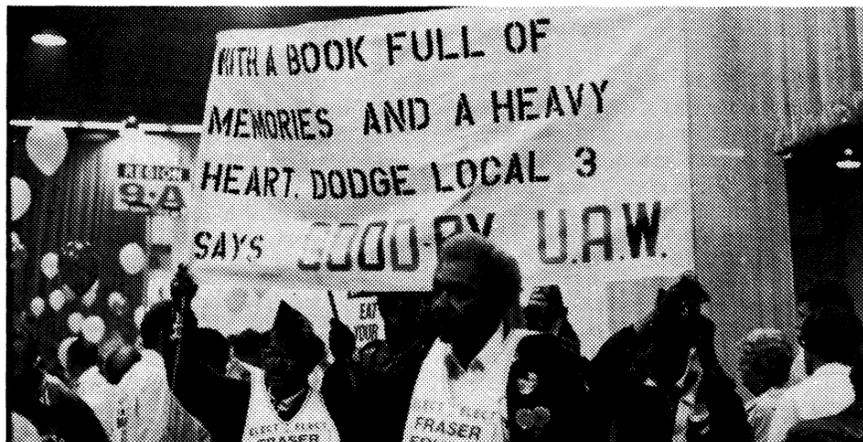
The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that in the first six months of 1980 the total number of strikes was the lowest in eleven years. This reflects growing caution among workers and lack of leadership among union officials.

Inflation and high unemployment are undermining wages and working conditions. The union movement has failed to offer protection. Most union officials pretend the economy is not their problem, and anyway there is nothing they can do about it. How the employers regulate the economy and adjust their productive capacity is a "management prerogative." They have been endorsing this concept in contract language for so long that these union officials have come to believe that workers must always be totally dependent on employers for jobs.

Plant closures and mounting unemployment are accepted as necessary evils of the capitalist system, something that must be endured like a natural catastrophe. Union officials tell the working membership that "things will get better soon."

The employers take advantage of this temporary union paralysis to impose wage cuts while consumer prices are rising.

Nick Fidandis, federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Commissioner in Washington, said recently that the decision to accept low pay



1980 United Auto Workers convention offered no program on how to fight high unemployment and plant closings.

hikes and even pay cuts "reflects a growing awareness of some unions that a job at eight dollars an hour is better than no job at ten dollars an hour."

Give Chrysler \$450 million

The cut-rate contract signed last year by the United Auto Workers to "save" Chrysler is the best known example. The Chrysler "wage adjustment," demanded by the federal government as one of the conditions for loan guarantees to the bankrupt corporation, was \$450 million less than Chrysler workers would have received under the terms of the UAW contracts at Ford and General Motors. The hope at Chrysler was to "save jobs," but Chrysler plants are still closing.

At Kaiser Steel in Fontana, Califor-

nia, the United Steelworkers agreed to give up a one dollar an hour pay raise when management threatened to close the mill.

The Steelworkers also took a pay cut at Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel, hoping to "save jobs."

The United Rubber Workers union made a similar deal with Uniroyal when the corporation claimed it was on the verge of bankruptcy.

More recently, the entire trucking industry covered by the Master Freight Agreement with the Teamsters union demanded a reduction in the terms of the present three-year contract. The companies claim they are hurt by the economic crisis and by the new deregulation law. They want the union to bail them out.

The union turned down the bosses' demand, but Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons said that "in recognition of the depressed state of the economy, which has caused problems in the industry and loss of jobs for our members, we will review the problem."

Lose it to save it

In general the union movement senses its weakness. And many employers are taking advantage of it. When contracts expire some employers refuse to negotiate a new one. They say they need a "union-free environment."

Union officials do not know how to organize a successful strike under these circumstances. They advise against strike action, which they say is "a scheme by management to break the union." Workers are asked to take a pay cut and work under non-union conditions to "save the union."

Government conciliator Wayne Horvitz, director of the federal Mediation Service, is urging what he calls a "real détente" (meaning no strikes), envisaged as a top-level accommodation between unions and management to meet problems ranging from foreign competition to inflation.

Top union officials favor such an arrangement supervised by an "impartial" government agency. The trouble is the employers see no need for it at present. Rudy Oswald, chief economist for the AFL-CIO, says efforts by employers to fight unions through such organizations as the Committee for a Union Free Environment make hopes for a real détente "most difficult."

Facts of life

Most top union officials are keenly aware that the unions are in trouble, but they don't like to talk about it because they don't know what to do about it. John Henning, head of the California AFL-CIO, is an exception. He wants the labor movement to build a labor party in this country.

At the recent AFL-CIO state convention in California, Henning told the 1,000 assembled delegates, nearly all of them officials in their local unions, some of the facts of life. Union leaders, he said, "tend to ignore the reality because we are comfortable. We have jobs. We are busy" mostly dealing with collective bargaining problems or capitalist politicians.

He informed them that there has been a drastic drop of 17 percent since 1950 in the proportion of union members to the total California work force and he warned that as that trend continues "our strength in politics and at the bargaining table fades." He urged them to reverse that trend by mounting a serious drive to organize the unorganized as the CIO did in the 1930s.

A resolution presented by the California Building Trades Council called for the state AFL-CIO to "organize a series of public demonstrations throughout the state to defend labor's political rights, support OSHA and the Davis-Bacon Act, oppose the planned policy of high unemployment, and expose the aims and goals of the right-wing groups such as the Business Roundtable," also "that this shall be seen as a first step towards political independence for organized labor in America."

This resolution indicates that the demands of the ranks for action against the anti-union drive of the employers is beginning to find expression among the officials. It shows that some are beginning to realize that action is necessary despite the economic crisis. More accurately, because of the economic crisis and the failure of capitalism to provide for the needs of the workers.

'Organize to launch labor party'

The following article appeared on the front page of the October issue of '65 News,' the paper of Steelworkers Local 65 at the U.S. Steel South Works in Chicago. Alice Peurala is president of the local.



65 NEWS

Dedicated to the Advancement of Southeastern Chicago Steelworkers

Published Monthly by Hilding Anderson Local 65 - U. S. W. A. - AFL - CIO

9350 SOUTH CHICAGO AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60617



Vol. 39 No. 10Second Class Postage Paid at Chicago, Ill.Returns Postage GuaranteedUSPS 700 - 340October, 1980

Labor again chooses lesser evil

by Alice Peurala

Predictions are that most working people will sit out the national elections in November, especially for the presidential office.

Yet other political analysts are expecting a large number of workers who traditionally vote Democratic to defect to the Republican column, the Reagan-Bush ticket, this time around. One experienced labor political strategist said, "It's going to be damn tough to get union members to vote for Carter."

This despite the fact that the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the General Council voted almost unanimously for the Carter-Mondale ticket. There were a few defections among council members, namely, the president of the Inter. Assn. of Machinists Union, W. "Wimpy" Wipinsinger, who has personally endorsed Barry Commoner of the Citizens Party for president. The other holdouts have since fallen in line and endorsed Carter.

At the recent convention of the IAM (Machinists' union) Wipinsinger and the membership voted to explore the formation of a pro-labor party after the elections in November. The resolution calls on the executive council members of the machinists' union to contact other unions for the purpose of exploration and study of the pro-labor party concept.

Are there reasons why the officialdom of labor feel they may not be able to deliver the labor vote for Carter?

Perhaps I. W. Abel, retired president of the Steelworkers' Union, had a partial answer when speaking at our recent convention,

said, "We as union members support and vote for those purported to be our friends, but we often find after the election they are not really our friends..."

Much of the legislation that the labor movement felt would be enacted by electing Carter and a Democratic majority in the Congress in 1976, went down in dismal defeat.

That is bad enough, but now we find many of these so-called friends voting with big business interests, and giving lip service in public to labor causes.

The labor movement has tried to get Labor Law Reform through Congress for over 20 years, but it hasn't happened. As a result, more states have right-to-work laws, which make union organizing costly and almost impossible (Example: J.P. Stevens Co., Newport News Shipyards)

Our so-called Democratic friends of labor were partially responsible for the legislation to water down and dilute the effects of OSHA.

We have tried to get a national health insurance bill for many years, without success.

The Dept. of Labor has estimated that over two million American workers are presently in ill health as a result of chemical and toxic exposures in the work place (at South Works silicosis, PCB).

Plants are closing, and thousands of workers have lost their jobs permanently. During Carter's administration the unemployment rate has reached 8%, from 4% when he took office. For minority young people, unemployment has reached 40% in many cities, considered to be epidemic proportions.

Business profits have risen to historically high levels, and at the same time the after-tax buying power of workers' paychecks has been declining as inflation erodes the value of the dollar. Real earnings for workers are down from a year earlier and well below the level of five years ago.

The need for a war

When workers begin to talk about the need for a war, and some believe it is inevitable, to get the economy moving, aren't we as a society in pretty bad shape? It is certainly a devastating commentary on our current government policies.

But who is to blame for this kind of thinking, and the attitude that it doesn't matter who is elected, we are going to get screwed anyway. Who is to blame for the frustration?

Honest thinking needed.

Labor spends millions of dollars telling workers to register and vote for their friends. But who can tell who is friend and who is foe?

Without a clear and honest evaluation of the political realities of today, workers will no longer blindly follow the advice of their leaders.

Top labor leaders are not faced with the loss of their jobs, homes and cars. It isn't difficult to say that Reagan is bad for labor, but can they honestly say that Carter is our friend?

Workers will not be fooled forever -- they must begin to look for answers elsewhere, rather than being content to pick the best of the worst.

Another direction.

What about an American labor party?

For the labor leadership not personally hurt by present conditions, a labor party is something to talk about, but not act upon, as Pres. Fraser of the United Auto Workers and others have done for many years. They always end up stating that we need a labor party, but this is not the time. So when will be the time?

I think the tragic conditions of many of our members, with no let-up in sight, is an imperative call for all labor unions to organize a national congress for the purpose of launching a labor party. Those millions of dollars spent to support pro-labor candidates could be put to better use -- to elect our own people to office. They would then owe their allegiance to us and not to the big oil companies, etc.

All unions would be involved in hammering out a platform for our own political party that would really put America back to work.

Interestingly the speaker at our recent Steelworkers convention who received the most applause was a representative of the New Democratic Party of Canada, a party launched by the labor movement in Canada.

It is time to seriously consider this possibility. Hopefully, our union will join with the Machinists' union to discuss and debate the question of a labor party.

I would appreciate hearing from our members relating to this proposal. Our 65 NEWS can be used as an open forum for your opinion, pro or con. Please submit your ideas in writing, addressed to Don Jordan, Ed. 65 News c/o 9350 South Chicago Ave. Chicago, IL. 60617.

Railworker hits hazards of nuclear cargo

An article in last week's issue of the 'Militant' reported on the Labor Conference for Safe Energy and Full Employment held in Pittsburgh October 10-12.

Below are excerpts from a report to the conference workshop on transportation and storage of nuclear materials and waste.

Future issues of the 'Militant' will carry other reports and interviews from the conference.

My name is Doug Hord. I'm a railroader and member of Local 620 of the United Transportation Union in Chicago. As a rail worker and member of Citizens Against Nuclear Power, over the last year and a half I've spoken before a number of rail union locals on the dangers of nuclear power. I'd like to make some general observations about this experience.

Working people need to form our own energy policy, completely independent of the dictates of the banks and energy corporations who are beset with nuclear madness. We need to examine the facts from the standpoint of our interests, and then get involved as unionists in the antinuclear movement and take the antinuclear message to other workers.

Being directly involved in both the front end and back end of the nuclear fuel cycle, we, as rail workers, are exposed to dangers that are summed up in one word—radiation.

We were reminded of this danger just last month when a head-on collision of two N&W freight trains in southern West Virginia killed three brakemen. Radioactive cargo was on the rear-end of one of those trains and the Bluefield Telegraph reported that one of the canisters cracked and leaked out some of its contents—uranium hexafluoride.

While accidents like this one on the front end of the nuclear fuel cycle pose a growing threat to the health and safety of rail workers and the general public—the government estimates 40,000 shipments of enriched uranium by 1985—it is at the back end of the fuel cycle where the stakes really begin

to climb.

At the back end of the fuel cycle—that is, once fuel assemblies leave the reactor—they are a million times more radioactive than when they went in.

Storage capacity

The dimensions of the irradiated fuel shipments problem confronting transportation workers are not readily apparent from daily conditions on the job. Few such shipments are seen. A few years back we saw more than we do now.

One reason is that most commercial irradiated fuel assemblies have been temporarily stored on-site. Only a small percentage of such assemblies are transported annually. But on-site storage capacity is rapidly running out. Currently the government is pushing rapidly to open up "away from reactor" storage sites. Once such sites are established the number of irradiated fuel shipments will skyrocket. One government estimate is that by 1985 we'll see 1500 truck and 652 rail shipments annually. And if the government allows reprocessing of irradiated fuel to begin anew, the number of such shipments will climb to an even higher level. Not only would reprocessing mean that fuel assemblies would have to be shuffled around again, but reprocessing itself generates large quantities of lethal high-level waste that will also have to be disposed of.

Another factor that has slowed down the appearance of spent fuel shipments has been the actions taken by the rail carriers. The intense radioactivity of irradiated fuel combined with the hazardous conditions implied in rail transport prompted the Association of American Railroads to unilaterally implement a special trains policy in defiance of Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Department of Transportation directives. "Special Trains" meant trains no more than five or so cars in length; speed restrictions, and specially designated routes that avoid urban areas and bad trackage; with no additional cargo; and often times under armed guard. For the utilities and government the cost of such ser-

vice was prohibitive. They have been fighting it out in the courts for the last few years.

We live here too

I want to make one last point. In dealing with shipments containing many times the radioactivity of the bombs dropped on Japan, it soon becomes apparent that the problem we railroaders are confronting goes beyond just health and safety on the job. While we work for the railroad eight hours of the day, we do remain on the face of this planet for the other sixteen. We have a real stake in a safe, clean, and livable environment.

The point is, because of our special position as workers directly involved in the nuclear fuel cycle, we have a larger responsibility to society. Not only are we in the best position to expose the dangers to public health and safety involved in transport, we are also in the best position, once we put our minds to it, to put a stop to the nuclear program as a whole.

As I said earlier, rail workers have every reason in the world to oppose nuclear power. One reason is coal. Coal is the only available immediate alternative to nuclear power. Coal would mean a lot more jobs in our industry. Not only operating jobs either. Hundreds of millions of dollars would have to be invested in track and roadbed. Such investment would help reverse the long term decline of the rail industry we have been witnessing.

Take knowledge back

It is necessary for us to make a judgement on the advisability of the nuclear power program as a whole. That is what we're here for today: to educate ourselves. In this workshop on storage and transport we will be gaining valuable knowledge to take back to work. We can continue the educational process that has begun here at this conference by drawing on the resources and knowledge available in the antinuclear groups to be found in our local areas.

This will help us in our work inside

our unions. The membership will become increasingly clear on the dangers posed by nuclear power and how much we stand to benefit by ending the nuclear program. We can set up safe energy committees in our unions to extend even further this educational process and to help organize labor's participation in the broader antinuclear movement.

To those of you here who aren't unionists, but are antinuclear activists, orient yourselves toward the unions. It is here you will find your most open and receptive audience. It is also in the ranks of labor that the antinuclear movement will find the strength and power for this fight. In the final analysis that is what we are talking about when we consider putting an end to the nuclear menace—power.

Nuke accident

By Mary Ann Kellogg

SEATTLE—On October 9 at the Hanford Atomic Reservation near Richland, Washington, eight employees were contaminated during a laboratory plutonium fire.

Two workers were in the process of putting a small can of plutonium into a large can when the plutonium ignited and the lid blew off.

Six fellow workers who came to their aid were also contaminated. These six were, according to a Rockwell Hanford spokesperson, "cleaned up and sent home."

The two who had been handling the plutonium received burns and skin contamination and were kept overnight at a medical center for decontamination and further examination to determine the extent of internal contamination.

Tom Bauman, Washington Department of Energy spokesperson, said of the accident, "It was no big deal, and none of the contamination was that big." A company spokesperson said of the contamination, "We have no reason to believe it poses a health problem."

Undocumented citrus workers on strike in Arizona

By Ellie Garcia

PHOENIX—About 250 undocumented citrus fruit workers have been on strike since October 2 at Fletcher's Farms here. They are members of the Arizona Farm Workers Union, formerly the Maricopa County Organizing Project (M-COP).

It was M-COP that won the nation's first union contract for undocumented farm workers. That contract was won after a bitter strike at the Goldmar Ranch, owned by the Goldwater family.

At Fletcher, the workers were being paid ten dollars a day, or less, for an eight-hour day, which is recorded as two hours because of minimum wage regulations.

At the unionized Goldmar Ranch, the workers earn fifty to seventy dollars a day.

Other issues forcing the strike are the incredible conditions suffered by the workers. They are not provided housing but are compelled to sleep on discarded mattresses under trees, using paper and cardboard for covers.

The drinking and bathing water is contaminated with DBCP, a pesticide known to cause cancer and sterility.

Soon after the strike began, the courts forced the workers to leave their campsite and they are now living on the roadside. On October 9, sheriff's deputies tried to force 100 workers from the roadside, asserting it was "private property." The outraged workers surrounded the fifteen deputies, shouting, "Our land, our land!"

The deputies left.



Socialist Workers congressional candidate Josefina Otero, center, talks with strikers on picket line.

Militant

Atlanta Blacks on patrol to search for children

By Hattie McCutcheon

ATLANTA—A search party of nearly 300 Blacks, and some whites, combed Black community areas where sixteen children have disappeared in the past fifteen months. Nine of the sixteen have been found murdered.

The October 18 search, initiated by a parents' committee at a Black housing project, came in the aftermath of the explosion at a day care center October 13 which took the lives of four Black children and a teacher.

City officials insist the explosion was caused by a defective boiler. But in the Black community, most are convinced that it was a bomb, and many believe it was the work of the KKK.

Along with the fear and tension, there is a mounting anger—a conviction

that the authorities are not doing what is needed to end these horrible crimes.

Two days after the nursery center explosion, police got around to checking out the identity of a body held in the morgue since last July. A simple check of dental records established that it was the body of Alfred Evans, 14, one of the missing Black youth.

I talked with residents at the Bowen Homes housing project where the nursery explosion occurred.

One woman who lives directly across from the nursery told me she had witnessed the explosion.

It was, she said, "terribly frightening," but she ran across the street and tried to help in some way to get the children out.

It was horrifying, she added, to see the bodies in the wreckage and the maimed children among the survivors.

She said that one of the children who was wounded and now in the hospital, insists that she saw two white men lurking around the center and that she saw one of them throw something just before the explosion.

The woman said that the child constantly talks about the two white men she saw. But there has been, she added, no police follow-up on this. They still insist it was a faulty boiler.

No one I talked to believed that city officials are telling the truth about what happened. People insist that if it really was a gas explosion there would have been flames.

A lot of people are fearful. One

brother put it this way: "If they can blow up a day care center, why not someone's home?"

He has stopped taking his child to school, saying he prefers to try to educate him at home until he can feel assured his son will not be the next victim.

One thing people do not agree with is the media attempt to put the blame for the "boiler explosion" on maintenance workers, mostly Black, who were conducting a sickout at the time. Supervisors were attending to the boilers. Since people don't believe it was a faulty boiler to begin with, they're not buying that story, one woman told me.

Meanwhile, the community searches will continue on a weekly basis, and a series of community meetings are slated.

Pulley participates in Buffalo antiracist rally

By Mohammed Oliver

BUFFALO, N.Y.—"If I were President," Andrew Pulley told a Black student from Buffalo State University, "I would round up every known Ku Kluxer as a suspect."

Pulley, the Socialist Workers Party candidate for president, was explaining what he would do about the brutal murders of six Blacks in the past month. He was here in Buffalo to participate in the October 19 protest against the murders.

"Racist cops have murdered Blacks in New York City, Miami, Philadelphia and other cities around the country and they've gotten off scot-free. Racists feel they can kill with impunity under the Carter administration.

"And it wouldn't be any different under Reagan," Pulley said. "The Klan has even endorsed Reagan."

Two women from a suburb of Albany asked Pulley—after they got his autograph—whether he thought the murders were the result of a conspiracy.

"Yes," Pulley replied. "There's one conspiracy for sure—a conspiracy by

the government, through its attacks on Black rights, to encourage right-wing racist groups."

"What can we do to stop these attacks?" asked a laid-off Black worker from Republic Steel.

Pointing to the thousands gathered around them in Niagara Square, Pulley said, "This is a fantastic beginning. We need to build a movement that draws together Blacks, unions, community groups, and churches to demand justice."

Pulley, himself a laid-off steelworker, explained how the unions could give an organized expression to the fight against racism by providing a political alternative to the Democratic and Republican parties, a labor party based on the unions.

"We have to build a movement to end the rule of the billionaires," Pulley said. "They're the ones with a vested interest in the increase in racist attacks."

The protesters were very friendly toward Pulley and the other SWP candidates and campaigners who were with him. Rally participants



Andrew Pulley talks with other participants during rally

Militant/Mohammed Oliver

bought 136 copies of the *Militant*. Eight people purchased subscriptions to the socialist newsweekly. Among the new subscribers are two women who attend the University of

Buffalo. When one of them spotted the socialist campaign table, she said, "The Socialist Workers Party. Wow! I've been looking for you guys for years!"

... Buffalo

Continued from back page

is attacked, discriminated against, and murdered, we all are potential victims? What begins as the inequality of some, inevitably will end up as the inequality of all."

Stern urged everyone to denounce the racist murders because through "negligence and silence we all become accessories" to the injustice committed against Blacks.

A host of speakers included representatives of Black, Latino, Native American, religious, and labor groups.

George Wessel, president of the Buffalo AFL-CIO Council, representing some 125,000 unionists, pledged the support of the labor movement to the Black community.

Roque Aguilar, president of the Puerto Rican-Chicano Community Center, said, "We're here today to express a sense of unity" with the antiracist movement.

Many Blacks here believe the murders were committed by some right-wing group like the Ku Klux Klan. Officials, including the mayor, continue to downplay the possibility and deny that there are groups like the KKK or Nazis operating in Buffalo.

Rev. Charles Fisher, executive director of BUILD, a civil rights group, laid to rest the myth that the KKK doesn't exist in Buffalo. He described an incident of several years ago, when robed Klanners marched into City Hall chambers.

Fisher said to cheers and applause: "We don't want these racists here. . . . They should be run out of Buffalo."

Rally organizers issue antiracist statement

The following excerpts are from a statement released October 16, 1980, by the organizers of Buffalo Unity Day. The statement condemns the murders of six Blacks as racist and calls for a united response from Buffalo citizens on October 19.

"Now is the time for Buffalo to show that the besieged Black Community is not alone in their sorrow and outrage at the recent barbaric murders; that the White Community joins the Black Community in overwhelmingly condemning these acts and the racist attitudes that lie behind them. . . ."

We stand before you today and proclaim that that call has been heard. In a phenomenal outpouring of support and representative of common conviction, 200 civic, labor, religious, neighborhood and educational organizations, representing memberships in the tens of thousands of Buffalo citizens, have stepped forward to declare their endorsement of this Call to Buffalo Unity.

From the Chamber of Commerce to the Sisters of St. Joseph, from the faculty of the University of Buffalo to the United Steelworkers of America, from the Fillmore Leroy Association to the Polish Community Center, from the Coalition of Native American Sovereignty to the Puerto Rican-Chicano Committee, from the National Organi-

zation for Women to the Sierra Club, Buffalo citizens are stepping forward on this unprecedented show of solidarity.

The good will, the capacity of our community to respond, the willingness of people to say they stand apart from racism in any form, is today being heard.

Buffalo rally sponsors

BUFFALO, N.Y.—The call for the antiracist rally was issued six days prior to the action. Yet, in that time, some 200 organizations endorsed the action. These included labor, Black, religious, and community organizations.

Endorsements came from the Buffalo AFL-CIO Council; United Auto Workers Region 9, Western New York area; Coalition of Labor Union Women; local chapters of the Letter Carriers and Postal Workers; Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Service Employees International Union, Local 200; UAW Local 424; United Steelworkers, Locals 2603 and 593; International

Association of Machinists, District 16.

Other endorsers included the National Organization for Women; NAACP; PUSH; BUILD Federation; Coalition for Abortion Rights and Against Sterilization Abuse; Buffalo Girl Scouts; Buffalo Board of Rabbis; Puerto Rican-Chicano Committee; Coalition for Native-American Sovereignty; Buffalo Hispanic Association; Polish Community Center; and Coalition on West Valley Nuclear Waste.

So deep-going is concern over the killings that even the American Legion and Chamber of Commerce endorsed the rally.

By and about Malcolm X

Malcolm X Speaks.

242 pp., \$1.95

Malcolm X on

Afro-American History.

74 pp., \$2.25.

By Any Means Necessary.

by Malcolm X.

192 pp., \$3.45.

The Last Year of Malcolm X.

by George Breitman.

169 pp., \$3.45.

Assassination of Malcolm X.

by George Breitman, Herman

Porter, and Baxter Smith.

190 pp., \$2.45.

Order from Pathfinder Press,

West Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

Please include \$.75 for postage and handling.

Behind debate on Canada's Constitution

By Jim Collins
and Jean Lépine

On October 2 Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, after failing to win the support of Canada's ten provincial governments on a formula for constitutional change, announced his plans to proceed unilaterally. Although Canada achieved full independence from Britain in 1931, its constitution remains based on the British North American Act of 1867, and amendments to the constitution are passed by the British Parliament at Canadian request. Trudeau proposes to "patriate" the constitution by bringing it fully under Canadian control.

However, Trudeau's constitutional plan grew out of his government's reactionary campaign against the struggle of the French-speaking people of Quebec for their national rights. Thus, one of the items in a proposed "charter of rights" that Trudeau wants the British Parliament to add to the constitution before relinquishing its control would guarantee the perpetuation of English-speaking schools in Quebec. One of the main demands of the Québécois national liberation movement is for compulsory schooling in French, both as a means of preserving the culture of the Québécois and in order to help eliminate the privileged status of the English-speaking minority within Quebec.

The following article analyzing Trudeau's failure to win support from the provincial governments for his constitutional proposals appeared in the October 6 issue of the Canadian Trotskyist newspaper, 'Socialist Voice.'

What lies behind the failure of the constitutional talks at the first ministers' conference September 8-13? And what is their meaning for working people?

Throughout history, new constitutions and progressive constitutional reform have generally come about through huge social upheavals, big mass struggles by working people, and revolutions. Constitutions of this kind have codified in law important rights and gains of working people.

Codifying the rights of working people was not the purpose of these constitutional talks, which broke up in a shabby spectacle of bickering over questions like the division of Alberta's oil revenues between the provinces and the federal government.

Far from codifying rights, the Trudeau government tried to use the constitutional talks to deny the people of Quebec their national rights, and to deal a body blow to the Quebec national independence struggle.

In this Trudeau failed miserably. Not so much because of differences between the provincial premiers and the federal government, but because of the deep opposition of the people of Quebec to challenges to their rights and the refusal of workers in English Canada to join Trudeau's crusade against the struggle of the Québécois.

Two round battle

The real battle was fought in two rounds: during the Quebec referendum and in the following month when Trudeau announced his basic proposals.

The massive confrontation during the Quebec referendum between the Yes and No forces reflected growing determination by working people in Quebec to end the discrimination and injustices they face within Confederation and fight for control of their own destiny as a nation. On the Yes side were the Parti Québécois (PQ) and the masses of workers and their organiza-



Québécois miners favored 'yes' vote in referendum on Quebec sovereignty. Referendum was defeated, but support for Quebec national rights blocked Trudeau's push for new, more repressive Constitution.

tions. On the No side, the American and Canadian corporations, the federal government, and the privileged anglophone minority in Quebec.

In the very middle of the referendum battle, the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) affirmed its support to Quebec's right to self-determination. Despite strong opposition from the major federal political parties, polls showed a majority of people in English Canada favored negotiations with Quebec in the event of a Yes majority for the PQ's sovereignty-association proposal.

The pressure for change ran so deep that Trudeau and the federalist forces had to promise that a No vote was a vote for basic change in the federal system in the direction of satisfying Quebec's grievances. This helped the No position win a majority—but almost half the francophone votes went to the Yes side.

The 'people's' package?

After this brief retreat, Trudeau returned to the attack with his proposals to the first ministers. His proposals were aimed at whipping up support for measures that could be used by the federal government to push back and undermine the nationalist movement.

- Trudeau put forward a preamble to the constitution which specifically denied the existence of the Quebec nation. Such a measure would codify in the constitution the denial of Quebec's aspirations and right to self-determination as a nation.

- He proposed a charter of rights with a specific twist. The charter, by giving the federal government the say over provincial language legislation, would lay the basis for stepping up the attack on Quebec's language Law 101, already under attack from the Supreme Court. Law 101, which makes French the sole official language in Quebec, is seen as one of the most important acquisitions of the Quebec national struggle in the past decade.

These anti-Québécois proposals are the heart and soul of Trudeau's "people's package" and repatriation scheme. They underscore the fear of Canada's ruling class of the Quebec independence struggle—fear that as the determination of Québécois workers to demand their rights grows, they will become a threat to capitalist rule itself.

The government's constitutional proposals went down to a stunning defeat. Why?

Firstly, because the Québécois weren't fooled about the real aims of the conference.

Trudeau's "people's package" was immediately denounced by every major political party and personality in Quebec. The opposition included not only René Lévesque and the Parti Québécois, but also Claude Ryan's Liberals and the Quebec Conservatives.

The three main union federations—the Quebec Federation of Labour (FTQ), the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CSN), and the Quebec Teachers Federation (CEQ)—held press conferences condemning any attempt by the federal government to increase its powers at the expense of the people of Quebec.

Mass opposition

As in the period of the referendum and despite another multi-million dollar federal advertising campaign, working people in English Canada refused to be drawn into the federal government's campaign against Quebec's national rights.

Though common struggles against layoffs, plant closures, speedup, inflation, and unsafe working conditions, workers of both nations have formed strong ties. As a result of the Quebec referendum, many in English Canada now understand and sympathize more with Quebec's struggle. Plant occupations in Ontario and the strike of federal government workers show that the interests and concerns of workers in English Canada, as in Quebec, lie in an entirely different direction from Trudeau or the provincial premiers.

The Quebec Liberals and even the [Toronto] *Globe and Mail*, fearing the response of the Quebec masses, backed off from Trudeau's measures. Using the lever of Quebec's refusal to kowtow to the federal government, Tory premiers east and west began to raise their own demands for a bigger slice of the resource pie.

By mid-summer, the latest attempt at constitutional reform was dead. Shot down, not by the provincial premiers—though they were the main actors in the media show—but by the working people of Quebec, indirectly assisted by the workers of English Canada.

The first ministers who gathered around the conference table, in front of television cameras, and behind closed doors at Trudeau's home were, for the most part, Tories and Liberals. While they discussed issues of concern to working people such as civil rights and energy prices, as faithful political servants of the capitalist class their proposals in no way met the needs of working people or the Quebec nation.

Not one first minister from English Canada supported the concept of Quebec as a nation. None proposed nationalization of the oil industry from the wellhead to the gas pump, for example, as part of an economic plan geared to meeting human needs rather than profit.

The only NDP [New Democratic Party] premier, Allan Blakeney, didn't do any better, for the most part acting as a mediator between the squabbling premiers and the federal politicians.

As a representative of the labor movement, of which the NDP is the mass political expression in English Canada, Blakeney completely blew this golden opportunity to champion the demands of the labor movement and the need for solidarity with the Québécois national struggles. Instead he went along completely with the bosses' game.

Québécois Premier René Lévesque, while taking a firm stand against the "people's package" and in this way reflecting the power of the nationalist movement, accepted the federalist framework of the conference. He could have used the conference better to explain the case for Quebec's sovereignty and independence to working people across Canada and around the world. Caving in to federalist pressure, Lévesque failed to make this case.

Other spokespersons for the oppressed who requested a voice at the conference, like the native people, the Acadians, and francophones outside Quebec, were rejected outright.

How rights are won

The overriding weakness of the talks, and the ultimate reason for their failure, was that working people and the oppressed were denied any real voice in the constitutional discussions.

Real rights can only be entrenched through the struggles of those who toil themselves. This is the lesson of Poland and Nicaragua.

The Polish workers through their strikes have begun to change Polish society from top to bottom, winning for instance the right to strike and to form independent trade unions.

In Nicaragua, the mass uprising against the Somoza dictatorship brought to power a workers and farmers government. The rights of workers and peasants have been codified in the new Nicaraguan constitution.

Only the actions of working people in Quebec and English Canada can block Trudeau's hand in coming months as he returns for a third time to the attack with his threat of unilateral patriation of the constitution.

The October 16 demonstration called by the main Quebec union federations against the Liberal government's imposition of the War Measures Act in 1970 is the kind of action that can force Trudeau back, and push the PQ to stand up to the federalist attack.

To defend and extend national and labor rights, the Quebec labor movement needs urgently to discuss building a mass labor party based on the unions.

In English Canada, the unions have an important role to play in bringing the NDP into line to ensure that in coming months its parliamentary spokespersons defend the real interests of working people and the Quebec nation.

How capitalist bankers squeezed Poland

By William Gottlieb

American capitalism has paraded as the champion of the Polish workers. But it is American and other imperialist banks that insisted that the Polish government institute austerity plans, the very austerity plans against which the Polish workers initially launched their strikes.

This is admitted quite openly by Juan Cameron in the September 22, 1980, edition of the big business magazine *Fortune*.

Cameron writes, "Poland became a major consumer of Western credit during the Gierke regime. Gierke wanted to hasten development of Poland's rich coal and copper resources, as well as its sulfur, titanium, and lignite deposits. To build up its automobile and refrigerator industries, he developed a modern steel industry. During the 1970s an electronics industry took shape and Poland's ship-building industry was enlarged and modernized—all with the help of Western technology and Western capital.

"From \$741 million in 1970, Poland's hard-currency debt rose to \$10.6 billion by 1976 and \$20 billion last year. The Western banks, including those of the U.S., were willing to risk their money because they saw Poland as 'a dream investment,' in one banker's words. Besides having rich resources, particularly coal, the country was willing to pay premium interest rates, higher than those the banks could earn in financially weaker countries like, say Brazil. Poland also has an excellent record of paying its debts, and some banks regard its credit as being assured by the Soviet 'umbrella.'"

However, various factors intervened to disrupt this idyllic picture. Among them the economic crises and inflation that have wracked the capitalist world. This sharply limited Poland's exports, which the government had planned to vastly expand.

As a result it is estimated that 92 percent of Polish export earnings go to pay debts to capitalist banks and 85 percent of new borrowings have to be used to "roll over" the maturing debt.

Quite a take for the capitalist loan sharks.

Banks crack down

So when the Polish government requested still more loans, the bankers decided it was time to crack down. Descending on Warsaw, the bankers laid down the law to the spendthrift Poles.

Cameron describes the meetings: "The meeting at which the Poles floated their proposal began the night of April 23 with a reception in the new Handlowy Bank building at which the bankers were served drinks and cold cuts. The next day the briefing—and a fish-and-chicken lunch—took place in the Victoria Hotel. That evening the group drove an hour from Warsaw to dine at an inn in Zelazowa Wola, Chopin's birthplace." No austerity here!



Polish union leader Lech Walesa is greeted by workers at Cracow rally. Walesa drew big crowds in tour protesting government refusal to register worker-controlled unions.

However the bankers had quite other plans for the Polish workers. When the negotiations were finally over the Polish government got a mere \$325 million, 35 percent less than what they had asked for. And they have to pay a rate of interest 1.5 percent above the Eurodollar rate. The Poles will be forced to begin payments in three years instead of the three and one half years requested.

Cameron writes, "Most of the bankers were pleased when the Polish government—although without warning—doubled the price of sugar in June and raised the price of meat on July 1. But many were shocked by the ensuing strikes, which they hadn't foreseen."

How Poland is different

The Polish workers in their struggle against the austerity drive dictated by the imperialist banks have advantages that we workers in the "free world" do not have.

Due to earlier revolutionary struggles, the Polish working class has established a nationalized, planned economy. There is no Polish capitalist class to exploit the workers. Production is carried out for use not for private profit. Prices are determined not through the blind laws of the market but through the planning process. Prices of necessities are set low, much lower than would be the case in a capitalist economy.

The problem is that the government and planning

apparatus are controlled by a caste of privileged and corrupt bureaucrats. There is no system whereby the workers and peasants can select and remove the leaders of the government and planning agencies and control the whole government and economy from top to bottom.

And that is what the movement for new trade unions in Poland is all about. Unlike in capitalist countries, the unions are not demanding the right to bargain collectively with the bosses over wages and hours, but rather to determine the direction of the whole economy.

For example, the new unions are demanding a voice in determining the division of the national income between wages and social services and the fund set aside for further economic growth.

They want to decide how much is invested in the housing industry and other industries producing goods needed by workers and farmers.

The Polish unions want to be able to determine when and where factories are constructed.

They also want to exercise control on the shop floor level over working and safety conditions.

The unions are also demanding access to the mass media. In Poland the radio, TV and most newspapers are controlled by the government. The new unions want these facilities to be put at their disposal.

The workers want to reduce wage differentials and put an end to the special privileges of cops and functionaries.

Traditional communist goals

These demands are the traditional aims of the communist movement. The Polish workers want socialism.

The employers' media, for all their noise about Poland, has kept mum on this subject.

Their real attitude toward the events in Poland was revealed in an article by Clyde H. Farnsworth published in the *business section* (where working people are unlikely to read it) of the August 31 edition of the *New York Times*.

Farnsworth writes "Because of the spectacular expansion of lending to Poland and other Communist countries in the last decade, both Communist authorities [he means the bureaucrats] and the capitalist bankers recognize a convergence of interest in stability—so much so that one Western banker who asked not to be cited by name said that if the Russians actually did intervene in Poland, the nation's creditworthiness might actually increase."

In other words, some of the bosses think that Soviet intervention might not be such a bad thing, since it might insure that the bills are paid on time and—even more importantly—crush the movement of the Polish workers before it inspires workers in the *capitalist world* to struggle for socialism also.

Nazis get routed by thousands in Illinois

By Mark Severs

CHICAGO—Some 6,000 anti-Nazi demonstrators gathered at two separate sites October 20 to protest a rally called by the National Socialist White People's Party (Nazis) at Lovelace Park in Evanston, Illinois.

The counter-rally at the park, which was sponsored by the Evanston

survivors of the Holocaust, Hitler's slaughter of six million Jews.

Eleven Nazis showed up at the park and unfurled a banner stating, "holocaust, 6 million lives." The Nazi rally was protected by 350 riot-equipped police. Even with this protection the Nazis were forced to beat a hasty retreat after only seven minutes, as they came under a barrage of eggs and other objects.

Five anti-Nazi demonstrators were arrested. Two of them were more than sixty years old.

Many of the protesters at both rallies were survivors of World War II concentration camps. Kay Waldmen and a group of her friends, all survivors, decided to come to Lovelace Park to show their disgust with the Nazis. She stated, "They preach hatred. They are free to march, but I am free to come here. I owe it to my dead parents and to my children, whom I raised to be here today. We must let people know that never again can we let the Nazis happen."

Demonstrators stayed in the park for over an hour after the Nazis left, to ensure they wouldn't return.

Labor and civil rights groups set an anti-Klan rally for Saturday, October 25, in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. The rally, scheduled for the Fayette County Courthouse at 12 noon, was to protest a KKK rally called for nearby Point Marion. Initial endorsers of the protest included chapters of the NAACP, YWCA, National Organization for Women, and United Steelworkers District 15.

NAACP and other groups, drew 2,500.

Simultaneously there was a second anti-Nazi rally held at Northwestern University called by the B'nai Brith and Hillel organizations, which drew 3,500. The Nazi gathering was held a few blocks from Skokie, Illinois. About 7,500 residents of this community are

15,000 refugees in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR—The Red Cross declared October 20 that about 15,000 refugees have fled from northeast El Salvador.

Sharp armed clashes have been taking place there between insurgent forces of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) and government troops, which began a major operation in the area last week.

The Red Cross estimated there are 40,000 refugees in the country. Spokespersons said, "We are having problems getting food and medicine, and the situation is getting worse."

The Catholic church reported some 10,000 have fled to Honduras seeking refuge.

The military has cut communications with the northern department of Morazan. The Ministry of Defense has even refused to allow a caravan, requested by Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas, acting archbishop of San Salvador, to take food and medicine to the refugees.

On October 19, Monsignor Rivera called on the junta to put an end to the political violence in El Salvador.

The junta, which came to power on October 15, 1979, had promised to put an end to violence and corruption, to guarantee human rights, and to achieve a just distribution of wealth in the country.

"But nobody can speak of human rights in the midst of so much bloodshed," declared Rivera. "Why do those who think differently have to be persecuted? Why deny trade union rights? Why not dialogue with the political organizations instead of persecuting them?" he asked.

Rivera demanded the junta lift the state of siege, in effect for more than seven months, grant a general amnesty to political prisoners, investigate the many cases of people who have disappeared, and punish those guilty of so many crimes against the Salvadoran people.

Why Iraqi regime is trying to

By Janice Lynn

Why has the Iraqi regime launched a war that serves the interests of imperialism? This question is puzzling to many who know that the Baghdad government has strongly stated its opposition to imperialist intervention in the Middle East and is among the most vocal opponents of the Zionist state of Israel.

Shortly after the massive uprising by Iran's workers and peasants a convergence of interests developed between the Iraqi regime and Washington. Both were determined to prevent the example of the Iranian revolution from spreading to other countries throughout the Middle East. And both were seeking ways to try and impose a more stable regime in Iran like that of the shah's—one that would be better able to put a brake on the massive mobilizations of the Iranian toilers that, if unchecked, could lead to a socialist transformation in Iran.

This recent convergence with Washington, however, is the product of a long political evolution of the Iraqi regime.

Overthrow of monarchy

Like most of the Arab countries in the Middle East, Iraq was ruled by the Turkish Ottoman Empire until World War I. After that war, the British and French victors divided the Middle East between themselves. In order to bolster their position, the British set up monarchies in Iraq and Jordan in 1921. Abdullah Ibn Hussein was given the Jordanian throne, and his brother Faisal was named king of Iraq.

Faisal and his heirs faithfully served the interests of imperialism. In fact, Iraq was the only Arab country to formally join the system of anti-Soviet military alliances built up during the Cold War. In 1955 the Iraqi monarchy entered into an alliance with Britain, Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan that became known as the Baghdad Pact.

The Baghdad Pact was aimed more against the radicalization of the Arab masses and the growth of anti-imperialist, Arab nationalist movements than against Moscow. During the 1950s the Arab world was swept by an upsurge in the colonial revolution. The Egyptian monarchy was overthrown in 1952-53, and the continuing radicalization in Egypt was symbolized by the nationalization of the Suez Canal in 1956. The shah of Iran almost lost his throne in 1953, until the CIA-



Iraqi people cheer 1972 nationalization of Iraqi Petroleum Company. Baath Party carried out some progressive measures like this but feared the masses and wanted to maintain a capitalist regime.

engineered coup restored him to power.

In 1958 the Iraqi masses had enough of poverty and tyranny under the rule of King Faisal II. They rose up against this British-backed monarch. Nationalist army officers responded to this upsurge and carried out a coup that successfully overthrew and completely crushed the monarchy.

Progressive measures

The new regime, supported by the Iraqi Communist Party, quickly earned Washington's hatred. Iraq withdrew from the Baghdad Pact, effectively scuttling it. The influence of the feudal landlords, on whom the imperialists had counted to protect their interests, began to be destroyed.

Powerful sheikhs who held vast tracts of land had not been paying any taxes. The new regime announced that the land would be taxed and that a new land reform program would be implemented. It announced a new five-year plan was being prepared to stress agricultural reform and expansion,

industrialization, and housing and social reforms.

The new regime also issued decrees cutting rents, reducing the price of bread and other consumer items, and placing limitations on landlord's shares of harvests.

After Israel's June 1967 blitzkrieg, the Iraqi regime severed diplomatic relations with Washington and London, protesting their support to Israel, and even banned oil shipments to them. Later that year, the oil embargoes were removed and relations with Britain resumed. Relations with Washington, however, were never formally restored.

Baathism and Nasserism

Over the course of the ten years following the overthrow of the monarchy there were a series of military coups. These culminated in 1968 with the Baath Party coming to power in Iraq.

The Arab Baath Party was founded in 1941 in Syria. It was an Arab nationalist party that aspired to throw off the yoke of imperialism and to unite the Arab world. Although it called itself socialist, its ideology was anti-Marxist.

The Baath Party was based primarily among military officers, intellectuals, and the petty bourgeoisie. It was a petty bourgeois formation that came to power in Iraq without the involvement of the masses. There are many similarities between Baathism and the Arab nationalist current led by Gamal Abdel Nasser in Egypt.

In trying to solve the problems of underdevelopment that are the legacy of imperialism's exploitation of the colonial world, the Baath Party kept within the confines of capitalism. This is similar to the approach that was followed by Nasser.

Within this framework, both Nasser and the Baathists struck some important blows against imperialism and carried out some measures that represented real advances for the Egyptian and Iraqi masses. For the first time, industrialization was encouraged. Agricultural projects were initiated and housing was constructed. Education and medical care began to be provided to the masses. Wages were raised.

In Egypt, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956 and turned to the Soviet Union for military aid that the imperialist powers refused to provide.

In Iraq, the Iraq Petroleum Company—previously owned by British Petroleum, Shell, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and Mobil—was nationalized in 1972. The same year, Iraq signed a fifteen-year friendship treaty with the Soviet Union.

But all of these progressive measures were carried out from above. Both Nasser and the Iraqi Baathists, while at times encouraging the mobilization of the masses as a counterweight to imperialist pressure, always sought to maintain tight control over such mobilizations. They feared the independent action of the workers and peasants, and clamped down with harsh repression whenever independent organizations began to develop.

This fear of the masses reflected the class character of Nasserism and Baathism. While striking blows against the landowners who had been dominant under the monarchy, the cadres of these petty-bourgeois nationalist currents used the state apparatus to enrich themselves. The capitalist class was partially transformed, not abolished.

No substitute for revolution

Because the Nasserists came to power in Egypt prior to the Baathists in Iraq, it is easier to see how the Egyptian regime evolved. During Nasser's last years, Egypt had reached an economic and social impasse. The workers and peasants, left without any independent mass organizations and facing repression from the Nasserist police apparatus, were unable to move forward toward the establishment of a workers state.

On the other hand, the capitalist class that had been nurtured within the state apparatus under Nasser became increasingly bold in its demands for greater access to the international market and for greater scope in its commercial activities. Its hand was strengthened by the pressure exerted by world imperialism on the Egyptian economy.

Nasser died before these pressures came to a head. It was left to his successor, Anwar el-Sadat, to carry out

Free Nemat Jazayeri!

Nemat Jazayeri, a leader of the Iranian Revolutionary Workers Party (HKE) was arrested in Tehran September 8.

Although no charges have been brought against him, he is being held in Evin Prison in Tehran. On October 6, he was finally allowed to have visitors, who reported he was well and in good spirits.

While in exile in the United States before the overthrow of the shah, Jazayeri served as national secretary of the Committee for Artistic and Intellectual Freedom in Iran (CAIFI), helping to focus international attention on the crimes of the Pahlavi dictatorship.

Prior to his arrest he worked as a lathe operator in the repair shop of a Tehran factory.

Jazayeri's co-workers, friends, relatives, comrades, and others in Iran are campaigning for his release and pointing out how his skills can be put to use in defense of the Iranian revolution against the Iraqi invasion.

International pressure from supporters of the Iranian revolution can help secure Jazayeri's release. The following telegram should be sent to Iranian Prosecutor General Ali Ghodosi, Office of the Revolutionary Courts, Tehran, Iran:

I am a supporter of the Iranian revolution and an opponent of the U.S. government's threats and the Iraqi regime's criminal military aggression aimed against your revolution.

I am deeply concerned about the arrest of Ray-O-Vac worker Nemat Jazayeri, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter who is being detained without any charges.

I call on you to secure his immediate release.

Copies of the telegram should be sent to President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, Tehran, Iran; Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, Tehran, Iran; *Enqelab-e Eslami*, Tehran, Iran; and Kargar, Box #43/174, Post Area 14, Tehran, Iran.

crush the Iranian revolution

the changes being demanded by the Egyptian ruling class.

Although Sadat has been accused of "betraying" Nasserism, the fact is that there are no lack of examples of radical nationalist regimes in the underdeveloped countries which come to power, play an anti-imperialist role for a number of years, carry out radical reforms, but in the end are unable to lift their countries out of the imperialist trap. Two of the better-known regimes of this type were those of Juan Perón in Argentina and Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana.

As Fidel Castro explained in his speech this year on the anniversary of the July 26 uprising in Cuba, there is no substitute for a socialist revolution. There is "only one road to liberation: that of Cuba, that of Grenada, that of Nicaragua. There is no other formula."

In the case of Iraq, the influx of oil revenues since the mid-1970s has strengthened the capitalist class and accelerated the Baathist regime's turn toward the imperialist powers. The Iraqi regime's intervention against the Iranian revolution marks a watershed in this process.

Repression of workers

Baathist hostility to the slightest expression of political activity by the working class is nothing new. In 1963, with the aid of the CIA, the Baathists inflicted a bloody defeat on the Iraqi Communist Party. The Baathist regime has never allowed real trade unions to function. It has relied on continual arrests, torture, and executions to maintain its political monopoly and to stifle any opposition among the Iraqi workers, peasants, and oppressed nationalities.

Even the literacy campaign the regime carried out was accompanied by threats of jailings or fines for not attending classes.

But the Iraqi regime's resistance to imperialist domination, its genuine opposition to Zionist Israel, and its support for Arab nationalism was strongly supported by the Iraqi masses. The measures it felt compelled to take were a real threat to imperialism.

Destabilization efforts

The CIA and Israel responded to the Iraqi regime's hostility to imperialism with efforts to destabilize it. In 1972, they began to provide covert aid to the oppressed Kurdish people in northern Iraq who had been fighting for their national rights for decades.

In 1958 the Kurdish movement had joined in the overthrow of the British-backed monarchy. But in 1961 the new regime launched a full-scale attack on the Kurds beginning a war that was to last off and on until 1970. In that year the Iraqi regime was forced to sign an autonomy agreement to end the civil war.

But the regime refused to implement the terms of the agreement and in 1974 fighting was resumed.

Despite the current regime's hypocritical claims to be defenders of the rights of the Kurds in Iran, the history of the Iraqi regime's brutal repression of its own Kurdish population is a matter of record.

The Iraqi Kurds, today numbering nearly 3 million, suffer from extreme economic, educational, and cultural discrimination. The regime's policy was to extract raw materials from the Kurdish region and process them elsewhere. Major industries, like oil refineries, iron and steel plants were all built outside of Kurdistan. The few industries that were located in the Kurdish areas followed a policy of hiring Arab workers in preference to Kurds.

In 1972 U.S. President Nixon approved a request from the shah of Iran for military support to the Kurdish rebellion in Iraq. Some \$16 million in arms aid was provided. Nixon and the shah hoped to maintain the Kurdish rebellion as an ongoing internal problem for the Iraqi regime, while not giving the Kurds enough aid to attain their objectives.

A CIA memo dated March 22, 1974 confirmed this "destabilization" policy towards Iraq. The memo, made public in 1976 by the U.S. House Select Committee on Intelligence stated:

"We would think that [our ally] would not look with favor on the establishment of a formalized autonomous government.

"[Our ally] like ourselves, has seen the benefit in a stalemate situation . . . in which [our ally's enemy] is intrinsically weakened by [the ethnic group's] refusal to relinquish its semi-autonomy. Neither [our ally] nor ourselves wish to see the matter resolved one way or the other."

Crushing of Kurds

In March 1975 the shah decided that his interests could be better served by an agreement with Baghdad. The Iranian and Iraqi regimes resolved a long-standing border dispute over the Shatt al-Arab waterway. The accord, signed by the shah and Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein, changed the border between Iran and Iraq from the Iranian side of the waterway to its middle. It was this treaty that Hussein abrogated as a pretext for launching the invasion against Iran.

In return for the concessions from Iraq, the shah agreed to cut off all aid to the Kurds. Washington and Tel Aviv quickly followed suit.

Baghdad, of course, was forewarned of the aid cutoff and launched a brutal search-and-destroy mission against the Kurdish rebels. More than 200,000 Kurdish refugees had escaped into Iran, but the shah forced more than 40,000 of them to return to Iraq where thousands were placed in concentration camps.

The Iraqi regime began to evict hundreds of thousands of Kurds from Kurdistan to desert areas in the south. Arab families were then settled in the homes of the evicted Kurds. Names of Kurdish towns and villages were changed to Arab names. Teaching in the Kurdish language in schools in Kurdistan was stopped. Hundreds of Kurdish rebels were executed, and some 1,500 relatives and children of Kurdish fighters were arrested and sent to prisons in southern Iraq.

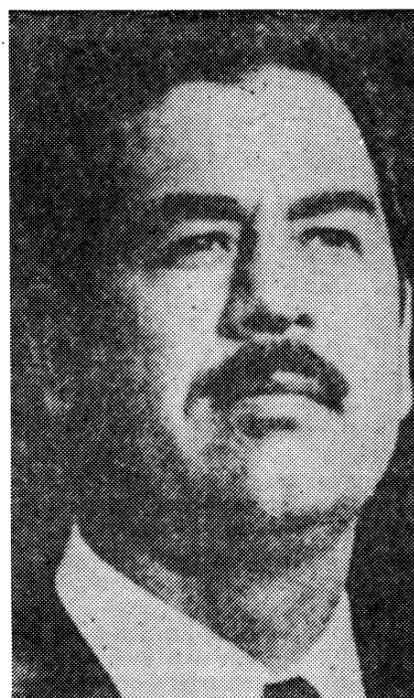
And today, the Iraqi regime claims to be the defender of the oppressed in its invasion of Iran!

Hussein reacts

The Iraqi workers and peasants could not help but be inspired by the overthrow of a hated dictator in neighboring Iran. Fearing the same kind of massive mobilizations that led to the toppling of the shah, the Iraqi regime began to move closer to Washington and other imperialist governments, despite its anti-imperialist declarations.

In 1978, shortly after the revolution in Iran began, the Baathist regime expelled Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini who had been living in exile in Iraq. In a deliberate show of support for the shah, the Iraqi rulers welcomed Empress Farah on a hastily arranged visit to Iraq.

After the revolution's triumph, the Iraqi regime expelled thousands of Shi'ites of Iranian origin. There were a number of demonstrations among Iraqi workers in support of the Iranian revolution, resulting in widespread



Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein

arrests. Iraqi oil workers, in their majority Shi'ites, looked to the positive gains oil workers in Iran were able to make—winning wage increases, better working conditions and beginning to take control over their workplaces. In April, Ayatollah Bak'r Sad'r, the religious leader of Iraq's Shi'ites, was secretly brought to Baghdad and executed.

Severe repression was also directed against Iraqi communists and socialists. In 1978 thousands of suspected Communists were imprisoned and at least twenty-one Communist Party leaders were executed for alleged subversion in the army.

In June of 1980 Amnesty International reported that since 1974 an average of 100 people per year have been executed solely for political reasons, with more than 100 executed just in the six weeks beginning in March 1980.

Nonaligned movement

Iraq is scheduled to host the 1982 meeting of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries. To try and bolster

its image in the Nonaligned Movement, the Iraqi regime recently began an experimental program of providing \$254 million to some twenty underdeveloped countries. Beneficiaries of aid from the Iraqi regime include such diverse countries as Vietnam, Pakistan, North Yemen, Jordan, and Cuba.

The Iraqi government has provided considerable aid to revolutionary Grenada as well as to Nicaragua. It co-sponsored along with Cuba a United Nations resolution calling for independence for Puerto Rico. It has consistently refused to support the Camp David Accords, denouncing this attempt to sell out the Palestinian struggle.

But the military aggression launched against Iran only benefits the world's imperialist powers, not the countries adhering to the Nonaligned Movement, which are themselves subject to imperialist exploitation.

Nor is the Iraqi regime's vaunted support to the Palestinian liberation struggle advanced by its attack on the Iranian revolution. The Palestinian people were inspired by the example of the Iranian revolution and encouraged by the new Iranian government's cut off of oil to Zionist Israel and its recognition and support to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In contrast, in April 1980 the Iraqi regime expelled two Palestine liberation organizations from the country—the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Popular Front leader George Habash charged that Hussein's actions were part of the "rightist cause" being promoted by the Iraqi regime against the Iranian revolution.

Habash is right. The Iranian revolution represents the biggest breakthrough for the anti-imperialist struggle in the Middle East since the Iraqi revolution of 1958. By standing against the upsurge of the Iranian people, Hussein and the Iraqi Baathists have confirmed their rightist course and clearly indicated their aspirations for the future.

From Intercontinental Press

Behind news on Iraq/Iran war

Media coverage of the Iraq-Iran war is becoming a public scandal. The daily reports of Iraqi victories and advances have aroused growing skepticism about the reliability of media war news.

In the October 16 *New York Times*, correspondent John Kifner, writing from Basra, Iraq, lifts a corner of the curtain on how this biased coverage is produced.

Among other things, Kifner notes what he calls the "Arabic hospitality" given journalists. They are treated royally with all expenses paid by the Iraqi government.

In other words, they're being bribed.

Kifner quickly adds that most American newspapers, including the *Times*, decline such "hospitality."

Their anti-Iranian propaganda is evidently produced free of charge.

Below are excerpts from Kifner's report.

* * *

The frustrated correspondents complain that they have been effectively prevented from covering the war. The ministry officials . . . alternately threaten the reporters with expulsion and take them on tours that provide little or no information.

The correspondents have almost no firsthand or reliable information

on what is happening on the battlefield. Despite repeated requests, there has not been a single briefing by a military official on the details of the fighting. There is a nightly bulletin issued through the Iraqi press agency in Baghdad, though not here, but it is usually of little use. The closest journalists have come to actual fighting, and to comparing the slow progress with the euphoric official announcements, has been when Information Ministry people have blundered into Iranian artillery fire while taking journalists into supposedly safe areas.

Many of the correspondents carry identical portable radios. Exactly on the hour a bristle of antennas shoots up as the reporters tune in the BBC [British Broadcasting Company] shortwave news broadcast and frantically take notes for details to put into their dispatches. . . .

It is . . . illegal to own a typewriter in Iraq without registering it, much as pistols are registered in some other places. . . .

Today, an English journalist who wants to buy a typewriter here found himself applying for a permit in the office of one of the nation's ranking intelligence officials, where the chairs had manacles attached to them. He decided to keep writing his copy in longhand.

Socialists demand gov't turn over INS/FBI files

By Vivian Sahner

NEW YORK—The recently exposed attempt by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and FBI to deport Marian Bustin, a coal miner in Morgantown, West Virginia, and member of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance, was center stage in federal Judge Thomas Griesa's courtroom on October 16.

At the pretrial hearing, lawyers for the SWP and YSA explained how the Bustin case goes right to the heart of their lawsuit against government spying and harassment.

Bustin, born in Scotland, moved permanently to the U.S. in 1977. The only "crime" she is accused of is answering "no" to a question on her visa application that asks if she is a member of a "subversive" organization.

The government's right to label the SWP and YSA as "subversive" organizations and victimize and harass their members is exactly what the SWP and YSA suit is out to stop.

In fact, it is clear from the FBI documents already released and from government actions during the suit that it is not the YSA and SWP but the government agencies themselves that act with total disregard and contempt for basic rights such as free speech, free press, freedom of association, equality of opportunity, and the right to privacy.

At the pretrial hearing Margaret Winter, an attorney for the socialists, pointed out to Judge Griesa that previous requests for information on the INS/FBI conspiracy had been met with fourteen months of evasion and stalling by the government.

And when lawyers for the SWP and YSA interviewed INS investigator Godfrey England about Bustin, the government quickly dropped any pretense that it was attempting to comply with requests. They sent a letter to the judge urging that the SWP and YSA be barred from receiving further material on the INS.

In a brief filed October 17 by the socialists' lawyers, the SWP and YSA requested that the court order the government to turn over all the files on the INS/FBI plot.



'Positively un-American . . . they play by the rules.'

Auth/Philadelphia Inquirer

Referring to Bustin's INS files, the brief notes, "It has now been revealed that the federal defendants' blacklisting, investigation and harassment of the plaintiffs [SWP] continue to the present day, under a new guise and with a new justification."

After a 1962 U.S. Court of Appeals ruling that membership in the SWP was not grounds for deportation, the INS and FBI joined forces to cook up another scheme to kick out the socialists.

Information in Bustin's files shows that the INS and FBI established their own secret characterization of the SWP—they claim that the SWP advocates establishing a "totalitarian dictatorship in any or all the countries of the world." Then they tried to establish grounds for deportation of SWP members based on alleged "falsification" of visa applications rather than on SWP affiliation.

"Thus," the brief points out, "if an applicant for permanent resident status [like Bustin] answers 'no' to the question of affiliation with a party that advocates totalitarian dictatorships, the federal defendants rely on SWP affiliation to establish that the applicant 'falsified information,' an independent ground for deportation."

The obvious extension of the government's logic is a claim by it that the government has a right to investigate, infiltrate, and spy upon the SWP and YSA—in order to determine whether there are any deportable aliens in their midst, or to follow up on "leads" that a noncitizen is associating with the SWP or YSA.

Lawyers for the government have raised the preposterous notion that the SWP has no grounds to complain since Bustin hasn't been deported yet.

That's like telling the SWP and YSA to disregard the government's forty-year disruption program because, in spite of their best efforts, it has not resulted in a single federal indictment.

"The purpose and effect of this secret program is to disrupt the SWP and YSA, to lessen support for them and to weaken them," reads the SWP brief. "That was precisely the purpose and effect of the government blacklists and disruption programs against the SWP and YSA that have previously been revealed in this case."

The brief emphasizes that, "the federal defendants have never retreated from their historic characterization of the SWP as a 'subversive' organization. . . . To the contrary, the government has continued to assert in this

litigation that plaintiffs' revolutionary socialist program and political activities justified the investigation. . . ."

This is illustrated by the government's argument for supposedly ending its investigation of the SWP in 1976. It claimed to have halted the investigation only because, in its opinion, the SWP was unlikely to become involved in "violent action within the foreseeable future."

"Plaintiffs, on the other hand," the brief concludes, ". . . do not only seek damages for the burglaries and other crimes against them by the FBI, which now claims to have 'reformed'. Of even greater importance in plaintiffs' view, not only for plaintiffs but for the public generally, is a declaration that plaintiffs' political advocacy and ideas . . . are fully protected by the Constitution, and may not be disrupted, investigated, and penalized by the Government."

A court hearing on the SWP and YSA request for the INS/FBI files is expected to be scheduled soon.

Political Rights Defense Fund

The Political Rights Defense Fund is organizing support and raising funds for the Socialist Workers party's lawsuit against government spying and disruption.

Will you help? Return this coupon to: Political Rights Defense Fund, Post Office Box 649, New York, New York 10003.

Enclosed is my contribution of \$ _____
Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

Felt-Miller FBI trial: the cover-up continues

By Duncan Williams

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The trial here of former FBI officials W. Mark Felt and Edward S. Miller is supposed to show that the government has cleaned up its act. The "new FBI" and the Justice Department don't spy, wiretap, burglarize, and harass people the way they used to. To prove it, they're prosecuting people for doing just that.

In fact, the real targets of the trial are those who participated in the movement against the Vietnam War; the antiwar and antidraft sentiment that is still strong today; revolutionary Cuba and all those who show solidarity with it; the Palestinian struggle for self-determination and its supporters in this country; and all who disagree with the government's pro-war policies.

Felt and Miller are on trial for violating the civil rights of relatives, lawyers, and friends of people in the Weather Underground by authorizing break-ins of their homes in 1972-73.

The Justice Department, in prosecuting the two, has cast itself in the role of defender of the Bill of Rights and opponent of illegal FBI spying.

The defense, which has been presenting its case for the last two weeks, argues that the break-ins were necessary to protect the national security and that they were standard operating procedure against "subversives with foreign connections."

Numerous FBI documents refer to the break-ins, or bag jobs, as "illegal" and "clearly unlawful." But the de-

fense claims that this just meant that any evidence obtained on a break-in could not be used in court—otherwise they were completely legal!

To prove their point, defense lawyers have brought into court a parade of past and present FBI and Justice Department officials. Given the slightest prompting, these spies and witch-hunters launch into well-rehearsed speeches about "Marxist-Leninist-Maoist Communist revolutionary militants," "Al Fatah terrorist cadre members," "guerrilla training," and "connections with hostile foreign powers."

At one point this got to be too much even for the judge, William B. Bryant, who asked a retired gumshoe: "Can't you just give a question an answer and stop making speeches?"

For example, Elmer Linberg, a retired FBI man, told of a secret (of course) program of the Palestinian nationalist group Al Fatah "to recruit Ku Klux Klan members in the American South and send them to Libya for training in desert warfare. Then they were to come back to this country to kill Jewish people."

On the basis of this lie, he organized a 1972 bag job on the home of an Arab student, who "had been listening to the radio late at night, and our source told us it was probably Radio Cairo."

Although the burglars did not find the weapons and explosives they were looking for, they did find the radio, which could indeed receive short-wave broadcasts from the Middle East.

The victims of these FBI smears get no opportunity to answer them.

The government prosecutors not only do not object to or challenge these tales, they agree with them. In a number of "stipulations," the government and defense have summarized contents of FBI files and present them as fact.

One such document reads: "VB [Venceremos Brigade] trips to Cuba resulted in the participants expressing solidarity with the Revolutionary Peoples of Cuba and the World and their leaders." (The Venceremos Brigade has organized several trips to Cuba.)

Just in case you didn't fall for the attempt to pass off solidarity with Cuba as a criminal activity, another stipulation alleges that Cuban intelligence "has provided training in clandestine intelligence tradecraft to a few VB members, and to a very limited number, training in guerrilla warfare techniques including the use of arms and explosives."

For proof of these charges, the defense enters into evidence a photograph of then SDS leader Bernadine Dohrn leaving the Cuban Mission to the United Nations—well before the Weatherpeople launched their bombings.

Several telegrams from the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam to the Students for a Democratic Society have also been introduced.

In these messages, the Vietnamese urged SDS to fight for the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, and

to organize mass demonstrations around this demand; they also applauded the May 1970 antiwar student strikes on more than 400 campuses, and expressed their condolences to the families and friends of the four students massacred on May 4, 1970 at Kent State University in Ohio during an antiwar protest.

The message of the trial is clear: Anyone who opposed the genocidal war in Southeast Asia, or who defends the Cuban revolution or visits Cuba, or just listens to broadcasts from countries, the FBI doesn't like on a short-wave radio, is a legitimate target for FBI surveillance and investigation.

The only disputed issue is whether these agents went ever so slightly too far—by getting caught.

The American working people, who are the real victims of police spying, have no advocate in this proceeding.

But trade unionists, civil libertarians, civil rights activists, opponents of registration and the draft, and supporters of the Cuban revolution will have their day in court.

When the *Socialist Workers Party v. Attorney General* lawsuit comes to trial next year, the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance will assert their right to hold and express their revolutionary views against all governmental claims of "foreign connections," "national security," and "subversion."

That trial will be a real battle against the government and its spy agencies, and the big-business interests they represent, not a sham like the one now going on in Washington.



Some of his best friends . . . — Defending the pope's admonition that men should not lust after their wives, an American prelate, who preferred anonymity, said his holiness meant "you shouldn't treat a person as an object." He added, "If anything, his statement should be seen as his support for women's rights."

Peanut shells and all—Rep. Joseph Minish of the New Jersey legislature assailed union officials reluctant to endorse Carter, advising them that

the Democrats "have given labor everything you've got."

Full speed ahead—Taxpayers, Arkansas residents, and others concerned for their lives will be interested to know that the air force plans to rebuild that missile-torn silo at an estimated cost of \$100 million.

A Los Angeles garage—The *San José News* suggested a solution to the dispute between Reagan and an environmentalist who called him a quack for saying trees give off more pollution

than cars. Put the environmentalist in a sealed garage with a tree, the paper suggested, and Reagan in one with a running auto and see who hollers first.

Wrong note—The Toronto owner of a \$22,000 Buick said his car suffered \$3,000 damage when he got stuck in traffic as youth were leaving a rock concert. The Buick displayed a bumper sticker, "Respect Law and Order."

The wheels of justice—Samuel L. Garrison III, former Republican Watergate counsel, was given a year and a

day for stealing \$46,000 from a bankruptcy fund. But a compassionate judge reduced the sentence so that he'll be out after doing five months.

Do you fear tunnels, low pay?—Conrail's New York region is hiring an industrial psychologist to help improve the morale, and output, of its workers.

Food for thought—"It's a popular thing for consumers to feel that they are entitled to cheap food. . . . We've really spoiled the American public." — The president of the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association.

Their Government

How justice gets blinded

This week's column is by Duncan Williams who has been attending the Washington, D.C. trial of two FBI agents charged with burglary.

The worst part of covering the Felt-Miller trial is not the boredom of the courtroom, although that can get pretty bad, but the recesses, when everyone goes out in the hall to talk and smoke. Since being in the company of beady-eyed defense lawyers and hard-faced FBI men began to get on my nerves, it was a real pleasure to get out during the lunch break on October 16 and cover a protest called by victims of FBI crimes.

About thirty people joined the picket line, chanting "CIA, FBI, U.S. Justice Is a Lie" and "The Human Rights Problem in the World today, is Right Here in the U.S.A."

The protest was called by the Committee for the Suit Against Government Misconduct, which has filed a \$100-million damage suit against FBI agents and officials on behalf of eight FBI victims in New York.

At a news conference after the picket line, Dana Biberman, one of the plaintiffs, charged that "we are being put on trial, not Felt and Miller.

"The defense and prosecution are trying to create an atmosphere of fear and confusion which will allow for the revocation of the Freedom of Information Act, the passage of a repressive FBI charter, and the exoneration of government officials."

Another plaintiff, Judith Clark, said that several of the plaintiffs' apartments had been broken into since the suit was filed.

Also at the news conference was David Truong, a Vietnamese citizen framed up in 1978 on a charge of passing "national defense information" to "an enemy of the United States."

In his trial, the government introduced evidence obtained from illegal wiretaps and break-ins. His case is now on appeal.

"This whole trial is sort of a sham," he told me concerning the Felt-Miller hearing. "What it comes down to is the government is trying to legitimize investigations based on a foreign agent connection even when one does not exist.

"Activists in the antidraft and antinuclear movements are now also threatened by political surveillance."

Fred Feldman



The jury in the Felt-Miller trial is being fed a steady diet of government hogwash, at the same time they are being denied the facts they need to make a just decision.

Every day, the prosecution and defense lawyers wheel in carts of documents, which they refer to but which the jury doesn't have access to.

Government spy operations are referred to by names like "Program C" or "Operation Y," in a deliberate effort to keep the public and the jury confused and in the dark about their real aims and activities.

And, about ten times a day, for about ten minutes at a time, government and defense lawyers meet with Judge Bryant at the bench in hushed conferences, deciding what information to keep from the jury.

This is all bad enough, but the jury has also been sequestered for the duration of the trial in a Washington hotel. That means they aren't allowed to read newspapers, see their families, or even discuss the case.

They will have a hard time dispensing any justice. But then that's the whole point.

What's Going On

COLORADO

DENVER

REVOLUTION IN THE AMERICAS: THE THREAT OF U.S. INTERVENTION. Speakers to be announced. Spanish translation. Fri., Oct. 31, 7:30 p.m. 126 W. 12th Ave. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Denver Socialist Forum. For more information call (303) 534-8954.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN CHICAGO. Speakers: Reginald Payne, NAACP; Jon Hillson, author of *Battle of Boston*. Sat., Oct. 25, 7 p.m. 434 S. Wabash. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (312) 939-0737.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE IN TV DEBATES. Nelson González, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Congress, will debate other candidates for Sixth C.D. in live TV debates. WBZ-TV, Sat., Oct. 25, 1:30 p.m. WCVB-TV Channel 5, Sun., Oct. 26, 1:30 p.m.

RECEPTION FOR SOCIALIST CANDIDATE.

Meet Nelson González, Socialist Workers candidate for Congress, Sixth C.D. and member of International Union of Electrical Workers Local 201. Sat., Nov. 1, 2 p.m. The Bayside, 1 Range Road, Nahant, Mass. (opposite Johnson's School on Castle Road). Ausp: SWP 1980 Campaign. For transportation or information call (617) 599-7081 or 262-4621.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT

CRISIS IN EL SALVADOR. Speaker: Ruben Ignacio Zamora, Revolutionary Democratic Front. Film showing: "El Salvador: Revolution or Death." Sat., Oct. 25, 7:30 p.m. Central Methodist Church, Woodward at Adams. Admission: \$2. Ausp: Michigan

Interfaith Committee on Central American Human Rights; Latin America Task Force; Detroit Nicaraguan Solidarity Committee. For more information call (313) 922-4380.

MINNESOTA

TWIN CITIES

FILM: 'EUGENE DEBS AND THE AMERICAN MOVEMENT.' Brief remarks by Lynn Henderson on "The Socialist Challenge in 1980." Sun., Nov. 2, 4 p.m. 508 N. Snelling Ave., St. Paul. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Twin Cities Militant Forum. For more information call (612) 644-6325.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS

SOCIALIST WORKERS CAMPAIGN RALLY. Speakers: Andrew Pulley, SWP candidate for president; Martin Anderson, SWP candidate for governor; Martha Pettit, SWP candidate for Senate. Sat., Nov. 1, 7 p.m. buffet dinner; 8 p.m. rally. 6223 Delmar Blvd. Donation: \$5, \$2 rally only. Ausp: SWP Campaign Committee. For more information call (314) 725-1570.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

STOP RACIST MURDERS IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK. Speakers: Chris Hildebrand, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Congress, Tenth C.D.; James Harris, member, United Auto Workers Local 980. Both speakers attended recent rally in Buffalo. Sat., Oct. 25, 7:30 p.m. 11-A Central Ave., near Broad St. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (201) 643-3341.

NEW YORK

LOWER MANHATTAN

STOP RACIST ATTACKS: EYEWITNESS REPORT FROM BUFFALO. Sat., Oct. 25, 8 p.m. 108 E. 16th St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (212) 260-6400.

IRAQ-IRAN WAR. Speaker: Janice Lynn, staff writer for *Intercontinental Press*. Sat., Nov. 1, 8 p.m. 108 E. 16th St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (212) 260-6400.

OHIO

CINCINNATI

SOCIALIST WORKERS CAMPAIGN RALLY. Speaker: Andrew Pulley, SWP Candidate for president. Sat., Oct. 25, 6 p.m. reception, buffet dinner; 8 p.m. rally. 2531 Gilbert Ave., near McMillan. Donation: \$5, \$1 rally only. Ausp: Cincinnati SWP Campaign. For more information call (513) 751-2636.

CLEVELAND

RACIST TERROR FROM BUFFALO TO ATLANTA. An eyewitness account. Speakers: Thabo Ntweng, National Committee, Socialist Workers Party; Linda Slodki, United Transportation Union Local 800. Sun., Nov. 2, 7 p.m. 2230 Superior Ave. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (216) 579-9369.

CRISIS IN EL SALVADOR. Speakers: Joseph Lowe, member, Central American Solidarity Committee and Socialist Workers Party; speaker who lived and worked in El Salvador. Sun., Oct. 26, 7 p.m. 2230 Superior Ave. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (216) 579-9369.

OREGON

PORTLAND

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FORUM. Speaker: Joel Shapiro, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senate. Sun., Nov. 2, 7:30 p.m. 711 NW Everett St. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (503) 222-7225.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH

GRENADA: BLACK REVOLUTION IN THE CARIBBEAN. Eyewitness report by Diane Wang, member Socialist Workers Party, recently returned from visit to Grenada; other speakers to be announced. Sun., Oct. 26, 7:30 p.m. 1210 E. Carson, southside. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Forum and Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (412) 488-7000.

TEXAS

HOUSTON

WAR IN MIDEAST: IRAN vs. IRAQ AND THE ROLE OF THE U.S. Speaker: John Sarge, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Railroad Commission. Sat., Oct. 25, 7:30 p.m. 806 Elgin and Milan St. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (713) 524-8761.

SAN ANTONIO

BENEFIT FOR A FAIR BALLOT. Entertainment with Rudy Harst and other musicians. Rock, reggae, refreshments. Sun., Oct. 26, 3 p.m. The Friendly Spot, 1001 S. Alamo. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Texas Fair Ballot Committee. For more information call (512) 271-7214.

ISSUES IN THE 1980 ELECTIONS. Speakers: John Sarge, Socialist Workers candidate for Texas Railroad Commission; Laura Garza, SWP candidate for Congress, Twenty-third C.D. Sat., Nov. 1, 8 p.m. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (512) 222-8398.

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE

SOCIALIST WORKERS CAMPAIGN RALLY AND BANQUET. Speakers: Andrew Pulley, SWP candidate for president; Sue Hagen, SWP candidate for U.S. Senate; Hattush Alexander, president, Local 82, Wisconsin State Employees Union, AFSCME; Sue Burke, president, Milwaukee chapter, National Organization for Women. Sun., Nov. 2, 4 p.m. reception; 5 p.m. Cuban dinner; 7 p.m. rally; 9 p.m. party with entertainment by "One on One." 801 E. Clarke. Donation: \$5, \$2.50 rally only. Ausp: SWP Campaign Committee. For more information call (414) 445-2076.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE'S TOUR. Andrew Pulley, Socialist Workers Party candidate for president will tour Delco Electronics. Mon., Nov. 3, 2 p.m. For more information call (414) 445-2076.

Why the great crash?

October 29 marks the fifty-first anniversary of the stock market crash that has come to symbolize the start of the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The Depression slashed production by half in the U.S. alone and brought untold misery to workers and farmers around the world. A decade after the crash unemployment was still at double-digit levels in the U.S.

Goods piled up in warehouses because there were no buyers while people went without basic necessities because they lacked the money to pay for them.

The cause of this misery was a classic capitalist crisis of overproduction—the most devastating such crisis up to that time. The 1920s had been a time of great business prosperity. But this very prosperity led to gross overproduction from the capitalist viewpoint.

Not overproduction in the sense that more was being produced than people needed or could use, but overproduction relative to the profit needs of the rich. More was being produced than could be sold at profitable prices.

The effects of overproduction were held off for a time by expansion of credit, but in the fall of 1929 the credit bubble burst and the crisis was on.

The Depression was the way the problem of “too much production” was solved at the expense of the workers and farmers.

The Great Depression of the 1930s was only the most extreme example of the economic insecurity that plagues us under the profit system. There have been many lesser depressions and recessions, including the current one.

Even in times of capitalist prosperity, we wonder whether we will be working tomorrow or laid off because business is “slow.”

The basic cause of these crises is the contradiction between production, which is carried out socially, and appropriation, which remains private under capitalism.

Modern industry requires the cooperation of hundreds of millions of working people around the world. One branch of industry depends on another. All depend on agriculture. Nowhere could production be carried out for any length of time without goods produced in other places.

Capitalism created this system of socialized production over the past two to three hundred years. But for capitalists, private profit remains the sole stimulus to production.

This contradiction between socialized production and the private appropriation of the product by the capitalists periodically leads to great collisions—the general crises of overproduction.

Every attempt to solve the problem of periodic crises within the framework of capitalism has failed.

Today rampant inflation, monetary



Wall Street

chaos, tightening international trade competition, and sharp swings in business conditions indicate that the threat of another great depression in the not too distant future is very real.

This shows that the capitalist class is no longer fit to oversee production. Modern industry needs a new master, one able to fully accept its social character by replacing production for profit with production to meet human needs.

This role can only be played by the working class. It is labor that actually produces. It is labor that operates all industry.

Our class alone is capable of organizing industrial production according to a common plan. Such a common plan will enable production to be determined by what people can use, and not their ability to pay.

That this is no utopia is indicated by the success of planned economies in Cuba and elsewhere.

To banish capitalist depressions forever—with their shattering effects on the lives of workers and farmers—it is necessary that political power pass from the capitalist minority to the working-class majority.

The anniversary of the 1929 crash is a reminder of the urgency of that task.

—William Gottlieb

Excessive absences

Below are excerpts from a circular to all employees that was put up on bulletin boards by a few workers as a practical joke in my plant, FMC Corporation, Ordinance Division, in San José.

“Due to the excessive number of absences from work, the following rules and procedures will be put into effect as of this date.

“*Sickness* No excuse. We will no longer accept your doctor’s statement as proof as we believe that if you are able to go to the doctor, you are able to come to work.

“*Death* (other than your own) This is no excuse. There is nothing you can do for your deceased and we are sure that someone else with a lesser position can attend to the arrangements. . . .

“*Death* (your own) This will be accepted as an excuse but we would like a two week notice, as we feel it is your duty to teach someone else your job.

“Also, entirely too much time is being spent in the restroom. In the future we will follow the practice of going in alphabetical order. For example, those names that begin with an “A” will go from 8:00 to 8:15, “B” will go from 8:15 to 8:30 and so on. If you are unable to go at your appointed time, it will be necessary to wait until the next day when your turn comes again.”

It may be a joke, but it is not that far from the truth; and, in the face of increasing pressure for production and “quality” work, many co-workers took it that way. One went as far as going to the front office to complain about the company’s new unfair policies on absenteeism.

Mickey van Summern
San José, California

Urban renewal

I read in the *Los Angeles Times* of the Big Apple’s latest attempt to renovate the city of New York. According to the *Times*, the city is spending

\$50,000 to stick vinyl decals shaped like shutters, shades, and flower pots on the windows of abandoned buildings. The program is designed to give vacant, boarded-up buildings “the occupied look.”

The decals are being placed on the sheet metal that the city nails over the doors and windows of vacant buildings.

Maybe here in Los Angeles they’ll take the cue and begin putting up billboards of blue, clear skies, if, that is, anyone can remember what they look like. And if they can find anyone unaffected enough by the smog willing and able to climb up the scaffolds to affix them!

Kathleen O’Nan
Los Angeles, California

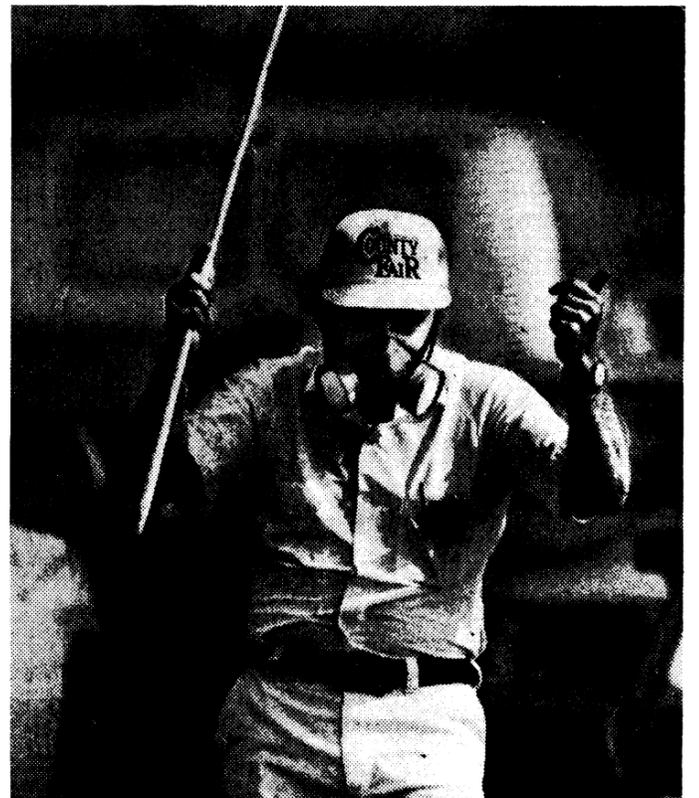
Maine antinuke vote

Two errors crept into my article on Maine’s Antinuclear referendum vote (October 17 issue).

In reporting the returns for the “yes” vote (to shut down Yankee), it was stated that Ward 11 went 77 percent. It was actually Ward 2 and that is where I interviewed people who had just voted. Both Ward 1 and 2 are working-class areas and together they went 65 percent “yes.”

Furthermore, it would be more accurate to say that the debate sponsored by Local 6 (shipbuilders) was not as instrumental in swinging the sentiment in the Bath Iron Works yard towards a “yes” vote as was the persistent campaign of leafleting and discussion by antinuclear workers inside the yard.

Finally, one last important point that was left out. Antinuclear unionists I talked with felt strongly that the “yes” forces were seriously hampered by the “neutral” stance taken by the state’s labor officialdom. Their failure to step forward and help lead the struggle, to forcefully answer the lies about layoffs, more inflation, brownouts, etc. left the referendum high and dry in many parts of the state. While some local officials



Dangerous levels of smog in Los Angeles have forced some, like this parking lot attendant, to wear gas masks on the job.

Our party is your party

THE MILITANT is the voice of the Socialist Workers Party

IF YOU AGREE with what you’ve read, you should join us in fighting for a world without war, racism, or exploitation—a socialist world.

JOIN THE SWP. Fill out this coupon and mail it today.

- I want to join the SWP.
- Send me _____ copies of *Prospects for Socialism in America* at \$3.95 each. Enclosed is \$_____.
- Please send me more information.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Telephone _____

SWP, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014.

JOIN THE SWP

Learning About Socialism

How Marx became a Marxist

endorsed a Labor Appeal for Safe Energy, the organized power of working people was not brought to bear.

This makes the 41 percent "yes" vote even more significant, for in the next round of battle, with labor firmly won to its side, the antinuclear movement in Maine has every chance of winning.

Richard Cahalane
Somerville, Massachusetts

Appreciated sub

I'm writing this letter to inform you that my release date from prison is soon to come. As a matter of fact, I get out October 31, 1980. So I'd like to say that I highly appreciated the subscription of your paper, which was very enlightening. I learned things that are essential in the struggle for freedom, justice, and equality. So in closing, keep on advocating the truth!
A prisoner

Long-time socialist

I enclose five dollars. Send me the *Militant*. I started to study Marxism and socialism in young peoples' organizations. I graduated as a Public Service Speaker in 1924 in Chicago, Illinois. I was a speaker nationally from 1924 to 1932. I have now in my lifetime given my help since 1919.
Clarence M. Hemmingson
Grand Marais, Minnesota

Correction

In the article "NOW discusses elections & draft," appearing in the October 24 *Militant*, Lea Sherman was mistakenly identified as a member of the International Association of Machinists. In fact Sherman is a member of the Communications Workers of America Local 12260 at Western Electric in Dallas, Texas.

Correction

An error appeared in the article "Machinists' shift to left reflects new mood of workers," which was in the October 24 *Militant*. In the second paragraph, the description of the membership of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers should have read: "These include more than 200,000 in the aerospace industry, 85,000 airline employees, 80,000 auto workers, thousands of tool-and-die makers and other machinists, as well as brewery workers, rail workers, and others."

The 'Militant' special prisoner fund makes it possible to send reduced-rate subscriptions to prisoners who can't pay for them. To help out, send your contribution to: Militant Prisoner Subscription Fund, 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014.

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 you prefer that your initials be used rather than your full name.

Up to the early part of 1844, when Karl Marx wrote his "Contribution to the Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right. Introduction," he had not yet reached the point of breaking with his past. He was a radical critical philosopher, not yet a proletarian revolutionist.

By 1844 Marx had absorbed the dialectical method of Hegel and had been won to the materialist views of Ludwig Feuerbach. But he had not yet developed historical materialism.

Marx was not a Marxist yet. In general, professors and intellectuals consistently fail in explaining Marx's political evolution.

Lucio Colletti, for example, in his introduction to Marx's *Early Writings*, says, "Politically speaking, mature Marxism would have relatively little to add to [Marx's "Introduction" on Hegel]." For Colletti, Marxism would have little to add to anything, because in his personal opinion Marxism represented only a distorted version of the contribution from earlier thinkers. Marx "owed much, in particular, to Rousseau (to what extent he was conscious of the debt is another question)," says Colletti. ". . . This implies in turn that the true originality of Marxism must be sought rather in the field of social and economic analysis than in political theory."

No one denies that Marx learned a great deal from the teachings of great representatives of philosophy, economy, and politics of his time.

The true originality of Marx's political ideas consisted of explaining the historical role, potential, and tasks of the industrial working class as the emancipator of humanity from all kinds of exploitation.

Marxism fused the dialectical method formulated by Hegel with the fundamental outlook of materialism. This revolutionized philosophy. Combined with the discovery of the objective role that the proletariat plays as a revolutionary social force, this marked the birth of Marxism, the science of the working class.

"As to myself," Marx said, "no credit is due to me for discovering either the existence of classes in modern society or the struggle between them. Long before me bourgeois historians had described the historical development of this class struggle and bourgeois economists the economic anatomy of the classes. What I did that was new was to demonstrate: 1) that the existence of classes is merely linked to particular historical phases in the development of production, 2) that class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat, 3) that this dictatorship itself only constitutes the transition to the abolition of all classes and to a classless society."

David McLellan in his book *Karl Marx: His Life and Thoughts* gives the following explanation: "Marx's sudden epousal of the proletarian cause can be directly attributed (as can that of other early German communists such as Weitling and Hess) to his first contacts with socialist intellectuals in France." There, says McLellan, Marx was "at the heart of socialist thought and action."

This is not true. In his introduction to the Critique of Hegel, Marx, the radical philosopher, had not fully grasped the potential of the independent movement of the working class. The revolution, he said, "begins in the brain of the philosopher."

"The head of this emancipation is philosophy, its heart is the proletariat."

This was written in January 1844.

A few months later, in July, Marx was writing something fundamentally different: "It has to be admitted that the German proletariat is the theoretician of the European proletariat. . . . The disparity between the philosophical and political development of Germany is not an anomaly. . . . A philosophical people can find its corresponding practice only in socialism, hence it is only in the proletariat that it can find the dynamic element of its emancipation."

At this point the proletariat had become not only the heart but the head of emancipation. Marx had adopted the standpoint of socialist revolution. He stopped ascribing a passive role to the proletariat in the revolutionary process.

His new contributions appeared in an article entitled "Critical Marginal Notes on the Article by a Prussian," dated July 31, 1844. It was a reply to an article written by Arnold Ruge, who up to that point had been a collaborator of Marx.

Something happened between January and July 1844 that made an impact on Marx. It was the revolt of the Silesian weavers.

On June 4, 1844, the impoverished Silesian weavers rose up in Germany. Troops had to be called by the King of Prussia to crush the uprising.

Marx wholeheartedly came out in support of the Silesian workers.

Ruge, the liberal, scorned them. Marx wrote: "Confronted with the first outbreak of the Silesian workers' uprising, the sole task of one who thinks and loves the truth consisted not in playing the role of schoolmaster in relation to this event, but instead in studying its specific character. This, of course, requires some scientific insight and some love of mankind, whereas for the other operation a glib phraseology, impregnated of empty of oneself, is quite enough."

For Ruge, the Silesian workers weren't "political." In his article he expressed contempt for their struggle.

Marx praised the class consciousness the weavers revealed as greatly superior to the "meek, sober mediocrity" of the German liberal bourgeoisie. For Marx, the struggle of the German workers was more advanced than that of the English and French workers earlier.

The Silesian weavers saw the capitalist system as the enemy. Although they destroyed the machinery that enslaved them, their attacks were primarily directed against the bourgeoisie, banks, titles of property.

It was this show of consciousness and the workers' capacity to struggle that made clear to Marx that philosophy would not change the world, but the proletariat would. For Marx, the weavers' struggle was an expression of the generalized interests of the working class as a whole.

That's how Marx learned socialism, by learning from the workers' movement to which he dedicated his entire life.

Marx was not a professor, nor an interpreter or intellectual. He was a proletarian fighter. Just a comrade from whom we can learn a lot. One who in the period of rise of the bourgeoisie had full confidence in the potential of the industrial working class.

Today, we are living in the period of decay and death agony of bourgeois society. The industrial working class has become a mighty giant. We have already scored some victories. The final one is still to come. More than ever, we have every reason to share with comrade Marx his confidence in our strength.

—Héctor Marroquín



1902 anthracite coal strike. One of confrontations recounted in 'American Labor Struggles.'

Labor's Giant Step

Twenty years of the CIO
By Art Preis
538 pp. \$7.95 paper, \$25.00 cloth

Teamster Rebellion

\$4.45 paper, \$14 cloth

Teamster Power \$4.95 paper, \$17 cloth

Teamster Politics \$4.95 paper, \$17 cloth

Teamster Bureaucracy \$4.95 paper, \$17 cloth

By Farrell Dobbs

Lessons from history

The Great Labor Uprising of 1877

By Philip S. Foner
288 pp., \$5.45 paper, \$17 cloth

American Labor Struggles 1877-1934

By Samuel Yellen
398 pp., \$6.45 paper

Order from Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014.

THE MILITANT

United rally against racist killings in Buffalo, N.Y.

By Osborne Hart

BUFFALO, N.Y.—The wave of racist murders here prompted several thousand city residents—Black and white—to demonstrate their outrage at a rally October 19.

Called just six days earlier by an ad hoc group of sixty individuals, "Buffalo Unity Day" was endorsed by some 200 community, civil rights, religious, campus, and labor organizations.

Participants—estimated as high as 5,000—wore black ribbons in a show of solidarity with the Black community mourning the deaths of six Black men.

Four of the men were killed in September by a white gunman labeled the ".22 caliber killer." The victims were shot with a .22 caliber gun. Two other victims—cab drivers Parlor Edwards and Ernest "Shorty" Jones—were killed in early October. Their bodies were mutilated and their hearts cut out.

An array of speakers at the rally denounced racism and voiced the demand of the Black community for effective government action to apprehend those responsible for the killings.

Daniel Acker, Buffalo NAACP president, welcomed the rally as demonstrating "that Black people and white people are unified in condemning racism and violence."

But Acker also emphasized the discontent that Blacks feel toward city officials.

"We are unhappy with the fact that after twenty-six days of the investigation we have no arrests," Acker said. "We urge that all possible and potential resources should be utilized in government in finding these killers."

"All of the resources at the president's command, the governor of the state, the mayor and the county executive—all of these resources should be utilized and doubled in solving these killings."

Acker concluded by demanding that U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and Assistant Attorney General Drew Days come to the city and personally supervise the investigation.

Mayor James Griffin and Erie County Executive Edward Rutkowski read a joint proclamation from their respective governmental bodies expressing condolences to the victims' families and condemning racism. Earlier in the week, the mayor declared a twenty-one day mourning period during which flags would be flown at half-mast and citizens encouraged to wear the black mourning ribbons.

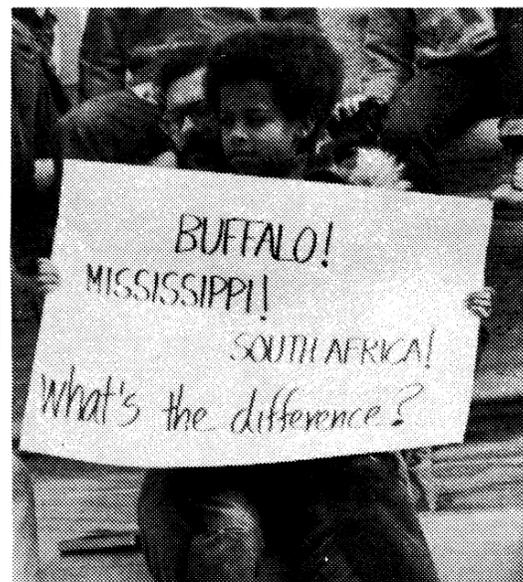
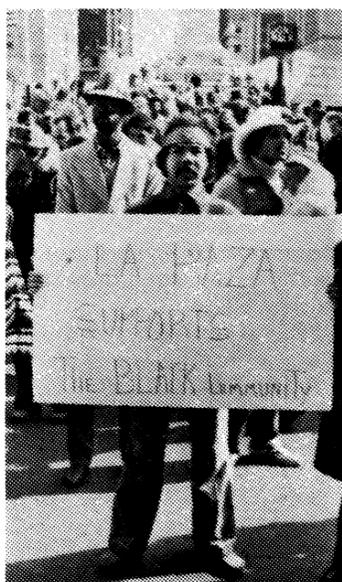
Following the mayor's remarks, Reverend Will Brown, co-chair of the rally, articulated the sentiment of the Black community to the cheers of the crowd.

"I'm sure that you join with me in saying to the mayor and our county executive that we thank you for those very symbolic remarks. But at a time like this we need more than symbolism," Brown declared. "We will be looking to our political leaders and our mayor, and our county executive during the following days to give us something more specific than symbolism."

Shortly after Brown's statement, the mayor left the rally grandstand.

Linking anti-Semitism and racism directed against Blacks, Rabbi Sholom Stern, president of the Buffalo Board of Rabbis, told the crowd, "The stench that rose from the crematoriums and ovens of Auschwitz and other concentration camps in Europe . . . continue to pollute the air of our community whenever violent acts are perpetrated against one group because of the color of their skin."

Stern tied the recent anti-Jewish terrorist attacks in Paris by a Nazi-type group to the Buffalo murders: "The bomb which exploded in the



Militant photos by Osborne Hart

Thousands of Buffalo residents from a broad spectrum of the city's population turned out to condemn the racist murders.

parking lot outside of a synagogue in Paris during recent Jewish holidays and the bullets that killed six innocent Black civilians are the workings of the

same satanic and evil minds of racism. "How many disasters do we have to endure to realize that when one group

Continued on page 19

Socialist coal miner target of FBI/INS plot

By Vivian Sahrner

Marian Bustin, a young coal miner in Morgantown, West Virginia, is fighting attempts by the government to deport her because of her membership in the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance.

Because of her socialist politics she has been the target of a six-year effort by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the FBI, and the State Department to deport her from this country.

This behind-the-scenes campaign was recently revealed when lawyers for the SWP and YSA lawsuit against government spying obtained copies of the INS and FBI files on Bustin that spell out their campaign of snooping and harassment.

Who is Bustin, and what has she done to merit all of this government attention?

Born in Scotland, Bustin moved to the U.S. permanently in 1977. She works as a belt cleaner in Republic Steel Kitt No. 1 Mine in Philippi, West



MARIAN BUSTIN

Militant/Stu Singer

Virginia, and is a member of United Mine Workers Local 2095.

A staunch supporter of equal rights for women, twenty-six-year-old Bustin has helped build several Labor for the ERA marches and participated in the Women Mine Workers Conference in Beckley, West Virginia last summer.

Bustin is also active in the antidraft movement and is a member of the Morgantown chapter of the Coalition Against Registration and the Draft.

Like many other coal miners, she is opposed to the use of nuclear power and attended the recent National La-

New developments in SWP suit against the government. See page 24.

bor Conference for Safe Energy and Full Employment in Pittsburgh. More than 100 other miners and officials of the UMWA participated in the conference, which drew nearly 1,000 unionists.

The outrageous attempt to victimize Bustin because of her politics repre-

sents an attack on the rights of all working people in this country. It's an attempt to convince us that it's not safe to speak out against the draft, not safe to be a union activist or to fight for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

The attempt to deport Bustin is part of a decades-long campaign of harassment by the government against members and supporters of the SWP and YSA.

In 1973 the SWP filed suit to end the government's illegal activities and to protect its members, like Bustin, from harassment. The Political Rights Defense Fund (PRDF) was organized to raise money and support for the case.

Letters and telegrams demanding that the government end its harassment of Marian Bustin should be sent to Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, Justice Department, Washington, D.C. 20530.

Donations and copies of the letters should be sent to PRDF, P. O. Box 649, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.