

## S. Africa: clergy call Oct. 9 strike



Thousands of Muslims marching in funeral procession in Cape Town for one victim of racist terror.

BY FRED FELDMAN

Bishop Desmond Tutu and 12 other religious figures — Black and white — have called a one-day strike throughout South Africa to be held October 9. The demands include an end to the state of emergency imposed by the apartheid regime July 21, withdrawal of police and troops from Black townships, and the release of political prisoners.

The strike call, which is forbidden under the state of emergency, was made in advertisements in the Johannesburg Sunday newspapers. Signers of the advertisements included Anglican Archbishop Philip Russell of Cape Town and Methodist leader Peter Storey, who are white.

The strike challenges escalating repression by the government. More than 700 Blacks have been killed as the apartheid regime has tried to put down the antiracist revolt.

Winnie Mandela, a leader of the outlawed African National Congress and the wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, has reportedly been placed under house arrest in Soweto. Security forces surrounded her home, the September 23 issue of *Newsweek* reported. "When journalists tried to interview her, the police removed four of them and took away the key to her front door."

Seven hundred schoolchildren were arrested in Soweto for organizing a boycott of classes.

In Atteridgeville, near the capital city of Pretoria, police gunned down a four-year-old girl as they drove past her house.

In Cape Town, thousands of students, teachers, and parents marched on two dozen schools in an effort to reopen them. The schools, part of the segregated school system for Coloured children, were among 460 shut down on September 6. The government charged that they were organizing centers for the anti-apartheid movement.

In Athlone, 173 people were arrested for participating in the attempt to reopen schools. Police surrounded the demonstrators with armored cars, firing rubber bullets and tear gas at them.

The United Democratic Front, a coalition of 600 anti-apartheid groups with a total of 2 million members, said the cops' brutality would not "deter people in their determination to reopen the schools."

The apartheid government announced that the schools might reopen October 1.

The regime is also cracking down on news coverage.

*Newsweek* reporter Ray Wilkinson was expelled from South Africa September 12. *The Citizen*, a progovernment newspaper, warned: "We hope the *Newsweek* writer's expulsion will be a warning to those foreign media people who have been painting a biased picture of South Africa that they should tread carefully."

On September 11 President Pieter Botha offered to "negotiate" the restoration of South African citizenship to residents of four supposedly independent African "homelands." Millions of Africans were stripped of South African citizenship when the so-called homelands were proclaimed independent.

The negotiations are to be held with the "homeland" governments, which were handpicked by the apartheid regime to repress the Africans who are confined there.

Botha's aides said that these "citizens" would have no right to vote in South Africa. The "homelands" are desolate reserves, where millions of Blacks are forced to live when they are not employed by a white boss elsewhere in South Africa. Under this setup, 86.3 percent of South Africa's land is reserved for whites, while 13.7 percent is reserved for Africans. Africans make up the majority of the oppressed Black population in South Africa.

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## YSA leaders begin tours to build anti-apartheid protests

BY MARK CURTIS

NEW YORK — Leaders of the Young Socialist Alliance begin national tours this month, speaking out against U.S. support to the apartheid system in South Africa, and inviting young people to join their organization.

A key purpose of the tours is to help rally young people behind the wave of demonstrations, vigils, pickets, and sit-ins against apartheid.

"We're encouraging everyone to join in the protests against U.S. ties to apartheid and to aid the Black majority's struggle for a free and democratic South Africa," explains Jackie Floyd, national cochairperson of the YSA.

## N.Y. unions join Oct. 11 protest

BY RASHAAD ALI

NEW YORK — "When I heard that a group of white South African businessmen was going to Zambia to meet with the exiles, or 'terrorists,' as Botha and Reagan call the African National Congress, I knew victory is at hand."

That's what Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer of District 65 of the United Auto Workers, told more than 60 anti-apartheid activists meeting here September 17 at the union's headquarters.

Robinson was the prime mover in the tremendously successful August 13 anti-apartheid demonstration of 30,000 people in New York City. A majority of those marchers were trade unionists.

Based on the success of that action, the meeting voted to form the New York Anti-apartheid Coordinating Council.

There was a significant union presence at the meeting. It included unionists from the Central Labor Council; District 65; United Federation of Teachers; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; and Hispanic Committee of the Coalition of Labor Union Women. In addition there were representatives of the African National Congress, National Black United Front, Peace Council, various other peace and community organizations, and students from Columbia and Hunter colleges.

The newly formed council voted to support a citywide march and rally on October 11 — the National Anti-apartheid Protest Day and International Solidarity Day for Southern African Political Prisoners. Activities will be held on a number of campuses in the city. At 5:30 p.m. a rally will be held at Citicorp's headquarters. Citibank is one of the largest private lenders to South Africa. Following the rally, at 7 p.m., protesters will march to the South African consulate.

Tanaquil Jones, a leader of last spring's anti-apartheid protests at Columbia University, reported on upcoming actions by students. On October 7 at 2 p.m., a protest will be organized at Low Library while the trustees meet to discuss a proposal to have Columbia divest from businesses that have investments in South Africa. We will "let them know that our protest will not go away," she said.

She also explained their plans for actions on October 11 and plans for an October 12 forum titled "Boycott South Africa not Nicaragua."

Also announced at the meeting was a "War Against Apartheid" conference set

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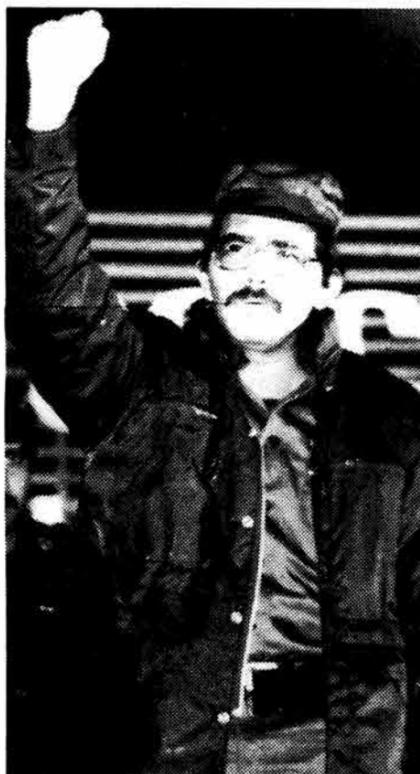
## Nicaragua drives out Honduran invaders

BY CINDY JAQUITH

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The Honduran Air Force invaded Nicaraguan territory September 13, attacking positions of the Sandinista People's Army. This marked a serious escalation of the war being organized by Washington to overthrow the Nicaraguan revolution.

The night of September 13, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega reported details of the attack:

On the morning of September 13, some 800 mercenaries — armed and organized by the CIA and based in camps in Hon-



Militant/Michael Baumann

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega

duras — attempted to infiltrate Nicaragua's northern Nueva Segovia province near the town of Boca de Poteca.

Troops of the Sandinista People's Army and helicopter units proceeded to drive out the invaders. The battle lasted for several hours.

At 2:41 p.m., F-86 combat planes of the Honduran Air Force, made in the United States, flew into Nicaraguan territory. They fired on the Sandinistas, hitting one of their helicopters but not downing it. The Nicaraguans forced the jets back into Honduran territory.

A few minutes before the air attack, at 2:30 p.m., mercenaries who had hijacked a Nicaraguan civilian airplane landed at the Honduran airport of Toncontin. The four hijackers were given a heroes' welcome and immediately placed on radio and television.

At 4:20 that same afternoon, at Nicaragua's southern border, CIA-trained mercenaries launched a mortar attack from Costa Rica on the Nicaraguan border post at Peñas Blancas.

These attacks were carried out, Ortega said, "with the objective of provoking a confrontation among Central American governments that could bring the U.S. government in with its troops, supposedly in support of some of these governments. Through this maneuver, the United States could find a way to launch a direct action, with the goal of destroying the Sandinista People's Revolution."

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# N. Calif. socialists push sales at oil refineries

BY SAM MANUEL

SAN FRANCISCO — Twenty-four copies of the *Militant* along with one subscription were sold here at plant gates. This successful effort helped to launch the fall

campaign to increase the distribution of the revolutionary press, the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial*. In addition to reporting on the struggles of working people in this country and around the world, a major focus of the sales campaign

will be to get out the truth about the fight to overthrow the racist South Africa apartheid regime. And get out the truth about the dirty war financed and organized by the U.S. government against

important struggles by workers. Two years ago Local 1-326 struck for eight weeks in a successful effort to prevent the company from imposing a two-tier wage system. One worker was killed during the strike when he was run down by a scab truck driver. Last spring the local hosted a Black South African trade unionist who, in an act of solidarity, placed a wreath at the grave of the slain oil worker.

Another five were sold at the Richmond Chevron refinery, the largest in the area. Workers at both refineries were very receptive to the coverage on South Africa and the recent OCAW convention.

Five more were sold to workers at the Southern Pacific rail yard. The workers there are members of Local 100 of the United Transportation Union. They had been hit recently with a large layoff.

Two others were sold at the Food Manufacturing Corp. (FMC), which makes paints and armored personnel carriers for the military. The union there, Local 562 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), is supporting a tour in the Bay Area of Tozamide Botha, a Black South African trade unionist and leader of the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Another three single copies and one subscription were sold to workers at the Sunnydale Westinghouse plant. The IAM, in addition

to organizing the production workers there, also organizes the office workers in a separate local of the union. Over the last month the company has attempted to decertify this local.

One woman office worker going into the plant wore two large union buttons. She bought a subscription to the *Militant*.

Socialist workers in the Bay Area will be aiming to sell 3,600 single copies of the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial*, along with 150 subscriptions during the 10-week drive. Selling to workers in the garment, aerospace, oil refining, auto industries, and other workplaces will be an important component of this effort.

## SELLING OUR PRESS AT THE PLANT GATE

the people of Nicaragua. Nine of the copies were sold at the Union Oil refinery in nearby Rodeo, which is organized by Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (OCAW) Local 1-326. The refinery has been the scene of some im-

portant struggles by workers. Two years ago Local 1-326 struck for eight weeks in a successful effort to prevent the company from imposing a two-tier wage system. One worker was killed during the strike when he was run down by a scab truck driver. Last spring the local hosted a Black South African trade unionist who, in an act of solidarity, placed a wreath at the grave of the slain oil worker.

# Shiite militia attacks Palestinians in Lebanon

BY GEORGE KAPLAN

The Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) have again come under attack in Lebanon. Units of the Amal Militia have attempted to seize Burj al Brajinah, a Palestinian neighborhood in Beirut.

As of September 9, after six days of fighting, at least 39 people had been killed and 197 wounded.

Amal militiamen were pounding the

camp with mortars as well as firing recoilless rifles mounted on jeeps.

In one incident, as many as 17 Palestinian civilians were murdered. Amal claimed the killings were the work of a deranged individual, but the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine attributed the killings to Amal.

During May and June, Amal and the 6th Brigade of the Lebanese army had launched a massive assault on Burj al

Brajinah and the Sabra and Shatila camps. Hundreds of Palestinians were gunned down, often after being captured by the attackers. The Sabra and Shatila camps were devastated.

The Syrian government, which has thousands of troops in eastern Lebanon, backed this assault.

But virtually all Palestinian organizations joined forces to oppose it.

On June 17, however, the Amal and 6th Brigade were forced to accept a cease fire, which stopped short of bringing the camps under their control. The determined resistance of Palestinian fighters, worldwide condemnation, and opposition from other Lebanese organizations forced them to retreat.

According to the September 5 *New York Times*, "Tensions had been rising in Burj al Brajinah since Mustafa Diab, a senior guerrilla commander loyal to Yasir Arafat, was abducted at gunpoint. The Palestinians

maintained that he had been taken by Amal gunmen."

Five Palestinians, described in the media as supporters of Arafat, have been murdered in the southern port of Sidon.

Yassir Arafat is the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Despite Syrian government efforts to repress Arafat supporters in the refugee camps and replace them with Syrian-sponsored factions, Arafat retains considerable popular support.

Many Palestinians oppose the Syrian government's attempt to force the PLO to subordinate the struggle against Israeli occupation of Palestine to Syria's foreign policy.

The Amal Militia, which has spearheaded the attacks on the Palestinians, is based in the oppressed Shiite Muslim religious grouping in Lebanon. The Shiite Muslims are Lebanon's largest re-

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## Make pledge to publication fund

BY FRED FELDMAN

The drive to raise a \$125,000 Socialist Publication Fund by November 15, is getting under way. So far, \$71,006 has been pledged to the fund, and \$3,876 collected.

The fund will make it possible for the socialist press to respond effectively to developments like the rise of the South African freedom struggle, and the deepening confrontation between imperialism and the workers and peasants of Central America. The socialist press is a powerful tool for winning new people to socialist ideas, and leading them to join the Young Socialist Alliance and Socialist Workers Party.

Contributions to the Socialist Publication Fund will mean more advances like the ones we've made over the last couple of months:

- A special supplement on the freedom struggle in South Africa was published by the *Militant* and the Spanish-language socialist biweekly *Perspectiva Mundial*.

- The first issue of *Nouvelle Internationale*, a French-language magazine of Marxist theory and politics, came off the presses in August. This is a powerful tool for winning French-speaking fighters to Marxism, particularly in Canada and the United States.

- The international news biweekly *Intercontinental Press* was able to publish an expanded issue on the recent walkout from the Fourth International by the Australian Socialist Workers Party.

- Pathfinder Press was able to speedily prepare and publish *War and Crisis in the Americas*, a collection of recent speeches and interviews by Fidel Castro. The Cuban revolutionary leader shows how the revolutionary struggles in Central America, the increasing U.S. military intervention, and rising opposition across Latin America to the debt slavery imposed by imperialism are combining to create an explosive situation.

Publications like these cost money. That money comes from the donations of workers, farmers, and others who have a stake in spreading revolutionary ideas.

We think that the Socialist Publication Fund is one that *Militant* readers will want to support. This fall Socialist Publication Fund rallies will be held in over 40 cities.

These rallies will discuss the socialist publications and their contributions to the struggles of working people around the world.

They will help to introduce people to the *Militant*, *Perspectiva Mundial* and the other socialist publications. And they will involve as many readers as possible — new and old — in raising money to meet the \$125,000 fund goal.

To join in the efforts of the Socialist Publication Fund, clip the accompanying coupon and send it in with your contribution. Or make a pledge that can be paid off during the course of the fund.

In the September 6 issue of the *Militant*, we announced the launching of the Socialist Publication Fund with the goal of raising \$125,000 by November 15.

A major purpose of the fund is to help finance publication of the *Militant* and our Spanish-language sister publication *Perspectiva Mundial* and other socialist publication projects.

Checks should be made out to: Socialist Publication Fund, 14 Charles Lane, New York, NY 10014.

Enclosed is my contribution to the Socialist Publication Fund of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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\$125,000

Collected: \$3,876

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That's the way you'll get facts about Washington's war against working people at home and abroad: from South Africa, El Salvador and Nicaragua, to embattled workers and farmers in the United States. Read our proposals on how to stop the U.S. government's support for the apartheid regime in South Africa, its intervention in Central America and the Caribbean, and the employers' offensive here. Read our ideas on what it will take to replace this system of exploitation, racism, and sexism with a system that's in the interest of working people.

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Editor: MALIK MIAH

Managing editor:

MARGARET JAYKO

Business Manager:

LEE MARTINDALE

Editorial Staff: Rashaad Ali, Susan Apstein, Fred Feldman, Andrea González, Pat Grogan, Arthur Hughes, Tom Leonard, Harry Ring.

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# Chrysler demands concessions from UAW

BY HARRIS FREEMAN

DETROIT — Chrysler Corporation is demanding sweeping concessions in work rules, job classifications, and union representation from more than 80,000 auto workers represented by the U.S. and Canadian United Auto Workers unions (UAW). The contracts for U.S. and Canadian Chrysler workers expire October 15. Contract talks between Chrysler and the auto workers' unions began in mid-August.

Also on Chrysler's list of demands is the initiation of a two-tier wage scale, starting new hires with lower wages and less benefits. It would take longer than the 90-day probationary period for new hires to reach wage parity. The two-tier wage scale is a takeback already in effect at General Motors and Ford.

Spurred on by GM's Saturn agreement, Chrysler is pushing hard for huge reductions in job classifications. Currently, there are more than 500 job classifications companywide at Chrysler. The company is demanding a reduction to only six classifications. Already, Chrysler workers at the Sterling Heights, Michigan, and Fenton, Missouri, auto assembly plants have local agreements that implement these big reductions in job classifications and other work rule changes Chrysler would like to implement at other plants.

In a move to weaken the union on the shop floor, Chrysler is demanding a 25 percent reduction in union representation. The current ratio is one union representative for each 200 workers. The auto bosses want to reduce this to one representative for each 250 workers.

In an attempt to gut companywide and plantwide seniority, Chrysler is demanding a reduction of transfer rights by seniority. Currently workers who are laid off in one plant or department have the right to transfer to another plant or department. Chrysler is also asking for unspecified changes in relief and break time, as well as changes in supplemental unemployment benefits for laid-off workers.

Chrysler workers are still not at wage and benefit parity with Ford and GM auto workers. Contract raises and COLA (cost-of-living-adjustment) improvements over the last six months have narrowed the gap in the hourly rate of Chrysler workers compared to wages at other U.S. auto companies. This gap has existed for more than five years.

Chrysler workers have a bigger portion of their hourly rate in COLA than workers at GM and Ford. Since many benefits and holiday pay are computed on the hourly base rate, Chrysler workers lose out on this

front as well. Chrysler workers make \$9.62 an hour plus \$3.49 an hour in COLA, compared to \$12.82 an hour plus 36¢ COLA at GM.

Marc Stepp, UAW vice-president, stating the union's bargaining position, said, "We want parity [with UAW workers at GM and Ford] and we want additional compensation of some sort."

Bob White, Canadian UAW president, has also said that they will be demanding parity in Canada where the gap between Chrysler workers and Ford and GM workers is even larger than in the United States.

Chrysler is opposing any hourly wage raises for auto workers. Instead, Chrysler wants to tie workers' income to company profitability by allowing income improvements only in those years that Chrysler claims a profit. Marc Stepp said Chrysler workers would not accept "a gamble of profit sharing" as a substitute for annual pay increases.

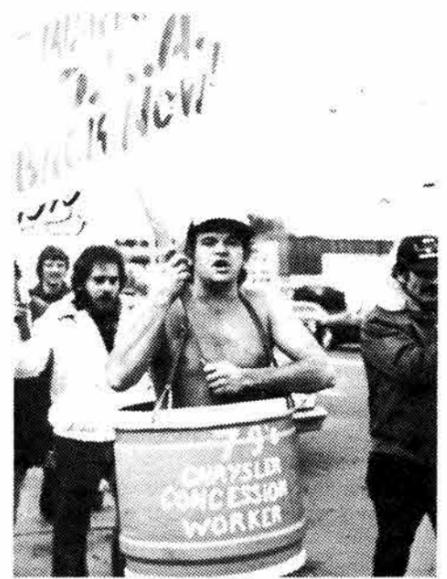
Thomas Miner, Chrysler's top bargainer, called the UAW's demand for wage parity "troublesome." Miner, quoted in *The Detroit News*, pleaded poverty, say-

ing, "I don't want to comment on any particular item, but ... obviously there's a financial problem."

Today, Chrysler is a cash rich company. In 1984, the third-largest U.S. auto maker made a record \$2.38 billion and an additional \$1.04 billion in profits for the first half of 1985. Chrysler just purchased Gulfstream Aerospace for \$637 million in cash. The August 25 *New York Times* reported the corporation has an additional \$3.8 billion in cash available.

Chrysler has the greatest profit per vehicle sold of the Big Three auto companies. This cost advantage has been financed and subsidized by massive concessions and layoffs of workers since 1979 and a huge taxpayer-financed government bailout of Chrysler.

Chrysler has a pretax profit of \$1,378 per vehicle sold compared to \$767 per vehicle for General Motors. Chrysler has accomplished this by slashing its work force by more than 40 percent since 1979. In that same period Chrysler workers have doubled the amount of cars they produce per year.



Militant Canadian UAW members protesting Chrysler's 1982 demands for more concessions. UAW had already signed concession contract in 1979.

## Sales drive gets off to great start

BY ANDREA GONZÁLEZ

Los Angeles socialists kicked the 10-week *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial* sales drive off with a bang. In one day they sold 250 *Militants*, 40 *PMs*, and 80 *Young Socialists*. Mike Downs, from Los Angeles, told the *Militant* that the bulk of these papers were sold Sunday, September 15, at the meeting there for Louis Farakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam.

Sunday sales in Los Angeles were so successful that socialists there needed to order 50 more *Militants* to have enough papers for sales at plant gates and political meetings during the rest of the week.

The *Militant's* coverage of the struggle in South Africa is the big selling point but not the only one. Manhattan socialists report selling a number of papers on the *Militant's* coverage of the recent FBI invasion of Puerto Rico (see story page 8).

Los Angeles socialists were not alone in kicking the sales drive off in a big way. Newark socialists sold 360 papers on Saturday. These included 307 *Militants*, 37 *PMs*, and 16 *YSs*. Along with sales of the press, socialists publicized a class entitled "How to fight the Ku Klux Klan," sponsored by the Young Socialist Alliance.

Two young Black women who bought papers earlier in the day came to the YSA class that afternoon at the Socialist Bookstore.

In Seattle members of the Socialist Workers Party decided, after selling 65 papers on Saturday, that their goal of 75 papers a week was too low. They raised their weekly goal to 100 papers — 95 *Militants* and 5 *PMs*.

Along with sales, Seattle socialists have been distributing the special *Militant* supplement on South Africa. They report that the supplement is a good way to both boost sales and raise money for the \$125,000 Socialist Publication Fund. At one Post Office sale, for example, one worker gave a *Militant* salesperson a \$5 donation for the supplement.

"People are grabbing up the paper," Philadelphia socialists said. They sold 87 papers on Saturday. These include 70 *Militants*, 9 *PMs* and 8 *YSs*.

This interest in the papers also means more opportunity to sell subscriptions. In

the first two days of the the drive, Philadelphia socialists sold five subscriptions to the *Militant*. They report that people are buying subs not only as a way to follow week-to-week the developing revolution in South Africa but as a way to learn about the anti-apartheid protests going on here.

Birmingham, Ala., socialists sold out of papers on Saturday and had to order more. Socialists in Portland, Seattle, Kansas City, Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia also had to order additional *Militants* and *PMs* to have enough for weekday sales.

The national goal projected for the drive is to sell 40,000 *Militants* and *Perspectiva Mundials* over 10 weeks ending November 16. With two areas still undecided on local targets for the drive, so far the overall national goals add up to 39,833.

The national subscription goal is to sell 2,000 subscriptions in the 10-week drive. Area targets add up to 1,865, with three areas still without goals.

This first weekend's sales certainly got the drive off to a great start.

## Black, white farmers discuss crisis

BY KATY LARKINS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — "Black and White Farmers — Working Together" was the theme of a three-day conference, August 22-24, organized by the Lutheran Church here. The conference brought together 15 white farmers from the Midwest and 15 Black farmers from the South to discuss the particular problems facing Black family farmers.

The conference was originally conceived by Leon Crump, a Black produce farmer from South Carolina, and Craig Adams, a dairy farmer from Wisconsin, while the two were roommates on a farmers' tour to Nicaragua last October.

"I realized that most Midwestern farmers who are fighting to keep their own farms have no idea that Black farmers have had these problems for years," Adams told the *Militant*. "This conference is a way to share some of our experiences and come up with some solutions."

Representatives of the North American Farm Alliance, the American Agricultural Movement, Groundswell, the Federation of Southern Cooperatives, and the Carolinas-based United Farmers Organization were present. Farmers had come from Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Five women farmers attended.

During the conference many of the Black farmers described the problems of dealing with racist Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) officers and bank officials, as well as purchasers who refuse to

buy from Black farmers.

"Here in Alabama catfish farming is becoming a big industry," said Bobbie Singleton of the Federation of Southern Cooperatives. "The biggest buyer is Church's. But they only buy from the white farmers."

Other Black farmers explained that most Southern farmers grow produce, which has to be sold quickly. One South Carolina farmer said he had to throw out most of his produce crop. This year, he said, he spent \$500 on a watermelon crop that he sold for \$240.

For most of the Midwestern farmers, this conference was their first exposure to the problems of Black farmers. "I've never met a Black farmer before," a grain farmer told the *Militant*, "but once things start getting tough for you, you start looking around and seeing that other people have had it tough for a long time."

Another Midwestern farmer said, "You can talk about the problems family farmers are having now and bypass the whole issue of Black farmers. But you can't talk about Black farmers without touching on the issues that affect all of us."

Part of the conference was a tour of Southern farms. The farmers got a chance to visit a large cooperative produce farm in Butler County, Alabama, and a catfish farm in Lowndes County.

The participants drew up a resolution to call attention to the issues of Black farmers, and demand affirmative action in loans and technical assistance. The farmers agreed that there should be more and bigger conferences on this theme.

## SALES & SUBSCRIPTION GOALS

| Area                   | Single issue goals<br>Militant/PM | Subscription goals<br>Militant/PM |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Atlanta                | 950/50                            | 45/5                              |
| Baltimore              | 800/10                            | 55/0                              |
| Birmingham             | 1000/0                            | 25/0                              |
| Boston                 | 875/125                           | 40/10                             |
| Capital District, N.Y. | 650/23                            | 50/5                              |
| Charleston, W. Va.     | 800/0                             | 30/0                              |
| Chicago                | 1200/500                          | 60/15                             |
| Cincinnati             | 550/0                             | 30/0                              |
| Cleveland              | 850/50                            | 35/0                              |
| Dallas                 | 1100/400                          | 45/20                             |
| Denver                 | 725/75                            | 50/5                              |
| Detroit                | **                                | **                                |
| Greensboro, N.C.       | 650/0                             | 30/0                              |
| Houston                | 1650/350                          | 65/10                             |
| Kansas City            | 800/25                            | 27/3                              |
| Los Angeles            | 1500/500                          | 60/40                             |
| Louisville             | 500/*                             | 40/*                              |
| Miami                  | 650/50                            | 45/5                              |
| Milwaukee              | 800/100                           | 35/5                              |
| Morgantown, W. Va.     | 400/0                             | 35/0                              |
| New Orleans            | 670/80                            | 40/10                             |
| New York               | 3000/1000                         | 150/50                            |
| Newark                 | 2480/520                          | 100/25                            |
| Oakland                | 850/150                           | 33/7                              |
| Philadelphia           | 850/150                           | 40/10                             |
| Phoenix                | 675/275                           | 30/10                             |
| Pittsburgh             | 850/50                            | 40/5                              |
| Portland               | 560/40                            | 26/4                              |
| Price, Utah            | 300/10                            | 15/0                              |
| Salt Lake City         | 500/50                            | 20/5                              |
| San Diego              | 500/100                           | 35/0                              |
| San Francisco          | **                                | **                                |
| San Jose               | 800/200                           | 40/10                             |
| Seattle                | 950/50                            | 46/4                              |
| St. Louis              | 2000/0                            | 50/0                              |
| Tidewater, Va.         | 350/0                             | 15/0                              |
| Toledo                 | 775/25                            | 48/2                              |
| Twin Cities            | 1540/60                           | 70/0                              |
| Washington, D.C.       | 700/65                            | **                                |
| <b>Total goals</b>     | <b>39,833</b>                     | <b>1,865</b>                      |
| *goal not yet adopted  |                                   |                                   |

**Build Oct. 11!**

The importance of the October 11 National Anti-apartheid Protest Day has been reinforced by the limited sanctions that President Reagan's executive order imposes on the racist regime in Pretoria. These sanctions are to come into effect October 11.

Actions have been planned for many college campuses and cities throughout the country. They will demand governmental, corporate, and banking divestment from South Africa, and freedom for African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners in South Africa and its colony of Namibia.

Mandela has been imprisoned for more than two decades. Other imprisoned freedom fighters include additional members of the ANC, and leaders of the 2-million strong United Democratic Front, Council of South African Students, and Black trade unions.

Protests are planned in Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Tucson, Washington, D.C., and other cities, as well as over 100 colleges and universities. Plans include marches, rallies, and picket lines along with other educational activities such as teach-ins on apartheid and Washington's role in South Africa.

Black arm bands should be worn on October 11 to show opposition to apartheid and support for the political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia.

People are being asked to observe a moment of silence for those who have been killed or arrested by the apartheid regime.

To endorse the October 11 national protest day and for more information contact the American



**FREE SOUTH AFRICA  
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BREAK ECONOMIC LINKS WITH APARTHEID**

From an October 11 anti-apartheid leaflet

Committee on Africa, 198 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038. Telephone (212) 962-1210.

**Bill Cosby, NBC and South Africa**

NBC censors recently attempted to remove a sign from the door of Bill Cosby's TV son's bedroom that read "Abolish apartheid." The explanation? The network said it can't appear to endorse one side of a two-sided controversy.

Cosby's response: "There may be two sides on apartheid in Archie Bunker's house, but it's impossible that the Huxtables [his

TV family] would be on any side but one. That sign will stay on that door. And I've told NBC that if they still want it down, or if they try to edit it out, there will be no show."

**Puerto Rican House of Reps condemns apartheid**

The Puerto Rican House of Representatives unanimously passed a resolution condemning the racist apartheid regime in South Africa. The resolution urged President Reagan to impose

economic sanctions against that government. As part of its colonial status, Puerto Rico can only have economic relations with the United States.

The resolution was introduced by David Noriega, a member of the House from the Puerto Rican Independence Party. It was passed August 26.

In motivating the resolution Noriega said that "Puerto Rico cannot let itself be left in the margin of history or of the international situation. It was not possible," Noriega said, "for the slaughter and persecution carried out by the South African government not to receive the repudiation of our House of Representatives."

**'Ottawa must break S.A. ties'**

The following is the text of a telegram sent to External Affairs Minister Joe Clark by the Canadian United Auto Workers director Robert White:

"With the recent imposition of the state of emergency, the South African government has bluntly declared that indignant statements and moderate reactions by the international community will be ignored.

"Such tactics have totally failed. The responsibility of those of us who oppose the crime of apartheid is consequently clearer than ever. Arguments about the costs and benefits of economic sanctions have now been outstripped by events in South Africa.

"We must now act concretely to isolate this regime in every way possible and express our solidarity with those suffering and fighting to defeat this racist state.

"Recall our ambassador and expel South Africa's ambassador.

Institute a complete program of political, economic, and social sanctions against South Africa including an end to all public and private investments in South Africa, banning the import of South African goods into Canada and the exporting of Canadian goods to South Africa.

"Call upon other nations to enact sanctions that will ensure South Africa is completely isolated economically, socially, and politically. Use Canada's influence with the nations of the world to end all arms shipments, including replacements parts, to South Africa. Do whatever it can to help the people of South Africa to establish a representative, democratic government that guarantees equality and dignity for everyone."

**Another victory at Columbia**

Students at Columbia University won another victory when disciplinary action against more than 61 student activists was dropped.

The disciplinary actions were taken in response to last spring's sit-ins at the university. The activists had demanded that Columbia divest itself from all corporations that do business with South Africa.

Before the university opened this fall, Columbia announced that it would divest.

In his written opinion, Lewis Kaden, the disciplinary hearing officer stated, "I accept — indeed, I respect — both the students' passionate commitment to their cause and the dignity of the action they took to support it.

*This column was compiled by Rashaad Ali.*

**S. African Black trade unionist speaks in Wis.**

BY SANDI SHERMAN

MILWAUKEE — Over 100 people attended an anti-apartheid rally here at the headquarters of District Council 48 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) on September 7. The rally, sponsored by the Milwaukee Free South Africa Coalition, featured Tozamide Botha, the administrative secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU).

Many of the rally participants were trade union members from area unions. A large

**New York unions join Oct. 11 protest actions**

Continued from front page

for September 25 at Medgar Evers College in Brooklyn. Speaking at the conference, scheduled to begin at 4 p.m., will be Neo Mnumzana and Jeanette Ndlovu of the African National Congress; Hinyangerwa Asheke of the South West Africa People's Organization, the liberation group fighting South Africa's colonial control of Namibia; a representative of the joint Organization of African Unity-United Nations Committee Against Apartheid; and Elombe Brath from the Patrice Lumumba Coalition.

Jim Bell, president of the New York chapter of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, chaired the meeting.

"This meeting was a very important step in building a broad-based coalition in New York against the racist regime in Pretoria. It will be protests, such as the one set for October 11, that will force the state government to break its ties with South Africa," said Andrea González, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of New York and a participant at the meeting.

The next meeting of the council will be held on October 1, 6 p.m., again at District 65 headquarters. For more information contact District 65, 13 Astor Pl., New York, N.Y. 10003. Telephone (212) 673-5120.

number of AFSCME members attended, both from Milwaukee and throughout the Midwest. Earlier in the day, Botha had addressed some 500 delegates at a Midwest Women's Conference sponsored by AFSCME, and a sizeable contingent of conference participants left the conference to attend the rally.

Brian Verdin, a leader of the Free South Africa Coalition, welcomed the crowd and pointed out that "the theme for today's activity is labor-community unity against apartheid. We're going to keep that theme until South Africa is free."

Botha, a former Ford worker in Port Elizabeth who played a leading role in a two-and-a-half-month strike at Ford in 1979, recently arrived in the United States from his home in exile in Zambia.

He opened his talk by explaining that "we are watching with keen interest in South Africa what is happening in the United States. We want to draw a clear dis-

inction between the Reagan administration and the people of this country."

Botha described the upsurge in labor movement activity in South Africa in recent years. "People have begun to look at events on the labor front as part of the revolutionary process."

He explained SACTU's campaign to organize a single united trade union federation in South Africa, stressing the need for unity. "Our struggle is a struggle for the seizure of political and economic power and the transfer of that power to the democratic masses. SACTU says it is the working class in alliance with the progressive sections of the community that can bring the regime to its knees at the earliest date."

Sharing the platform with Botha were Bob Clark, vice-president of United Electrical Workers (UE) Local 1111 and Dan Pryzbyla, vice-president of Local 82 of AFSCME. Marcus Smith, an aide to State Rep. Marcia Coggs, who is the sponsor of

a divestment bill (AB54) in the Wisconsin State Legislature, also spoke.

Clark urged unions to follow the example of his local's executive board, which recently decided to withdraw the union's money from banks with loans and investments in South Africa.

At a brunch that preceded the rally, more than a dozen unionists spoke informally with Botha on the situation facing South African workers. Representatives from the UE suggested that the group form a labor committee to work on solidarity projects and several people volunteered to participate.

Botha returned to Milwaukee on September 16 to address the international convention of the UE. Unionists utilized his second visit to broaden labor support and participation in a labor committee in solidarity with South African workers.

**YSA leaders build anti-apartheid protests**

Continued from front page

"The struggle for freedom in South Africa," Garza says, "is an inspiration and an ally to the people of Central America, who are fighting a war waged against them by the U.S. government. The struggle in South Africa is a blow against the U.S.-backed *contras* who are trying to overthrow the workers' and farmers' government in Nicaragua."

Garza also points out that the anti-apartheid movement will boost the movement in solidarity with Central America. Garza, who will tour the South, is helping to organize a delegation of youth to Nicaragua, to be hosted by the Sandinista youth movement, JS-19. The tour will be in late October.

The YSA also aims to increase its membership through the tours. "The doors of the YSA are wide open to any young per-

son who is outraged by apartheid and wants to do something about it." This invitation was made by YSA National Secretary Ellen Haywood. She will tour the northern New Jersey area and then be in southern California for anti-apartheid demonstrations October 11 and 12.

Chapters of the Young Socialist Alliance in over 40 cities will be hosting open houses, public meetings, events on campuses and other speaking tour activities. Other leaders of the YSA on tour include Rena Cacoullis, Mark Curtis, Theresa Delgadillo, Héctor Marroquín, Paco Sánchez, and James Winfield.

Contact the nearest YSA chapter listed in the *Militant's* directory (page 12) to find out when speakers will be in your area.

*Mark Curtis is the national organizational secretary of the YSA.*

**Young Socialist speaking tours**

**Rena Cacoullis:**  
Boston, Sept. 20-22

**Jackie Floyd:**  
Baltimore, Sept. 28-30

**Laura Garza:**  
Atlanta, Sept. 26-28  
Birmingham, Sept. 29-Oct. 2

**Mark Curtis:**  
Louisville, Sept. 26-28  
Cincinnati, Sept. 29-Oct. 1

**James Winfield:**  
Washington, D.C., Sept. 28-30

# Apartheid pass laws: weapons of oppression

BY HARRY RING

The pass system is a key weapon in the suppression of South Africa's Black majority. Abolition of the fiercely hated pass system has been a central demand of massive Black protests over the decades.

Thus it is not surprising that a South African government commission recently recommended that the pass laws be revamped. It underscores the current crisis of the white minority regime that faces growing protests in South Africa and around the world.

Under the pass laws, every Black South African over the age of 16 is issued an elaborate identification book and must carry it at all times.

Currently bearing the innocent-sounding title, "reference books," these internal passports are a true symbol of the fascist-like conditions that Black South Africans live under.

Fittingly enough, one of the first versions of the pass laws was adopted in 1760 to control the movement of slaves. Any travel by a slave required an authorizing pass signed by the slave owner.

It has been estimated that over the past 70 years, 18 million Black people have been arrested for violation of pass laws. Currently, up to 300,000 people a year are arrested for such violations.

The violations are built in. A passbook includes the bearer's photo, identity card, registration number, description of ethnic or tribal background, tax receipts, work record, address of employment, and employer's signature. The current employment record must be updated monthly.

The book also establishes the bearer's "influx control" authorization.

"Influx control" is a key purpose of the pass system. It is used to determine if a Black person is to live in a remote, impoverished "homeland" — the 13.7 percent of South Africa reserved for Africans — or is employed in a city and "authorized" to live in a segregated shantytown on the outskirts of the city.

The pass system has been a continuous feature of white minority rule. After slavery was abolished in the 19th Century, one of the first targets of a pass system were the country's gold and diamond miners. In 1895, the government of the Transvaal province adopted a pass law drafted by the mineowners, "to have a hold on the native."

With the mines hiring only migrant Black workers, someone looking for a job had to get a pass within 24 hours after entering a district. The pass was good for six days. If you didn't have a job by then, and didn't get out, you faced jail.

The first major pass law, which applied to most of the country, was adopted in 1923. Its purpose was to control the migration of Blacks from the countryside into the cities. It provided for the expulsion of "surplus" Africans not actually employed in an area.

The present nationwide pass law, applicable to all Black men and women, was adopted in 1952.

If you lose a job you can be evicted from your shantytown home. Any "foreign native" deemed to be a threat to "peace and

order" can be deported to one of the government-created "homelands."

For women, the pass system is harshest of all.

It's more difficult for women to move to town and get a job. Loss of a job — or death of a husband — can mean immediate expulsion.

In the mid-1950s, when the pass system was extended to women, there were big protests, culminating in a 1956 demonstration of 20,000 women in the capital city of Pretoria.

The infamous Sharpeville massacre of 1960 was in response to a nationwide Black campaign to force the scrapping of the pass laws.

According to government figures, 67 Sharpeville demonstrators died.

For several weeks after, protests gripped the country.

A quarter of a century later, the Black majority is not likely to settle for rewriting of the pass laws. Like apartheid itself, they will have to go.



Blacks flee tear gas as South Africa cops attack funeral procession. Government commission now proposes changing hated pass laws.

## South Africa clergy call for strike

Continued from front page

Botha said that the "sovereignty" of the homelands would be preserved. The government uses their phony sovereignty as a pretext for denying political rights to Africans.

The next day a government-sponsored commission called for abolishing the existing pass laws. Hundreds of thousands of Blacks are arrested for violating these laws, which require Africans to carry a reference book. Police officers or other authorities can demand to see this book at any time.

The commission said the laws were "in conflict with basic human rights" and "produces contempt for the relevant act and for the authorities" among Africans.

The commission proposed establishing an identity card for all South Africans instead of the current passes that are issued to Africans only.

Instead of the current attempts to rigidly control the movement of Blacks to the cities, the committee called for a "strategy for orderly urbanisation" — indicating that some restrictions on Blacks' freedom of movement should continue. And it called for continued opposition to "uncontrolled squatting" — a term for illegal settlements established by Blacks outside the overcrowded Black townships that are set aside for them.

The report assumed the continuation of strict residential segregation.

The United Democratic Front said that the government's reform proposals were tailored so as "not to affect white minority power and privilege."

Several leading South African capitalists, including the head of the giant Anglo American Corp., met with exiled leaders of the African National Congress September 13 in Zambia.

## Black-ruled African nations call for more sanctions against S. Africa

The leaders of six Black-ruled countries in Southern Africa issued a statement supporting sanctions against the racist white minority regime and backing the massive anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa.

The six leaders represent countries that are called "frontline states" because of their nearness to South Africa and their opposition to apartheid. The declaration was issued in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, after a September 16 summit meeting.

The declaration was endorsed by President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, President Quett K. Masire of Botswana, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

Their statement "hailed the growing condemnation of apartheid by Western

countries taking the form of different types of pressure, including economic sanctions."

It called on the United States government and its allies to "broaden and intensify the pressures to effectively hasten the process of dismantling apartheid."

It urged the South African government to legalize the African National Congress and release ANC leader Nelson Mandela from prison.

The African leaders congratulated the ANC and other democratic forces for the "vast mobilization" against apartheid, and blamed the racist system for violence in South Africa.

The call for expanding sanctions was in defiance of the South African government's threats to retaliate against international sanctions by expelling hundreds of thousands of migrant workers in South Africa who come from neighboring countries.

Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo American, said after the meeting: "There is little community of interest between us. Our positions are very far apart. But as South Africans, we are all interested to create a more cohesive society and a more equitable one."

ANC President Oliver Tambo called the meeting "a very important contribution to the process of seeking ways and means of ending the violence of apartheid."

Botha, speaking for the government, sharply criticized the businessmen for talking to the ANC. "I do not know," he said, "what the businessmen achieved, except to show signs of weakness towards the enemies of South Africa. The government itself will not talk to any organization or person who promotes violence."

This growing debate among South Africa's rulers over how best to maintain their rule stems from the struggle of South Africa's masses, who increasingly follow the ANC, and from the worldwide solidarity that struggle has inspired.

The determination of South Africa's Black majority to end apartheid was voiced by Samuel Langa, a leader of the illegal Black settlement of Crossroads. He told a reporter, "The troubles have made us stronger, made us see that we have to fight. . . . If your child dies in front of your eyes, you are supposed to feel pain and fight for your children. If your child has to die on a spot of land, you must be willing to die on that same spot. We are slaves now and we cannot be slaves any longer. That is just the truth."

## South Africa army launches new raid against Angola

BY FRED FELDMAN

South African military forces struck into Angola September 16.

Gen. Constand Viljoen, the South African commander who announced the invasion, said it was staged to head off actions by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

SWAPO is fighting for the independence of Namibia, a country of 1.1 million that is occupied by South Africa.

South Africa recently imposed a puppet administration on Namibia, based primarily on the white minority of 70,000.

South African forces have repeatedly invaded Angola, which borders on Namibia. Hundreds of Angolans and Namibian refugees have been killed in such raids. On June 29 and 30, invading South Africans killed at least 57 people.

The apartheid regime also keeps some troops in southern Angola, where they organize and supply reactionary guerrillas who are seeking to overthrow the Angolan government.

The South African government admitted September 17 that one of its military personnel, a medical orderly, was killed by Angolan troops while aiding the rightists.

In 1975, when Angola won its independence from Portugal, South Africa launched a major invasion aimed at toppling the new government. The Angolan government asked for and received thousands of Cuban troops who helped beat back the invaders. Since then Cuban troops have remained in Angola as an obstacle to South African attacks.

A U.S. official was mildly critical of the latest raid, suggesting that it might violate international law.

Washington works with the South African rulers to undermine the Angolan government. While the U.S. government has close diplomatic relations with the apartheid regime, it refuses to recognize Angola.

General Viljoen stated that SWAPO ac-

tivities in Namibia have stepped up in recent weeks. The white-minority government allows little news about the struggle in Namibia into the media.

On August 25, South African authorities admitted arresting 52 people for participating in a pro-SWAPO demonstration in the Black township of Katatura near the Namibian capital of Windhoek.

## Palestinian liberation fighters in Lebanon come under attack

Continued from Page 2

ligious group.

Amal is led by Nabih Berri, a capitalist politician who serves as minister of justice in the cabinet of Amin Gemayel. Gemayel is a leader of the rightist Phalangist militia based on the relatively privileged Maronite Christians. Under Berri's leadership, Amal seeks to modify the political structure imposed on Lebanon in 1943 by its former French rulers. This structure assured the political domination of Lebanon by the Maronite Christian minority. It discriminates against the Shiites, Druse, and Sunnis who make up the Muslim majority.

Amal opposed Israeli and U.S. occupation of Lebanon. But Berri fears the Palestinian struggle, seeing it as an obstacle to his hopes for a live-and-let-live agreement with Israeli imperialism. The Palestinian struggle has a powerful appeal to Shiite workers and farmers, making it a threat to Berri's drive to win control over the Shiite masses.

The Israeli rulers, who effectively control a strip of southern Lebanon, continue to launch attacks deeper into Lebanon. On September 4 Israeli bombers attacked the village of Qabb Elias in eastern Lebanon. Israeli officials said it was a Palestinian base. It was the eleventh Israeli attack on Lebanon this year.



APIA

# Salvador rebels report progress toward fusion

Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) is leading struggle against dictatorship

BY MARGARET JAYKO

The process of fusion of the five revolutionary organizations that make up El Salvador's Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) is moving forward.

That was the central message coming out of the July meeting of the FMLN's General Command, which was held in that country's northeastern province of Morazán.

The results of the meeting were broadcast to the Salvadoran people on August 14 over the FMLN's clandestine Radio Venceremos by Commander Leonel González, one of the five members of the General Command.

The five groups that united to form the FMLN are: People's Liberation Forces, Communist Party of El Salvador, People's Liberation Army, Armed Forces of National Resistance, and Central American Revolutionary Workers Party. González is a leader of the People's Liberation Forces.

"The agreement of our General Command . . . to delegate one of its members, on behalf of all of them, to address the activists, combatants, and leaders of the five organizations of the FMLN," said González, is "irrefutable proof of the progress achieved in the unity of the FMLN."

He stressed the importance of the July meeting: "Continuing the gradual development of our unity process, the conclusions of this meeting are superior to the conclusion of previous meetings."

"There is no doubt that today we are closer to the complete unification of our or-

## FMLN demands freedom for arrested leader of Communist Party

The second-in-command of the Communist Party of El Salvador was arrested on August 9 in the capital city of San Salvador. Américo Mauro Araujo Ramírez is being held for trial by a military court.

The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front's (FMLN) radio station, Radio Venceremos, broadcast a statement demanding Araujo's freedom.

"Araujo has the absolute right to be treated with dignity, in the same manner that the FMLN respects the officers and soldiers it captures. We demand respect for the physical safety of Comrade Araujo. We urge our people and all the people of Latin America and the world to demand Araujo's freedom," said the broadcast.

The regime is also still holding two other members of the FMLN: Yanet Samour Hasbun and Maximina Reyes Villatoro. They were captured by the National Guard last December and have been tortured. They belong to the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

In August, the FMLN's Radio Farabundo Martí reported that Dr. Doroteo Gómez Arias, a lawyer who was a leader of the Armed forces of National Resistance (FARN), was murdered at the hands of the cops while in prison. And in July, Commander Arlen, a leader of the Central American Revolutionary Workers Party (PRTC), was killed in combat. She was the political and military officer responsible for the PRTC's forces in the eastern region. "Her example expressed the fundamental role that Salvadoran women have played in the construction of the FMLN's vanguard," said a statement released by the PRTC's political commission.

The Communist Party, ERP, PRTC, and FARN are all members of the FMLN.

ganizations, creating a single organization and a single revolutionary army."

The meeting reached a unified evaluation of the current political situation in El Salvador.

### Framework: struggle of people of world

The FMLN's view of the Salvadoran liberation struggle, said González, is "within the framework of the struggle of all the peoples of the world for peace and social progress and against the bellicose and warmongering policy of the current U.S. administration headed by Ronald Reagan."

"It is part of the crisis experienced by Latin America today," he said. "One of its most dramatic reflections is the continent's nearly \$360 billion foreign debt, which means Latin America must pay \$40 billion a year in interest alone," González pointed out.

González explained that the crisis confronting Latin America is "produced by the development of a dependent capitalist system, of imperialist domination that deprives our peoples of their resources, and affects Latin America's vital economic interests."

"To prevent a just solution in the interests of the Latin American people, North American imperialism promotes a policy based mainly on military aggression by its marines, and on economic aggression through the IMF [International Monetary Fund]," declared González.

"Central America is the region most affected by this confrontation," he explained. "The Reagan administration blockades and militarily attacks the newborn Nicaraguan revolution and carries out an escalating military intervention in El Salvador," he continued.

The instrument that Washington is using to carry out its war against the working people of El Salvador is the Christian Democratic government, headed by President José Napoleón Duarte. Since he was installed in 1984, González reported, "the broad working masses of the countryside

and cities . . . have seen that Duarte's government cannot solve their problems or meet their just demands. Consequently, the masses are developing a higher level of organization and fighting solidarity. In other words, they have been forced to use strikes, work stoppages, and mobilizations to defend their rights," he said.

González reported that the rebel forces have expanded their activities throughout the country, beyond the one-third of the territory that is considered FMLN "zones of control."

The army is sustaining a high casualty rate, and the FMLN has damaged "the war economy" to the tune of millions of dollars through the destruction of factories, telephone lines, bridges, power lines, and plantations.

### 'Four guidelines' for FMLN's work

González said that the FMLN leadership adopted four guidelines for its work.

The first one is to "make progress in turning the FMLN into a single organization." Since 1979, he said, when the unity process began, "we have reached a level of unity in our political views in which substantial differences concerning our strategy no longer exist." The FMLN now has, he said, "a single political line."

Within this context, González said, "we are about to take firm steps toward ideological unification."

While acknowledging that unspecified differences still exist, González declared that the advances in working together already made are "quickly leading us to party unity, until we become a single organization." This means, he said, that they have put "the interests of our people above each organization's interests."

The second guideline for the FMLN's work is continuing the military approach of waging a war of attrition against the armed forces, with the goal of inflicting the maximum number of casualties on the government's forces; increasing the level of sabotage; and fighting the enemy's forces

everywhere in the country, including in the cities.

The third task of the FMLN, said González, is mobilizing the entire people against the government's war, to strive to involve the largest numbers possible in the struggle to bring down the dictatorship.

The fourth task, he said, is "to work toward strengthening the solidarity and unity of the peoples of the world against Ronald Reagan's warmongering policies, for defense of the Nicaraguan revolution, and to struggle to defeat the escalating intervention in El Salvador."

### 1983 split opened door to unity

This is the first comprehensive statement by the FMLN on the progress in forging a unified, revolutionary party in El Salvador since the split in the FMLN in 1983.

In April of that year, a central leader of the People's Liberation Forces (FPL), Mélida Anaya Montes, was killed by supporters of a founding leader of the organization — Salvador Cayetano Carpio. Carpio subsequently killed himself.

Carpio's criminal actions were his response to the fact that Montes and the majority of the FPL had rejected his sectarian political course and opposition to the deepening unity of the FMLN.

While the majority of the FPL — the largest of the components that form the FMLN — rejected Carpio's political line, a section of the membership clung to his sectarian ideas and split from the FPL and FMLN.

One section of the splitters, organized into the Clara Elisabeth Ramírez Front, recently held its first meeting. It delivered a communiqué to the news media about the meeting, which reaffirms its sectarian, ultra-left course. The document stresses the group's support for the political views of Carpio.

In addition, it continues to try to portray itself as part of the FPL, as it has done all along by changing its name to the

Continued on Page 12

## 'IP' documents split of Australian SWP

In mid-August the National Committee of the Australian Socialist Workers Party formalized its walk-out from the Fourth International.

The current (September 23) issue of *Intercontinental Press* carries more than 25 pages of articles and documents describing the political degeneration of the Australian SWP leadership that led to this split.

The Australian SWP leaders assert that the Fourth International, founded in 1938, is a roadblock to building the kind of international revolutionary movement they think is needed, and it should never have been formed.

In this expanded 40-page issue, *IP* editor Doug Jenness describes the origins of the Fourth International and its key place in defending the continuity of Leninism and the development of a mass revolutionary international.

An article by U.S. SWP leader Steve Clark describes the Australian SWP leadership's accommodation to Stalinism as shown by its endorsement of the betrayal of the

Vietnam independence struggle in the 1940s.

The October 7 *IP* will carry the first part of Cuban President Fidel Castro's speech on the Latin American debt crisis given at a conference in Havana at the beginning of August.

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**Australian SWP Leaders Declare Split From Fourth International**

# U.S. 'state terrorism' charged

## Nicaragua case against U.S. in World Court is airtight

BY MARGARET JAYKO

"If the United States were to terminate its support for the *contras* [counterrevolutionaries], without any doubt the war would be over in a matter of a few months, not more than two or three months."

That was the testimony of Nicaragua's first witness at the World Court, Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrión. He explained that the U.S.-organized mercenaries "are an artificial force, artificially created by the United States, that exists only because it counts on U.S. direction, on U.S. training, on U.S. assistance, on U.S. weapons, on U.S. everything."

On September 12, hearings began at the International Court of Justice, commonly known as the World Court, on the suit filed by the Nicaraguan government against Washington in April 1984.

The Sandinistas have charged that the U.S. government is violating international law by organizing the National Guardsmen of the defeated U.S.-backed dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza to wage war against Nicaragua.

Carlos Argüello, Nicaragua's chief counsel and ambassador to the Netherlands — the seat of the World Court — explained that, "in effect, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. armed forces is also the commander-in-chief of the *contra* forces."

Through witnesses and documents, said Argüello, Nicaragua would prove "beyond a doubt that the U.S. government . . . is guilty of state terrorism."

The Nicaraguan legal team is composed largely of U.S. and British lawyers. It is headed by Abram Chayes, a Harvard law professor who was the State Department's top lawyer during the administration of President John F. Kennedy.

Washington has refused to participate in the proceedings, arguing that the court had no jurisdiction in what it called "an inherently political problem."

In his testimony, Nicaraguan leader Carrión described how CIA operatives carried out terrorist attacks against Nicaragua. Total property damage so far is estimated at \$375 million. The CIA terrorists have murdered 3,886 people and wounded 4,731 since 1981.

Another piece of evidence in Nicaragua's case is an affidavit written by Edgar Chamorro.

Until last fall, Chamorro was a leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), the main *contra* grouping.

In his statement, Chamorro described how the terrorists "recruit" new members. *Contra* units "would arrive at an undefended village, assemble all the residents in the town square and then proceed to kill —

in full view of the others — all persons working for the Nicaraguan government, including police, local militia members, party members, health workers, teachers and farmers." He added, "It was easy to persuade those left alive" to join the *contras*.

In response to Nicaragua's case, the State Department issued a 130-page report. It argues that Washington's war against Nicaragua is actually an act of self-defense, because it was launched in response to alleged Nicaraguan attempts to overthrow governments throughout Central America.

Even the *Washington Post*, which is not known for its support for the Sandinistas, had to admit that the charges in the report were simply a rehash of the widely discredited 1981 State Department "White Paper" which accused Cuba and Nicaragua of trying to take over El Salvador through backing the popular forces fighting the Salvadoran dictatorship.

The only new thing in what reporters have dubbed "son of the White Paper" is extensive, detailed testimony "proving" these charges by people who allegedly used to be members of El Salvador's Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

Answering Washington's accusation that Nicaragua is providing a massive flow of arms to the Salvadoran rebels was a former senior analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency, David MacMichael. MacMichael told the court, "I do not believe that such a traffic goes on now, nor has it gone on for the past four years at least, and I believe that the representations of the United States Government to the contrary are designed to justify its policies toward the Nicaraguan government."

In a further attempt to counter the Sandinistas' successful international campaign against Washington's aggression, U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese took the op-



Militant/Holbrook Mahn

Exhibition of weapons captured from *contras* in Luis Alfonso Velázquez Park in Managua.

portunity of a speech at a recent meeting of the International Association of Jurists to smear Nicaragua as a nation "fast becoming a terrorist country club."

The Nicaraguan Embassy responded by challenging the White House to prove these oft-repeated charges: "If the U.S. has any evidence of any aggressive act by Nicaragua, the administration should take it to the World Court."

"The fact that the U.S. is boycotting the court is indisputable proof that the U.S. has no evidence to support the charges. . . . Whereas Nicaragua does have evidence to prove that the U.S. administration is financing and directing terrorism against the Nicaraguan people through its support for the *contras*."

## Children's association celebrates 6th year

BY HÉCTOR CARRIÓN

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Growing up as a child in the Dominican Republic, I remember how little we trusted the cops. Too many of us got beaten up simply for demanding more schools or jobs for our parents. To the cops we were committing a crime by demanding our rights.

Children of working-class families in the United States also learn about whose side the cops are on at an early age, especially if the kids are Black or Latino.

So I was struck by how Nicaraguan children respond to the police here. It's very different.

Under the slogan, "For our smile we want peace," thousands of Nicaraguan children celebrated the sixth anniversary of ANS, the Luis Alfonso Velázquez Sandinista Children's Association, on September 7.

Luis Alfonso Velázquez was murdered on May 2, 1979, by the National Guard of Anastasio Somoza. He was nine years old. He had been active in organizing children to help liberate Nicaragua. Today he is a national hero. Many places are named after him.

Here in Managua the ANS celebration was partly organized by the Sandinista Police. They replaced Somoza's National Guard after the revolution of July 19, 1979.

Thousands of children gathered at the Luis Alfonso Velázquez Park, where they danced, searched for hidden treasure, and competed in races. Many of the children

were wearing red and black bandanas — the Sandinista colors.

At one point, a police car, army jeep, and fire truck drove into the park. The police and soldiers started giving out popcorn and candy. Hundreds of children began to climb on the vehicles. The drivers just laughed and made sure the children did not get hurt.

The fire truck became the center of attraction as children played with the gauges and other instruments. The fire hose got turned on and the children shot water all over the place. Nobody minded — it was a very hot day.

The children also participated in break-dancing and folkloric dances. Music from the Atlantic Coast was played throughout the day.

I asked a 10-year-old boy named Manuel what was it like for children before the revolution. He began by saying that children did not have an association to represent them. Most of the working-class children did not go to school; they worked to help the family. Children did not dare get close to the National Guardsmen.

Many of these children have relatives who died in the war of liberation against Somoza, as well as relatives who are today fighting the U.S.-backed mercenaries, called *contras*.

Manuel told me he was waiting to turn 16 so he can join the militia or the Sandinista People's Army. Then he can defend his country and guarantee the future of the next generation, just like his brothers are doing today.



Militant/Holbrook Mahn

Nicaraguan children at day care center. Sandinista Police helped organize celebration for Sandinista Children's Association, which was held under slogan, "For our smile, we want peace."

## Honduran invaders driven out

Continued from front page

Ortega called on Honduran President Roberto Suazo Córdova to meet with him immediately to prevent any further incidents. He urged the Honduran government not to give in to the pressures from Washington to be used as a "trampoline" for U.S. war actions. Ortega called on the Honduran government to end its support for the mercenaries and to disband the bases these terrorists have in Honduran territory. Ortega also proposed a joint Nicaraguan-Honduran border patrol to avoid future confrontations.

Thus far, Suazo Córdova has refused to answer Ortega's request for a meeting. The Honduran government has put all its armed forces on alert against supposed Sandinista aggression. Honduran troops have been moved close to the Nicaraguan border and orders given to the air force to "attack and eliminate" supposed Nicaraguan invaders. The Honduran press has also been trying to whip up a war-like sentiment against Nicaragua.

Sahsa, the Honduran airline, temporarily suspended its flights to Managua, but has now announced they will be resumed.

Representatives in Honduras of the U.S. government, which has thousands of troops stationed in that country, sought to push the situation even further toward direct confrontation.

U.S. Ambassador John Ferch held a news conference at the Honduran Foreign Ministry. "Enough of turning the other cheek to Sandinista aggression," he said.

Here in Managua, more than 20,000 students marched on September 14, the day after the attack. They declared their readiness to defend their country from any invader. The march commemorated the defeat of U.S. colonialist William Walker at the hands of Nicaraguan patriots 129 years ago. The next day, September 15, marked the 164th anniversary of Central American independence.

Addressing a rally at the end of the students' demonstration, Daniel Ortega placed fundamental blame for the Hondu-

ran attack on the U.S. government. "We want peace with all the people of the world," he explained. "We want peace with the government of Honduras, because the people of Honduras are the sisters and brothers of the Nicaraguan people." It is the U.S. government, Ortega said, that is trying to provoke war between Nicaragua and other Central American governments.

At the same time he warned that "The people of Nicaragua and their army are ready to fight, destroy, and expel any foreign invader whatsoever."

The Honduran government should harbor no hopes, he said, that with the aid of U.S. troops they would be able to liquidate revolutionary Nicaragua. An invasion of Nicaragua would ignite opposition throughout the continent.

"To attack Nicaragua," he warned, "means to attack Central America. And to set fire to Nicaragua means to set fire to Central America, to Latin America, and to the United States itself."

Recalling the region's historic fight for independence, Ortega explained that today "the enemy is the same. But the possibility of peace exists. It requires the dignity, patriotism, independence, and Central American unity that the peoples of the region demand of their governments."

## New correspondents join 'Militant-PM' Managua bureau

*Militant* readers will notice we have some new correspondents in Nicaragua.

Cindy Jaquith, a staff writer and former editor of the *Militant*, is now heading the *Militant-Perspectiva Mundial* bureau in Managua. Our other new correspondent is Héctor Carrión. Carrión, who was born in the Dominican Republic, worked as an electrician in Virginia before moving to Managua.

Jaquith and Carrión join Bill Gretter, longtime member of the Socialist Workers Party, who began writing for the bureau this spring.

# Puerto Rican unions slam FBI invasion

BY ANDREA GONZÁLEZ

Some 25 unions in Puerto Rico have formed the Labor Committee for the Defense of Civil Rights. The committee includes the General Council of Workers, a confederation of seven unions; the Puerto Rican Federation of Workers, a confederation of 18 unions; the Teamsters; UTIER (power and water workers union); and others. The labor committee was formed in response to the recent FBI attack on the independence movement.

More than 200 armed FBI agents from the United States raided 38 homes and offices of independence activists August 30. In the course of these raids, the FBI took the printing press of *Pensamiento Crítico*, a proindependence magazine, effectively closing it down. By the end of these raids, 11 independence activists had been arrested. They were taken off the island by military transport and kept at undisclosed locations in the United States. As part of this attack three other supporters of Puerto Rican independence were arrested — two inside the United States and one in Mexico.

The FBI claims that these activists are members of the proindependence organization *Macheteros* (machete wielders) who allegedly robbed a Wells Fargo armored truck in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1983.

The labor committee, in a press statement announcing its formation, rejects the FBI's claim. Their statement explains that this attack is part of the U.S. government's continuing expansion of its power in Puerto Rico. The U.S. government, the statement continues, "is on an active campaign of repression against sectors of Puerto Rican society."

The labor committee warns that "today it touched the independence sector. . . . In the future . . . leaders of the Puerto Rican unions could be arrested." If it goes unanswered, the committee warns, it opens the door "to the federal agencies to do the same to any other person or organization in Puerto Rico."

Directing this attack is the new director of the FBI in Puerto Rico, Richard Held. Held was featured in the Summer, 1985 issue of *Covert Action*, a magazine specializing in documenting the criminal activity of the U.S. political police. Held's FBI career reads like a history of that agency's dirty work to disrupt and destroy the movements of the oppressed in this country.

According to *Covert Action*, Held was director of the FBI's office in Chicago in 1968-69, during its campaign against the Black Panther Party. That dirty campaign eventually led to the murders of Panther leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark. He disappeared after those events.

But he later resurfaced in 1973 as the director of the FBI's office in Rapid City, South Dakota. There he led the agency's attack on the American Indian Movement at Wounded Knee that same year.

He disappeared again in 1976, only to reappear in 1981 to lead the FBI's campaign against the Black organization, Republic of New Afrika in Detroit.

Held's appearance in Puerto Rico, and his announcement that the FBI would be continuing its investigation of the independence movement, signals that these raids are only the opening shot of a stepped-up U.S. government drive against independence supporters.

The colonial government will be joining this campaign. Reversing Governor Rafael Hernández Colón's initial criticism of the FBI raids, Puerto Rico's Secretary of Justice, Héctor Rivera Cruz, announced that he will be evaluating the "evidence" obtained in the raids. He said charges may be brought against independence supporters based on this information under Puerto Rico's legal system.

This campaign against the independence movement comes at a time when there is growing opposition in Puerto Rico to Washington's militarization of the island and its intervention in Central America.



"FBI, true terrorists," was theme of protest against raids.

The people of Puerto Rico, however, have not been silenced. They have begun to mobilize against these attacks. In addition to the formation of the labor committee, 122 Puerto Rican artists issued a statement denouncing the attack on the proindependence activists.

Rubén Berríos and David Noriega, members of the colonial legislature from the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP), have introduced a resolution in that body demanding an investigation of the FBI's action. Many leaders of the Popular Democratic Party (PPD), the current ruling party in Puerto Rico, have also spoken out against the FBI's raids.

The opposition to this witch-hunt has not been limited to the island. In New York

City and Hartford, Connecticut, defense committees have been formed to protest this attack on these activists. (See article on this page.)

Protests have also come from the Dominican Republic. A September 10 press statement by the Center for Ecumenical Action; the Dominican Committee for Human Rights; and the Institute of the Workers, Peasants and People's Movement in Santo Domingo, characterized this attack as "one of the most brutal campaigns of repression in recent history" against the Puerto Rican people. They state that it was tied to the recent decision by the United Nations to discuss U.S. colonization of Puerto Rico and the U.S. government's intervention in Central America.



Heavily armed agents at U.S. Federal Courthouse in San Juan, Puerto Rico, during protests of FBI raids on independence activists.

## Conn: 300 protest activists' arrest

BY ARTEMIO CAMACHO

HARTFORD, Conn. — More than 300 people demonstrated outside the U.S. Federal Court here to demand the release of 14 activists arrested last week in FBI raids in Puerto Rico and the United States (see story on this page).

The September 14 demonstration was called by the Hartford Committee Against Repression and New York Committee Against Repression.

The hearings for these activists began September 13. Local church groups here held a vigil outside the courthouse that day to protest these arrests.

These church groups are part of the Hartford committee. Other organizations in the committee include the Connecticut chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), Clergy and Laity Concerned, Estudiantes Hispano Universitario de Connecticut, La Coalición pro Justicia en Central America, and the Communist Party.

Hermínia Cruz, a member of the PSP and the Hartford Committee Against Repression, told the activists at the September 13 protest that a broad defense was being organized. Many people in the United States, she said, were outraged by this "violation of the civil rights of Puerto

Rican citizens who happen to be independence advocates."

In her remarks, Cruz reminded the demonstrators of Puerto Rico's strategic military position in any U.S. government plan to invade the countries of Central America and the Caribbean. The independence activists, she said, are an obstacle to these U.S. military plans for the island.

William Kunstler, the leading attorney for the defense, also spoke at the protest. He told the crowd that "the prisoners are firm and in high spirits, even more so because they know that you are with them." Kunstler reported on one defense victory, the release on bail of one prisoner, Luz Berríos Berríos.

"Your demonstrations, your protests," he said, "could make a big difference" on the treatment these fighters receive at the hands of the federal court.

The New York and Hartford committees against repression are calling on all supporters of democratic rights to help in the defense effort. Funds are especially needed to help pay for travel from Puerto Rico for defense witnesses and the families of the prisoners. For information on how you can help, call the New York Committee Against Repression at (212) 538-0988, or the Hartford committee at (203) 523-7428.

## Boston: Asian community wins round in police abuse case

BY JON HILLSON

BOSTON — This city's Asian community won some justice September 7 when cop Francis Kelly was suspended from the Boston Police Department for a year without pay for beating a Chinese worker here.

Kelly's suspension came on the heels of the August 23 acquittal of Long Kuang Huang of solicitation of prostitution charges. Kelly had tried to frame Long on this charge after brutally beating him on May 1. Long was also acquitted of resisting arrest charges.

Long and his wife, Bao Tang Huang burst into tears as that verdict was announced, and a packed courtroom erupted in applause.

"It was a great victory for the community," Peter Kiang, program director of the Asian-American Resources Workshop, said.

Winning justice for Long has been a focus of protest for the Chinese community in demonstrations, rallies, petitioning campaigns, and legal defense efforts.

The broadly backed Coalition for Justice for Long Kuang Huang quickly earned the support of an unprecedented array of Chinese and Asian community, civic, and political organizations.

And it sought and won widespread support from Black, Latino, labor, civil liberties, peace and antiwar organizations, along with numerous prominent Bostonians outraged at the attack.

The only witness to testify in Kelly's behalf was Audrey Manns, the prostitute Long supposedly solicited. Virginia Lee, Long's attorney, stated that Manns had a reason to go along with the cops in the case because the "Combat Zone [the local red-light district, adjacent to Chinatown] is her bread and butter . . . her very livelihood depends on this testimony."

In other words fear of cop harassment compelled her to back up Kelly.

Before the pressure of the case had mounted, witnesses on the street stated Manns had shouted to Kelly, "that's the wrong man!"

Kelly's departmental suspension came as the result of a police hearing, which public protests forced open, allowing testimony from Long and other witnesses. The cop will be able to return to the police force in a year. He loses \$35,000 in salary

for the 12 months off duty.

Kelly is appealing the suspension, and a spokesman for the "detectives union" of which Kelly is a member said the cop was "sold out" by Mayor Flynn because of "the Chinese community." But Flynn refused to condemn the attack or publicly rebuke Kelly or the cops during the past four months of the case.

"I am pleased it's finally over," Long said of the whole process that began May 1.

Police Superintendent-in-Chief John A. Gifford said the police in-house suspension of Kelly proves the cops can monitor themselves.

But the reality is, without a well-led campaign to get out the truth exposing racist brutality, Long Kuang Huang could still be in jail.

## UN General Assembly debates U.S. domination of Puerto Rico

The United Nations General Assembly will be debating the U.S. colonialization of Puerto Rico this fall.

The debate comes after the UN's Special Committee on Decolonization voted August 14 to reaffirm the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to independence.

The motion, introduced into the committee by Cuba and Venezuela, was approved by a vote of 11 in favor, one (Chile) against, and 10 abstentions.

Unlike previous resolutions on Puerto Rico, this one puts the struggle for Puerto Rican independence in the context of the general struggle of the people of Latin America. The resolution states in part: "Conscious of the growing importance that the affirmation of its unity and its cultural identity has for the people and nations of Latin America, we reaffirm the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence. . . ."

In another important diplomatic victory for the Puerto Rican independence forces, the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries, which met September 2-8 in Angola, reaffirmed its support for the independence of Puerto Rico.

# Boston: court supervision of schools ends

BY JON HILLSON

BOSTON — Control of the Boston public school system was returned to the Boston School Committee September 3 by Federal District Judge W. Arthur Garrity. This ended 11 years of court supervision, one of the longest such tenures in U.S. history.

Garrity assumed the reins of the system in 1974 after finding the school committee guilty of denying the constitutional rights of Black students by illegally maintaining a separate, inferior school system for them.

He ordered a busing plan to eliminate this racist "dual" school system. The court order came after a struggle for equal rights was first launched by the Black community in the early 1960s. The September 1974 desegregation plan was met by racist mob action against Black students being bused to previously all-white areas.

Behind such violence was years of official resistance to school desegregation, a resistance organized by the Boston city government, local Democratic Party officeholders, and their white patronage cronies.

But it did not stop Black students from boarding the buses. It instead spurred a powerful response from Boston's Black community and its allies, both here and across the country.

In this charged context Garrity assumed greater control of the school system, placing South Boston High School — a key target of racist disruption and violence — under direct court receivership in the winter of 1974.

Desegregation was extended citywide the following year.

Garrity's continued control of the system was a product of the scope and depth of the fightback to defend desegregation, which eventually broke the back of racist resistance.

The organized antibusing movement was crushed as the racist dual school system was swept aside. "Apartheid in public education," former Boston NAACP President Thomas Atkins, a central leader of the desegregation struggle noted, "was eliminated forever."

By the early 1980s Garrity had begun to raise the possibility of leaving the desegregation case and returning control of the system to the school committee.

That possibility became a reality this year. Garrity defined his final orders in hearings involving attorneys for the original Black plaintiffs in the suit; El Comite de Padres, the Latino community organization; and the school department and school committee attorneys.

Garrity's departure leaves hundreds of orders in place representing the legal framework of desegregation. This includes a permanent injunction against the school department and school committee prohibiting racial discrimination or "promoting or maintaining segregation in any school or facility in the Boston public school system."

Attorneys for the Black plaintiffs, including Thomas Atkins, had urged Garrity to give partial control of the system to the Massachusetts state board of higher education. Attorneys for El Comite de Padres had opposed any return of control to the Boston School Committee.

Garrity's final orders gave board powers to the Boston School Committee to make "modifications" of the desegregation plan. But with the condition that such changes do not violate the final orders, including the injunction against segregation.

Despite changes in the composition of the school committee, though, recent developments make clear that what will give this injunction teeth is vigilant action by all defenders of equal rights.

In late July this year the school committee, including its chair, John Nucci, voted not to censure South Boston member Joseph Casper. Casper had outraged working people with openly racist insults directed at Peter Negroni, a New York educator who is Puerto Rican. At the time, Negroni was being interviewed for the post of Boston schools superintendent.

Earlier this year, in agreement with school committee protests, Garrity rejected efforts by pro-desegregation attorneys to expand affirmative action plans at the two citywide college preparatory examination schools, Boston Latin and Boston Latin Academy.

And in the face of a campaign of lies and slanders against the school system and its majority Black, Latino, and Asian student body carried out by Boston University President John Silber, the school committee majority has been virtually mum.

The school system, this ultrarightist educator claims, is a "moral outrage," producing "criminals" and "welfare recipients" — an open attack on desegregation and its gains. These gains include an increase in Black faculty from less than 5 percent in 1974 to the current 21 percent. The goal in the next half decade is to raise this to 25 percent Black and 10 percent Latino and Asian, as mandated in Garrity's final order.

The main aspect of a glut of major news articles and media coverage surrounding Garrity's withdrawal has been to echo



Boston's City School Superintendent Laval Wilson (center) leaving South Boston High School. For ten years federal court oversaw desegregation of Boston schools. School Committee is now in charge.

Silber's charges by concealing the real gains of the first decade of desegregation in Boston, from big affirmative action hiring advances of minority teachers to a modest improvement in Black and Latino academic achievement.

These gains are directly related to the historic victory chalked up in the elimination of the racist dual school system itself.

The desegregated school system itself is now solidly rooted in a city that is more Black and Latino, with tens of thousands of graduates of this school system living and working here. They and their children won't easily be driven back to the days before busing opened doors to equal educational opportunity.

This was symbolized by ceremonies opening the new school year at South Boston High School. Laval Wilson, Boston's newly appointed school superintendent, the first Black ever to hold such a position, was present. Previously all-white Southie High is now desegregated, from its administration and staff to its multiracial student body of Blacks, Latinos, Asians, and whites.

Outside the school, a group of bigots stood in solitary protest. The event, one said, was "just rubbing salt into the wounds of those who opposed busing."

But 15-year-old Jimmy Donovan of South Boston struck a different note.

"I feel good about this, I feel good," he said, "that people like our school so much that they come and see it."

## Desegregation made schools more equal

BOSTON — Socialist Workers candidate for Boston City Council, Kip Hedges, pledged to "use my campaign to tell the truth about the gains achieved for working people by the Black community's struggle for school desegregation."

"Boston's school system is more open, more equal and less racist now than at any time in its history, thanks to desegregation," Hedges said. "That's good for the Black community, for the Latino community, and for all working people."

Hedges said Judge Garrity's departure from the Boston school case means "the Black community and its allies will have to be vigilant and prepared to respond to new efforts to chip away at desegregation by the Boston School Committee."

"We must counter the lies about how desegregation has 'failed' and explain the rich history of how the Black community won desegregation in the first place: in struggle, in the streets, against a racist movement which wanted to keep Blacks in an apartheid-like school system," Hedges said.

Hedges is a machinist at Lynn's General Electric plant and a member of International Union of Electronic workers Local 201. "I am convinced," he said, "that working people, Black, Latino and white, will defend equality in education. The unions have a big stake in defending desegregation, and I intend to help clarify those stakes in my campaign." — J.H.

# Company thugs harass Ark. strikers

BY JERRY FANNING

CROSSETT, Ark. — Several hundred people, largely striking members of United Paperworkers International Union (UPIU) Local 369 and their families, marched here for the safety and economic health of this community on September 7. Former Gov. Frank White joined in the march.

Local 369 has been on strike since mid-July against Georgia-Pacific Corp.'s attempt to impose a job "flexibility" program on the workers that would seriously damage job security, particularly among low-seniority workers. The company is also demanding a cut in the number of holidays enjoyed by their employees.

Meanwhile, UPIU has set up pickets at Georgia-Pacific's Atlanta headquarters, and on August 22 some 200 members of UPIU Local 844 in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, struck Georgia-Pacific's plant there — bringing to about 1,200 the number of workers on strike against the company in this state. In Pine Bluff the corporation is demanding cuts in wages as well as in holidays.

In late August, Citizens for Tax Justice, a private research group in Washington, D.C., reported that Georgia-Pacific was among 50 corporations that had paid no income tax but had still shared \$2.4 billion in tax refunds in the years 1981-1984. In this period it reported earnings of \$783 million, paid no income taxes, but received a total of \$59 million in tax refunds.

Tensions have risen steadily in recent weeks, bringing Crossett's *Ashley News Observer* to remark editorially that "people

are taking sides in what could become another civil war."

In late July, Georgia-Pacific got a court injunction preventing strikers and supporters from holding mass rallies in a vacant lot across the street from the plant's main gate. It later brought in SWAT-trained members of Metropolitan International Security of Baltimore to patrol the plant.

These sleek dogs showed their stuff shortly after arriving by ganging up on a lone picket who had allegedly stepped outside the picket zone. One of these animals used his huge belly to shove the picket, prompting the worker to whack at the guard with his picket sign. The other guards then wrestled the picket to the ground and handcuffed him until police arrived. The picket was charged with assault but the trial has been postponed until a "neutral" judge can be found to try the case.

This same group of goons complained that on the following night somebody fired on them with a high-powered rifle while they were on guard duty.

Metropolitan then absurdly claimed on August 12 they had seen UPIU representative Waylon Brown pointing a gun at a company guardhouse.

Georgia-Pacific has filed a \$75,000 damage suit against Local 369. They claim that the local is responsible for windows allegedly broken out in the plant by unknown persons. They are also asking that Local 369 be held in contempt of court because spontaneous rallies continue to be held across the street from the main gate. The

local has filed a countersuit seeking an injunction against Metropolitan Security.

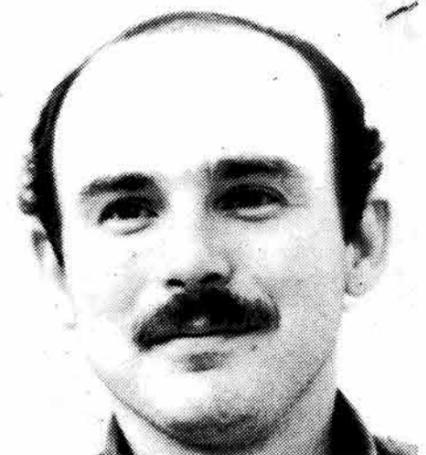
On August 29 Ashley County Sheriff Bull Wells marched into the Crossett Labor Temple and threatened to call out the National Guard. Angry workers shouted him down and the sheriff then reversed himself, promising to do no such thing. However, on the next night the sheriff had his deputies set up road blocks on major arteries into Crossett and stopped every car leaving and entering this tiny forest town, situated more than 50 miles from the nearest freeway.

Sheriff's deputies halted all cars leaving a local pool hall, including this correspondent's. The hall has served as an informal gathering place for working people.

A rally after the September 7 march was originally scheduled to be held in the parking lot of a Safeway supermarket but was moved to a nearby ballpark after someone set fire to the store. Kenneth McGilton, an organizer of the march said, "The people of Ashley County do not understand why they are being subjected to this harassment" by Georgia-Pacific and its thugs.

Local 369, the largest union local in Arkansas, and Local 844 in Pine Bluff are expecting a long and difficult fight. Those wishing to contribute to the strike relief fund can send contributions to Local 369 Strike Fund, P.O. Box 555, Crossett, Ark. 71635.

Jerry Fanning is vice-president of UPIU Local 796.



Kip Hedges

Militant/Holbrook Mahn

# Louisville Blacks protest racist violence

BY CHUCK PETRIN

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Racist vigilantes, emboldened by government inaction, are escalating a campaign of terrorist attacks here aimed at driving Black families out of predominantly white neighborhoods.

The attacks began June 30 with a firebombing that severely damaged the home of Robert and Martha Marshall. The Marshalls, who are Black, had recently moved from Louisville to a suburban housing development in southwest Jefferson County. After suffering constant harassment from neighborhood toughs, there was no mistaking the message late that night when someone tossed a Molotov cocktail through their son's bedroom window.

Despite angry protests by supporters of Black rights, city and county officials refused to treat the attack as anything more than a routine case of arson. Three white youths were rounded up as suspects, with the cops insisting "all the available evidence" belied a racist motive. Both Louisville Mayor Harvey Sloane and Jefferson County Judge Executive Bremer Ehrler pronounced the firebombing "an isolated incident."

It was not to be. Within days the Ku Klux Klan announced a public defense campaign for those arrested, going door-to-door in the Marshalls' neighborhood to raise money for legal expenses. While denying any direct involvement in the firebombing, the Klan hoped to drum up support for what it called an "understandable" act of terror.

Then on July 24, racist vandals struck a Black-owned beauty shop in an area bordering segregated Black and white city neighborhoods, busting out the front windows. Black workers from several predominantly white neighborhoods in the county began reporting stepped-up harassment of their families, including vandalism, egg-throwing, and cries of "nigger."

On August 19, the home of Carlotta Bures and her six children was set on fire in southeast Jefferson County when gasoline was thrown onto a window and ignited; two days later someone fired a pellet gun through her rear-door window.

The latest "incidents" took place on the night of August 24. The Marshall home,



Militant Phil Norris  
**Mattie Jones, of the Kentucky Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, speaks at protest against racist firebombing.**

abandoned since the June 30 firebombing, was gutted by yet another blaze. Hours earlier, just two blocks away, the KKK had staged a rally threatening Blacks to "stay away from neighborhoods where they are not welcome."

Meanwhile at the opposite end of the county in rural Prospect, Kentucky, two white youths hit the Green Castle Baptist

Church, spray-painting the outside walls with racist epithets, Nazi swastikas, and the letters "KKK."

At a hastily called rally August 25, an ad hoc committee opposing the attacks renewed demands for government action. "What we are seeing are not 'isolated incidents' but a rising tide of racist violence," said Mattie Jones, representing the Kentucky Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression. "We need action against these crimes and against the atmosphere that breeds them." Placards at the rally emphasized the point: "Sloane and Ehrler, we are here today because your ignoring racist crime has provoked its stay." And "Stop racist bombings in South Africa, Central America, and Louisville."

Jones said that government officials had "failed to deliver" on promises to uphold Black rights. "We placed our trust, our confidence, our vote in Mayor Sloane," she said. "What has he done about these crimes? Nothing."

About 70 people participated in the rally, which was held at the fire- and bullet-scarred home of Carlotta Bures. Among those attending was Patsy Payne, a white neighbor and friend of Bures. Payne told the *Militant* she was glad to join the rally to show her support, in spite of warnings from some other neighbors that she

"shouldn't get involved."

Referring to the attacks on Bures and her children, she said she thought most of the neighborhood — which includes eight other Black families in a circle of about fifty homes — were "against this sort of thing." But she added that many were intimidated from speaking out by the threat of violence.

"It's just one white family that's starting this whole thing," she said. "I'm out here today to let them know I'm not scared! If this thing doesn't stop now, it's going to escalate."

No further protest activities are planned at this time. The Ad Hoc Committee Against Racist Violence is requesting that the U.S. Justice Department investigate the attacks, but there has been no response to date. The NAACP announced August 26, following a meeting with County Judge Ehrler, that it would "continue to monitor the activities and to work closely with [the county judge's] office and the police department."

No arrests have been made in any of the attacks since the Marshall firebombing. Jefferson County Police Chief Russell McDaniel says the cops are "diligently investigating" but that "we still don't believe we have serious racial problems in the county."

## Greensboro socialist runs for mayor

BY ROSE HENRY

GREENSBORO, N.C. — The only candidate for mayor of this city who is addressing the issues of concern to Greensboro's working people is Phil Duzinski, a textile worker and a member of the Young Socialist Alliance.

In announcing his campaign, Duzinski said, "Twenty-five years ago, Greensboro led the way by sparking the sit-ins which helped to abolish Jim Crow segregation in the South. Today we can again fulfill a historic role by taking the lead in the fight to end the racist system of segregation in South Africa — apartheid."

"I am campaigning for the divestiture of all Greensboro-based funds from South Africa. Profit-hungry corporations, like Gilbarco (a subsidiary of Exxon) and North

Carolina National Bank, which operate in this city, are responsible for propping up the brutal white minority government in Pretoria. Our city should be on record demanding: 'Boycott South Africa! Not one penny for apartheid!'"

In addition to Gilbarco and NCB, R.J. Reynolds, the tobacco company, has extensive holdings in South Africa. The University of North Carolina system, including the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, has investments in numerous companies doing business in South Africa. It has over \$800,000 invested in apartheid.

Duzinski explained that the drive for profit by the ruling rich of Greensboro and all across the United States is also the source of the war being waged against the Central American people and of the poverty and unemployment faced by working people here.

One local television station quoted Duzinski as saying he is campaigning to "make Greensboro a union town." The city is known as "a haven for the class of employers and bankers who thrive off the low wages and inadequate social services we receive."

He pointed out the role the unions need to play in the fight against apartheid and in the struggle for social change in the United States. As an activist in the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, Duzinski is urging working people in Greensboro to take a step toward building a movement against the racist South African regime by participating in the national day of protests against apartheid on October 11.

Duzinski calls for a 100 percent tax on all Greensboro corporations doing business in South Africa and explains that such a tax could be used to create jobs, especially for Greensboro youth; low-cost housing; and upgraded educational facilities.

The socialist mayoral campaign calls for

the replacement of the government of the rich with a government of workers and farmers that would reorganize society to meet the needs of working people.

The campaign announcement was covered by two television stations, the local Black radio station, and Greensboro's weekly Black newspaper, as well as the city's daily paper, the *News and Record*. The daily noted that Duzinski wore a "Free Nelson Mandela" ribbon, underscoring the centrality of the South Africa issue to his campaign.



Militant  
**Phil Duzinski, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Greensboro, North Carolina.**

### Do you know someone who reads Spanish? 'PM' campaigns against apartheid

There has been a change in South African politics in the last several weeks. The struggle has deepened. The stakes have gone up. The modern slavemasters have become more isolated.

Those events have resulted in a significant change in U.S. politics as well. Anti-apartheid protests and demonstrations are growing, and unions are increasingly involved and taking the lead. Every human being in this country has a responsibility to do everything they can to help accelerate this process.

The current issue of *Perspectiva Mundial* is full of news and information about the ongoing protests against apartheid in the United States. It also has extensive coverage of the recent convention of the Socialist Workers Party and its decision to throw all the party's resources into the fight against apartheid.

An important part of this fight is spreading the truth about the racist South African regime and about the Black liberation struggle against it. *Perspectiva Mundial* can play an important role as the best source of the truth for the millions of Spanish-speaking workers in this country.

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## N.Y. 8+ to be sentenced Oct. 1

BY BRIAN WILLIAMS

NEW YORK — On October 1 in federal court in Manhattan, the New York 8+ defendants are scheduled to be sentenced on charges of possessing weapons and using false identification.

In an important victory for democratic rights, the jury acquitted the nine political activists last August 5 of the major charges they faced of conspiracy to commit robberies and jailbreaks. Despite this victory, eight of the nine defendants can still be sentenced to 5-to-10-year prison terms for the lesser charges on which they were convicted. The prosecuting attorney has made it clear that he's pushing for maximum sentences.

In early September, I spoke with Wanda Wareham about the current status of the case. Wanda is the wife of NY8+ defendant Roger Wareham. She was imprisoned from March 11–June 17 for refusing to testify before a grand jury set up to indict the defendants. Seven other friends and spouses of the defendants were also incarcerated for up to seven months on similar civil contempt charges.

Wanda Wareham explained that the jury acquitted the defendants because the acts they were supposedly conspiring to commit were never committed. The jury didn't believe the contradictory testimony of the prosecution's main witness, government

Continued on Page 12

# Crisis grows for Marcos regime in Philippines

The following article is taken from the September 6 *Socialist Action*, a socialist biweekly published in Auckland, New Zealand.

BY ANDY JARVIS

Thousands of Filipinos waving flags and banners marched through the Philippine capital Manila on August 21 to mark the second anniversary of the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. This was one of many activities in Manila and throughout the Philippines during August to commemorate Aquino's assassination at Manila airport in 1983, and to demonstrate continuing opposition to the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The August rallies and marches followed on the success of large anti-government protests in over 15 centers to mark Independence Day on June 12.

As opposition to his rule continues, there is ongoing rumor and speculation that Marcos is considering calling a snap presidential election this year, before his current six-year term ends in May 1987. This possibility was raised by Marcos himself at a meeting of his government caucus in July.

## CIA visit

According to *Newsweek* magazine, United States Central Intelligence Agency Director William Casey had strongly urged that early elections be held when he visited Marcos for secret discussions in May.

A new mandate might help restore the regime's credibility with foreign investors and Western politicians, Casey is reported to have argued.

Other reports indicate that Marcos is considering re-imposing martial law in the Philippines. The *Far Eastern Economic Review* reports that Marcos planned to call a state of emergency in early July in response to growing labor unrest, but was dissuaded from doing so by a number of

military officers and cabinet officials.

These different options being considered by Marcos reflect the growing crisis facing his regime today. As one member of Marcos' caucus told reporters in July, "I've never seen the president panicked until now."

Marcos and his family have ruled the Philippines for the past 20 years. In 1973 he placed the country under martial law. Although martial law was lifted in 1981, Marcos retains dictatorial powers.

## Allies alarmed

Marcos' imperialist allies are growing increasingly alarmed at the course of events in the Philippines.

Military repression has failed to quell the growing guerrilla insurgency in the countryside. Government officials recently acknowledged that the New People's Army, the military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, is operating in 62 of the country's 73 provinces.

The NPA clearly has widespread support and sympathy among the rural population. More recently, it has extended its military actions into a number of major cities, including the area around Manila.

*Newsweek* magazine claims that the NPA fighters are killing nearly 100 soldiers a month.

In the cities and industrial centers, a new militant union movement has emerged over the past few years. Recent months have seen a rash of strike struggles, often involving violent clashes with the cops and army.

The Philippines' economy has been going through its most severe crisis in 30 years. This is intensifying the burden on the mass of workers and farmers, who already suffer conditions of extreme poverty.

In contrast, Marcos and his family and relatives have used their dictatorial political powers to accumulate immense per-



Militant/Deb Shnookal

Girl at left protests Philippines' huge foreign debt, now more than \$26 billion. At right, mass anti-Marcos demonstrations in 1984 marked first anniversary of assassination of Benigno Aquino. Similar actions were again held August 21 this year.

sonal wealth. Last month it was revealed that the Marcos family had invested some \$US766 million in real estate in the U.S. and Europe.

## Opposition growing

Charges of corruption and nepotism have long been directed at Marcos. Today, he faces broad mass opposition to the continuation of his rule, including from within Philippine ruling circles.

The past two years, since the assassination of Aquino, have seen ongoing mass street demonstrations in Manila and other centers against the regime.

Marcos' response to date has been to dig his toes in. He has refused to tolerate even moderate criticism and has rejected even the most cosmetic political reforms.

What worries the U.S. government and Marcos' other imperialist allies, as well as

his bourgeois opponents inside the Philippines, is the threat of a social and political explosion that Marcos' shaky rule may not be able to contain.

Jaime Cardinal Sin, the head of the Philippine Catholic church, reflected the fears of these circles when he declared in August that the task "is to prevent the threat of civil war which hangs over our heads."

Cardinal Sin has been calling for an end to "presidential dictatorship" and a return to "genuine democracy."

## Impeachment

On August 13 the legal opposition in the national assembly (parliament) filed a resolution calling for Marcos' impeachment on charges of "graft and corruption, culpable violation of the constitution, [and] gross violation of his oath of office and other high crimes."

Signed by all but two of the 57 opposition assembly members, the impeachment resolution was sent to a committee dominated by Marcos' ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) Party, where it was promptly dismissed.

In response to the growing unrest in the Philippines, the Reagan administration has moved to increase U.S. military aid to the Marcos regime. In July, a joint committee of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate agreed to provide \$70 million in military aid for 1986 as well as \$110 million in economic aid. Reagan had originally proposed granting \$100 million in military aid.

## U.S. involvement

The \$180 million package is part of \$900 million committed to Manila by the U.S. for the years 1985-90 in exchange for "unhindered use" of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

There are 15,000 U.S. servicemen on active duty at Clark air base and Subic Bay naval base. Recently, U.S. special forces, the Green Berets, have been exercising there, and there are reports of U.S. personnel operating with the Philippine armed forces in actions against the NPA guerrillas and the rural population.

U.S. government policy towards the Philippines — a former U.S. colony — was outlined in a recently leaked State Department document that was the basis for a major policy review. The document, signed by President Reagan in January, says that the U.S. administration should walk a "thin line" between maintaining a dialogue with the opposition, while supporting Marcos and trying "to influence him through a well-orchestrated policy of incentives and disincentives."

Increasingly, however, the capitalist media is raising openly the possibility of a more direct future military involvement in the Philippines by the U.S. and its imperialist allies.

## Disruption suit settled by Honeywell, FBI

BY MAGGIE PERRIER

MINNEAPOLIS — Last spring, the Honeywell Corp. and the FBI settled a nearly decade-old suit filed against them for illegally violating the rights of the Honeywell Project and other opponents of the Vietnam War.

Recently, Marv Davidov, a longtime member of the Honeywell Project, discussed the case with the *Militant*.

During the Vietnam War, Honeywell, a major war contractor, had been singled out by the Honeywell Project and others for its production of deadly cluster bombs, which were used indiscriminately against civilian populations in Indochina.

Large protest actions were organized by the Honeywell Project, along with the

American Friends Service Committee, Clergy and Laity Concerned, and others.

With support from the American Civil Liberties Union, these groupings and seven individuals filed suit against the FBI and Honeywell after evidence became available that they had been targeted for an FBI Cointelpro operation because of their protests against Honeywell. Cointelpro was FBI lingo for the Bureau's illegal dirty tricks program. Labeled "counterintelligence," the program was designed to disrupt and if possible wreck organizations the government didn't like.

In this case, the FBI worked in cooperation with the Honeywell Corp.

In an eight-year pretrial discovery process, hundreds of secret FBI documents

were obtained confirming that the FBI had used electronic surveillance, slander campaigns, paid informers, and provocateurs against the antiwar activists.

Davidov said the disruption campaign was initiated at the suggestion of Honeywell's security chief, a former FBI agent.

One FBI memo, dated April 1, 1970, authorized its Minneapolis office to infiltrate the Honeywell Project in order to give information about a slated demonstration to the Honeywell Corp.

Letters between the company and the FBI reflected a joint concern over the effect antiwar pickets were having on Honeywell's corporate image and profits.

Later, in 1976, Clarence Kelly, then FBI director, tried to justify the agency's dirty tricks against the Honeywell Project and other antiwar activists on the ground that they "espoused violence in pursuit of their goals."

This, he claimed, gave the FBI the right to protect the war contractor.

The violence charge was patently false, since, as Davidov notes, "The Honeywell Project was strictly a nonviolent organization."

However, Davidov and the other defendants are convinced that one aim of the FBI campaign against them was to create the image of a violent group.

He recalled an April 1970 demonstration at the time of Honeywell's annual shareholders' meeting when 3,000 protesters gathered at the Honeywell headquarters.

A violent incident did occur at that time even though the Honeywell Project had 60 trained volunteers to marshal the protest and ensure it remained orderly and peaceful.

"That afternoon, most of our people had

Continued on Page 12

## Education Dept. ends demand for draft registration verification

The U.S. Education Department announced September 11 that it is dropping a rule requiring colleges to verify that male students receiving federal aid have registered for the draft. Students applying for aid will still have to sign a statement that they have registered.

The Education Department asserted that the rule, which was to go into effect this fall, was dropped after a spot check indicated that 98 percent of youth have registered. It warned that the rule may be reinstated if it is determined that "student compliance is no longer satisfactory."

The rule stemmed from a 1982 law barring federal assistance to college students who have not registered. A July 1984 Supreme Court decision upheld the law as a means of pressuring youth to sign up for the draft.

More than 300,000 students were reported to have registered after the law went into effect.

The provision was opposed by student, civil liberties, antiwar, and antidraft groups. Some college and university administrations objected to being used to police draft registration.

On September 10, David A. Wayte, 24, was sentenced to six months of house arrest for refusing to register. Except in emergencies, he will be confined to his house. In a further violation of Wayte's democratic rights, the judge barred the former Yale University student from continuing his work with the homeless and disabled.

The court can impose a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine for refusal to register.

**ALABAMA**

**Birmingham**

**Break With Racist South Africa!** Speakers and videotape showing of *Adapt or Die*, a film on Black trade unions in South Africa. Sat., Sept. 21, 7:30 p.m. 205 18th St. S. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (205) 323-3075.

**CALIFORNIA**

**San Francisco**

**Unions and the Fight Against Apartheid.** Speaker: Tozamide Botha, administrative assistant to the National Executive Committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions. Translation to Spanish. Sun., Sept. 22, 4:30 p.m. Service Employees International Union Hall, 240 Golden Gate. Donation requested. For more information call (415) 550-6743.

**War and Crisis in Latin America: Behind the Foreign Debt.** Speaker: Bill Gottlieb, Socialist Workers Party. Translation to Spanish. Fri., Sept. 27, 7:30 p.m. 3284 23 St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (415) 282-6255.

**Behind the Scare Campaign Against AIDS Victims.** Translation to Spanish. Fri., Oct. 4, 7:30 p.m. 3284 23 St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (415) 282-6255.

**San Jose**

**Labor United Against Apartheid Rally — An Evening in Solidarity With South African Trade Unionist Tozamide Botha.** Translation to Spanish. Tue., Sept. 24. Reception, 6 p.m.; rally, 7 p.m. Labor Temple, 2102 Almaden Rd. Ausp: Santa Clara Central Labor Council, United Farm Workers, and others.

**GEORGIA**

**Atlanta**

**March Against Apartheid.** Sat., Sept. 28, 10:30 a.m. from Fulton County Stadium to Richard Russell Federal Building. Ausp: Atlanta Chapter NAACP. For more information call (404) 349-7496.

**MINNESOTA**

**Minneapolis**

**Independence Struggle in New Caledonia.**

**Progress toward fusion**

**Continued from Page 6**

Farabundo Martí People's Liberation Forces—Prolonged People's War. The group has taken responsibility for some kidnappings and shootings of government figures in the capital city of San Salvador.

**Imperialist press divisions**

The response in the U.S. big-business press to the report on the FMLN's advances toward fusion was to downplay it. The *Washington Post*, *Wall Street Journal*, and *Christian Science Monitor* all ran articles that emphasized the history of differences among the various groups. The headline of the *Wall Street Journal* article, for example, was, "Salvador Rebels Unite; Woes Remain."

A key part of the U.S.-backed war against the Salvadoran rebel forces has been to put obstacles in the way of the process of unification of the FMLN and to maximize divisions.

But despite this, and the massive increase in firepower and advisers that Washington has poured into El Salvador, the rebel forces and the broader workers' and peasants' movement has not been crushed. In fact, it is moving forward.

Speaker: Susanna Ounei, leader of Kanak Socialist Liberation Front and founder of Kanak and Exploited Women in Struggle. Mon., Sept. 23, 6:30 p.m. American Indian Center, 1530 Franklin Ave. E. Ausp: Susanna Ounei Tour Committee. For more information call (612) 827-5364 or 644-3993.

**Independence Struggle in New Caledonia.** Speakers: Susanna Ounei, leader of Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front and founder of Kanak and Exploited Women in Struggle; Kitty Duma, representative of Perspectives on South Africa; Vernon Bellecourt, representative of American Indian Movement. Wed., Sept. 25, 7 p.m. Newman Center, 1701 University Ave. SE. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Susanna Ounei Tour Committee. For more information call (612) 644-3993.

**St. Paul**

**Farmers in Nicaragua: An Eyewitness Account.** Speaker: Lisa Ahlberg, participant in recent North American Farm Alliance tour of Nicaragua, member of Socialist Workers Party. Sun., Sept. 22, 4 p.m. 508 N Snelling. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (612) 644-6325.

**MISSOURI**

**St. Louis**

**South Africa Freedom Struggle.** A film history: *Generations of Resistance*. Sun., Sept. 22, 7 p.m. 3109 S Grand, Room 22. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (314) 772-4410.

**New York 8+ face sentencing Oct. 1**

**Continued from Page 10**

informer Howard Bonds. The testimony by numerous FBI and NYC police undercover agents who were involved in a massive 22-month surveillance and harassment campaign against the defendants also had little impact. Most importantly, many people throughout the city learned about the political nature of the trial and opposed the government's frame-up charges.

All the defendants were fired from their jobs immediately after being arrested last October. Some even received termination letters from their employers the day after their arrest. These letters were sent both to their homes and their jail cells. The defendants plan to fight for the right to their jobs and for the benefits they are entitled to.

During the past month, the New York 8+ defendants and supporters have continued to participate in political activities, including protests against the South African apartheid regime. T-shirts in solidarity with the NY8+ defendants were quite visible at the August 28 emergency picket line of 250 in front of New York's South African mission.

In early August, two of the remaining grand jury victims, Olive Armstrong and Jackie Bernard, were released. However, harassment from the grand juries is far from over. The government is currently appealing the release of grand jury victim Milton Parish and has threatened to resubpoena Wanda Wareham before a new grand jury this fall.

One of the original defendants, Collette Pean, had her case separated out from the others when it was revealed that her court-appointed attorney was not legally qualified to practice law. It's unclear if the government still plans to prosecute Pean's

**NEW YORK**

**Manhattan**

**Defend the Puerto Rican Independentistas Against the FBI.** Speakers: Artemio Camacho, member of Socialist Workers Party; Pedro Albizu Meneses, son of Pedro Albizu Campos, founder of modern independence movement; representative of Committee Against Repression. Translation to Spanish. Fri., Sept. 27, 7:30 p.m. 79 Leonard St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (212) 226-8445.

**Life and Democracy in Chile.** An ecumenical service: plus video, slideshow, and panel of speakers. Translation to Spanish. Sun., Sept. 29, 2:30 p.m. Judson Memorial Church, 55 Washington Square. Ausp: Ad Hoc Coalition — Salvador Allende.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

**Greensboro**

**Pornography and Women's Rights.** Sun., Sept. 29, 5 p.m. 2219 E Market St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (919) 272-5996.

**PENNSYLVANIA**

**Philadelphia**

**Lebanon: Who Are the Real Terrorists?** Translation to Spanish. Sat., Sept. 21, 7:30 p.m. 2744 Germantown Ave. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (215) 225-0213.

**WASHINGTON**

**Seattle**

**A Speak-out Against Apartheid.** Speakers: representative of Seattle Coalition Against Apartheid; Charles Redus, National Black United Front; Abdul Haqq Muhammed, minister of the Nation of Islam; Harvey Brooks, vice-president of Washington Federation of State Employees Local 435; Joe Fein, member Socialist Workers Party and International Association of Machinists Lodge 751. Sat., Sept. 21, 7:30 p.m. 5517 Rainier Ave. S. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (206) 723-5330.

**WASHINGTON D.C.**

**Tiempo de Audacia (Time of Daring).** Video showing of El Salvador's Radio Venceremos film, with presentation by representative of Casa El Salvador. Translation to Spanish. Sat., Sept. 21, 7:30 p.m. 3106 Mt. Pleasant St. NW. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (202) 797-7699.

**Support the Freedom Struggle in South Africa!** A panel discussion. Speakers: representative of African National Congress of South Africa; James Winfield, member Young Socialist Alliance National Committee; representative of Northern Virginians Against Apartheid; representative of Southern Africa Support Project. Translation to Spanish. Sun., Sept. 29, 7 p.m. 3106 Mt. Pleasant St. NW. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (202) 797-7699.

case. If the trial does occur, then legally all the grand jury victims and NY8+ defendants can be subpoenaed to testify. If they refuse, they could be thrown back in jail.

On August 17, the defendants sponsored a victory rally attended by 250 people at St. James Presbyterian Church in upper Manhattan. Speakers included: attorney Lennox Hinds; Elombe Brath, Patrice Lumumba Coalition; Father Larry Lukas of the Resurrection Church; Fred Newman, New Alliance Party; Jim Haughton, Har-

lem Fightback; Ana López, Committee to Defend Puerto Rican Prisoners of War; and others.

The NY8+ Defense Committee has been circulating petitions demanding that Judge Robert Carter not sentence any of the defendants to jail terms. The petitions will be turned in to the judge the week before the scheduled sentencing date.

Supporters are urged to be at the courthouse Tuesday morning October 1 at 10 a.m. at 40 Centre St., Rm. 518.

**Honeywell, FBI settle suit**

**Continued from Page 11**

been admitted to the shareholders' meeting," Davidov said. "Then Honeywell security, which was really heavy, closed the doors to the building.

"Then people we had never seen before — and were never to see again — threw beer bottles through the door, and an American flag, and then people rushed the door.

"At that point the Minneapolis police ordered everyone to disperse, which created a very tense situation. But finally the cops were called off.

"The picture that went out around the country on TV and in the press, though, was the picture of the broken door. We believe that was what the feds wanted."

During the pretrial stage of the suit, a judge ordered the FBI to make the names of key informers available to the plaintiffs' lawyers.

Even though the ruling was upheld in an appeal, the FBI flatly refused to comply with it, using the fake argument that the

lives of the informers would be in danger.

After this, Davidov explained, the plaintiffs decided to take a financial settlement rather than try to pursue the case further because "without the informers we really couldn't find out what they had done to us."

They were also concerned, he added, that the judge might drop Honeywell from the case before it got to a jury.

So, last April, they agreed to a settlement under which Honeywell and the federal government each paid \$35,000 to the plaintiffs.

Of the \$35,000 from the government, \$15,000 was used to pay legal fees and the rest distributed among the plaintiffs.

It was decided that the entire amount from Honeywell would be contributed to an American Friends Service Committee project called, "Shovels for Laos."

Since the end of the war, thousands of people have been killed in Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam from cluster bombs that remain unexploded in the ground.

—IF YOU LIKE THIS PAPER, LOOK US UP—

Where to find the Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, and socialist bookstores.

**ALABAMA: Birmingham:** SWP, YSA, 205 18th St. S. Zip: 35233. Tel: (205) 323-3079.

**ARIZONA: Phoenix:** SWP, YSA, 3750 West McDowell Road #3. Zip: 85009. Tel: (602) 272-4026.

**CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles:** SWP, YSA, 2546 W. Pico Blvd. Zip: 90006. Tel: (213) 380-9460. **Oakland:** SWP, YSA, 3808 E 14th St. Zip: 94601. Tel: (415) 261-3014. **San Diego:** SWP, YSA, 1053 15th St. Zip: 92101. Tel: (619) 234-4630. **San Francisco:** SWP, YSA, 3284 23rd St. Zip: 94110. Tel: (415) 282-6255. **San Jose:** SWP, YSA, 46 1/2 Race St. Zip: 95126. Tel: (408) 998-4007.

**COLORADO: Denver:** SWP, YSA, 25 W 3rd Ave. Zip: 80223. Tel: (303) 698-2550.

**FLORIDA: Miami:** SWP, YSA, 137 NE 54th St. Mailing address: P.O. Box 370486. Zip: 33137. Tel: (305) 756-1020. **Tallahassee:** YSA, P.O. Box 20715. Zip: 32316. Tel: (904) 222-4434.

**GEORGIA: Atlanta:** SWP, YSA, 504 Flat Shoals Ave. SE. Zip: 30316. Tel: (404) 577-4065.

**ILLINOIS: Chicago:** SWP, YSA, 3455 S Michigan Ave. Zip: 60616. Tel: (312) 326-5853 or 326-5453.

**KENTUCKY: Louisville:** SWP, YSA, 809 E. Broadway. Zip: 40204. 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: Boston:** SWP, YSA, 510 Commonwealth Ave., 4th Floor. Zip: 02215. Tel: (617) 262-4621.

**MICHIGAN: Detroit:** SWP, YSA, 7146 W. McNichols. Zip: 48221. Tel: (313) 862-7755.

**MINNESOTA: 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, 3109 S. Grand, #22. Zip: 63118. Tel: (314) 772-4410.

**NEW JERSEY: Newark:** SWP, YSA, 141 Halsey. Zip: 07102. Tel: (201) 643-3341.

**NEW YORK: Capital District (Albany):** SWP, YSA, 352 Central Ave. 2nd floor. Zip: 12206. Tel: (518) 434-3247. **New York:** SWP, YSA, 79 Leonard St. Zip: 10013. Tel: (212) 219-3679 or 925-1668.

**NORTH CAROLINA: Greensboro:** SWP, YSA, 2219 E Market. Zip: 27401. Tel: (919) 272-5996.

**OHIO: Cincinnati:** SWP, YSA, 4945 Paddock Rd. Zip: 45237. Tel: (513) 242-7161. **Cleveland:** SWP, YSA, 15105 St. Clair Ave. Zip: 44110. Tel: (216) 451-6150. **Columbus:** YSA, P.O. Box 02097. Zip: 43202. **Toledo:** SWP, YSA, 1701 W Bancroft St. Zip: 43606. Tel: (419) 536-0383.

**OREGON: Portland:** SWP, YSA, 2732 NE Union. Zip: 97212. Tel: (503) 287-7416.

**PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia:** SWP, YSA, 2744 Germantown Ave. Zip: 19133. Tel: (215) 225-0213. **Pittsburgh:** SWP, YSA, 402 N. Highland Ave. Zip: 15206. Tel: (412) 362-6767.

**TEXAS: Austin:** YSA, c/o Mike Rose, 7409 Berkman Dr. Zip: 78752. Tel: (512) 452-3923.

**Dallas:** SWP, YSA, 132 N. Beckley Ave., Zip: 75203. Tel: (214) 943-5195. **Houston:** SWP, YSA, 4806 Almeda. Zip: 77004. Tel: (713) 522-8054.

**UTAH: Price:** SWP, YSA, 23 S. Carbon Ave., Suite 19, P.O. Box 758. Zip: 84501. Tel: (801) 637-6294. **Salt Lake City:** SWP, YSA, 767 S. State, 3rd floor. Zip: 84111. Tel: (801) 355-1124.

**VIRGINIA: Tidewater Area (Newport News):** SWP, YSA, 5412 Jefferson Ave., Zip: 23605. Tel: (804) 380-0133.

**WASHINGTON, D.C.:** SWP, YSA, 3106 Mt. Pleasant St. NW. Zip: 20010. Tel: (202) 797-7699.

**WASHINGTON: Seattle:** SWP, YSA, 5517 Rainier Ave. South. Zip: 98118. Tel: (206) 723-5330.

**WEST VIRGINIA: Charleston:** SWP, YSA, 611A Tennessee. Zip: 25302. Tel: (304) 345-3040. **Morgantown:** SWP, YSA, 221 Pleasant St. Zip: 26505. Tel: (304) 296-0055.

**WISCONSIN: Milwaukee:** SWP, YSA, 4707 W. Lisbon Ave. Zip: 53208. Tel: (414) 445-2076.

**'Deliberate speed'** — In the wake of last month's leak at the Union Carbide plant at Institute, W. Va., which hospitalized some



Harry Ring

135 people, OSHA announced its very first full-scale inspection of the plant. Previous leaks resulted in "numerous" inspections that focused on particular operations, OSHA said.

**The wheels of justice** — We're all equal before the law, right? Like the federal decision to fine, not prosecute E.F. Hutton officials for a check-kiting swindle which gave them short-term, interest-free loans which some days amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars. Meanwhile, in a pre-dawn Louisville raid, two men were busted after a bakery break-in which netted 10 loaves of bread. Wonder what they'll get?

**He's working on it** — Remember when Reagan campaigned in favor of a balanced budget? He's now asked Congress to up the debt limit to a tad over \$2 trillion. That's more than double

the \$935 billion debt when he took office.

**Now will you listen?** — Despite all the whoop-de-do about \$640 toilet seats, a Pentagon report confirms that while war profiteers enjoy "equitable" profits, their take is not excessive. The study was supervised by former Deputy Undersecretary Mary Ann Gilleece who quit last month after it was disclosed she was soliciting war contractors as clients for a projected consulting firm.

**From mayhem to murder** — A CIA recruitment ad offers, "Unique overseas assignments that challenge your every talent."

**Could jeopardize national security** — Coca-Cola is stonewalling it on a judge's order to turn over the secret Coke formula. It's needed in a suit by bottlers who want to know why they're paying \$4.65 a gallon for Diet Coke syrup as against \$2.72 for the stuff that goes into the "new" and "old" Coke. Theoretically, company officials could be jailed for defying the court's order, but this isn't considered likely.

**Dining tip** — Campbell's will market a line of refrigerated salads with a shelf life of up to 28 days. Look for them under the label, "Fresh Chef." They should go nicely with Campbell's canned

homemade soups.

**Decorating report** — If we decide to get that electric towel warmer ("Adds luxury and comfort to any bath"), we should ditch that old saucer we use for a soap dish. A New York bath boutique is featuring an open-fretwork brass soap dish for \$130. Or, a scallop-shaped dish with gold finish, \$195. Soap extra.

**The march of culture** — "Discover the special excitement of the flashing lights, dramatic pop-ups and the classic Christmas music that may make this the most extraordinary Christmas card ever created." From American Express. A box of 5, \$35.

## 'Poppie Nongena': inside apartheid's atrocities

BY JOHN VOTAVA

CHICAGO — "Poppie Nongena," a play with music about South African Blacks, just had a two-month run here. It offered dramatic insights into the meaning in human terms of the terrible atrocities of apartheid —

### THEATER REVIEW

from the smallest insults to the cruelest repression.

Poppie, the central figure, is Rachael to the whites. Traditionally, whites have insisted they can't spend all day trying to pronounce the names of Black "heathens" and, therefore, until the present generation ended the practice, South African Blacks had second, Christian names.

The young Poppie marries an older man with a little land to grow some food on. But this is lost in one of the many forced displacements of the Black population.

Later, the family has to split up and Poppie only sees her husband a few more times before he dies, mainly from the exhaustion involved in just trying to stay alive.

Poppie loses her right to live in Cape Town and is moved to another area. Later, because wages are a little higher in Cape Town, she moves back illegally, but must

leave her children behind so they can continue attending school.

Finally, though, while looking for her brother, who is accused of shooting a cop, the police arrest her four children. This is too much. Poppie decides to fight. "Let them turn the township into jails," she says. "I'm not afraid to die."

One of the central points of the play is the coming together, through experience, of the different layers of the Black population and a realization that there's no other way to achieve freedom than to fight for it.

I talked to Tsepo Mokone, the actor who plays Plank, one of Poppie's brothers.

He discussed some of the generational tensions presented in the play. Black parents who worked so hard to survive and to send their children to school in the hope of a better future for them felt that because the children didn't have this burden they didn't understand what was involved. The parents didn't understand the protests of the youth.

The young people responded, what good is a Bantustan education that prepares you to be a servant for the whites?

Now that feeling, dramatically developed step-by-step in the play, is widely shared by all sections of the Black population.

As Mokone put it, "We run the country and we should

stop it until the changes are made."

Mokone was expelled from school in 1961 and then worked for eight years as a clerk in the mines. In 1967, he was jailed for six months for advising coworkers to ask for more money.

He was a member of a forerunner of the Mine Labor Organization and still maintains his union membership.

Responding to recent talk by Botha of reforms on restrictions in factory employment, Mokone angrily said, "He's trying to turn people from the real issue. It's not the right to this or that job. All changes are cosmetic until Black leaders are chosen by the Black community to govern the country."

Discussing the play, Mokone made the point that "art will be a tool in the liberation struggle."

This certainly was exemplified by "Poppie Nongena." Many in the audience felt much more aware of what apartheid is and wanted to know what they could do to help fight it.

Cast discussions were held, with one discussion after a performance led by Dennis Brutus, the exiled South African anti-apartheid fighter who recently won a long fight against a U.S. government drive to deport him.

"Poppie Nongena" is based on the novel by Elsa Joubert, which is published by W.W. Norton. A cast album is available on Hannibal records.

## Va. march hits Falwell's support to apartheid



NAACP-organized demonstrators in streets of Lynchburg, Virginia.

## Kanak leader tours North Carolina

Continued from back page anti-apartheid movement.

She expressed her complete support for the freedom struggle being waged by the Black majority in South Africa. She pointed out that the current upturn in that struggle has put the Kanaky people in a better position to fight and win their own independence.

Another important aspect of the tour here were two newspaper interviews Ounei had, one with the Greensboro News and

Record, the major daily in this city; and the other with the Carolina Peacemaker, the city's weekly Black community newspaper.

Along with getting out the truth about the freedom struggle in New Caledonia, Ounei's tour also aims to raise money to fund the establishment of a Kanak radio station and newspaper to combat the lies of the French-controlled media on the island. During her two days in this state, she raised almost \$150 toward this goal.

Continued from back page

Other speakers at the rally included Rev. Howard Hans, a seminary student and native of South Africa.

Following the rally, the protesters marched to Monument Terrace in downtown Lynchburg, behind a coffin draped in Black with the word "apartheid" on it. A "funeral for apartheid" was held at the monument.

The day ended with a third rally of over a thousand people, which featured Jesse Jackson as the keynote speaker.

In an unexpected turn of events, the pastor of Court Street Baptist Church announced that Jackson had met with Falwell and invited him to attend the rally and give remarks. The audience was reminded several times that this was "God's house" and that everyone was welcome.

Falwell began by defending the fact that he had been a segregationist, saying everyone else in Virginia had been a segregationist too and this was what he had been taught all his life. Several of the audience yelled out "tokens!" when he proudly proclaimed that today his church has 900 Black members out of 21,000.

In defending his stand on South Africa, he explained, "While I don't support apartheid, I don't want to abandon South Africa to a leftist government." He said we couldn't be in favor of replacing a Batista with a Castro or a Somoza with the Sandinistas in South Africa.

Jackson responded to Falwell's anticommunist remarks by saying that he thought communism was a "Godless, materialistic ideology." But, he went on to say, Hitler, Mussolini, and "our slave masters" in the U.S. were not communists and that the challenge in South Africa is to defeat the apartheid regime.

Jackson said that the most important way to fight apartheid was through economic sanctions. He said apartheid rests on profits and "if you take the profits out of apartheid, you can kill the cancer in South Af-

rica."

He ended by appealing to Falwell to return to South African President Botha and tell him that "justice delayed is justice denied. The issue is not apartheid or communism; the issue is democracy. Tell Botha for me to let my people go!"

Many speakers defended Bishop Tutu. The names of Steve Biko, beaten to death by the South African authorities, and Nelson Mandela, imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, were applauded.

### Marchers hungry for anti-apartheid news

BY ROSE HENRY

LYNCHBURG, Va. — Participants in the anti-apartheid action here snapped up copies of the *Militant* and *Young Socialist* newspapers. They were eager to read the truth about the struggle in South Africa.

Socialists from Newport News, Virginia, and Greensboro, North Carolina, sold 60 copies of the *Militant* and 30 of the special South Africa issue of the *Young Socialist*, the monthly newspaper of the Young Socialist Alliance. YSA members also sold a number of Malcolm X T-shirts and a dozen "Divest now" buttons.

For most of the protesters, this was their first chance to meet socialists and hear socialist ideas. The literature table from the Greensboro Militant Bookstore was a welcome sight to many who asked when the socialists would be returning to Lynchburg or visiting Roanoke or Richmond.

Nearly \$100 of socialist books and pamphlets were bought, the most popular being speeches by Malcolm X. The bookstore also sold out of the six copies of Ernest Harsch's *South Africa: White Rule, Black Revolt* that it had brought to the march.

Dozens of people took catalogs of socialist literature and two decided to stay in touch by subscribing to the *Militant*.

## Protest FBI raids in Puerto Rico

The FBI's recent arrests of 14 Puerto Rican independence activists in Puerto Rico and the United States for their alleged participation in a 1983 robbery of a Wells Fargo armored truck represents a dangerous threat to the democratic rights of all working people.

In this attack the FBI, with the help of the U.S. armed forces in Puerto Rico, seized 11 people. FBI agents held them incommunicado for several days at undisclosed locations.

The political police refused to let them talk to their legal counsel. In the course of the raids, the FBI stole records of the Legal Service Union and closed down *Pensamiento Crítico*, a magazine that supports independence for Puerto Rico.

When supporters of democratic rights peacefully and legally protested the raids and arrests, they were confronted by agents on roofs and in doorways, armed to the teeth.

If these violations of constitutional liberties are allowed to occur without protest from U.S. working people, the government will be emboldened to go after the democratic rights of anyone it brands as a "terrorist" or "conspirator."

Today, the U.S. government has tagged Puerto Rican independence activists. Tomorrow, however, it could similarly brand opponents of other government policies — fighters against apartheid, opponents of the U.S.-backed war in Central America, strikers, farm activists,

and women's rights and Black rights fighters.

This attack is especially outrageous since it involved the FBI entering Puerto Rico, an island that the U.S. government claims is an autonomous state. This raid exposes Puerto Rico's true status as a colony of the United States.

This type of violation of democratic rights by U.S. cops, however, is not unusual. Richard Held, the FBI agent who organized the raids in Puerto Rico, has been responsible for similar attacks on the Black and Native American movements in this country in the past.

Nor are these types of attacks simply part of history. Similar paramilitary raids in New York City led to the arrest of eight Blacks and one Puerto Rican in 1984. These activists, known as the New York 8+, were charged with conspiracy to commit robberies and jailbreaks. But they had violated no laws.

In 1983 the FBI arrested four Puerto Rican activists in Chicago. As with the New York 8+, these activists were not charged with doing anything. They were charged with seditious conspiracy. The four were convicted in August of this year.

Under the guise of fighting terrorism, the U.S. government is attempting to chip away at everyone's democratic rights. It is time for supporters of the Bill of Rights — led by the trade unions, along with Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican, women's rights and civil liberties organizations — to make their voices heard in defense of these latest victims of FBI and government attack.

## Cuba's solidarity with Puerto Rico's independence fight

BY ANDREA GONZÁLEZ

After the FBI raided the homes and offices of Puerto Rican independence fighters, the people of Puerto Rico mobilized to protest this attack (see story page 8). In an

### OUR REVOLUTIONARY HERITAGE

attempt to stem this growing opposition, the FBI displayed arms allegedly captured in these raids. They claim that the arms were given to these activists by the Cuban government.

This is not a new charge against revolutionary Cuba. It has been raised countless times by the U.S. government. Washington uses this charge as one justification for its crimes against the Cuban revolution.

In a 1977 speech to the Cuban people Fidel Castro answered this charge.

In this speech Castro states, "We're not promoting violence in Puerto Rico." But, he said, "independence of Puerto Rico [is] a right which we have always defended."

Castro explained that the defense of Puerto Rican independence has long been a part of Cuba's revolutionary history. "When the Cuban Revolutionary Party [José Martí's party] was founded," Castro explained, "it sought Cuban and Puerto Rican independence."

"We have sacred historical, moral and spiritual bonds with Puerto Rico," Castro continued, to applause, "and we've told them [the U.S. government] that as long as there is one Puerto Rican who defends the idea of independence, as long as there's even one, we have the moral and political duty to defend the idea of Puerto Rico's independence."

"We will honor our moral and political duty. There's no need for three or three million Puerto Ricans to be defending their independence," Castro said, "one is enough for us, and we've made this very clear to them [the U.S. government] that this is a matter of principle, and to us, principles are not to be negotiated!"

Washington's charge also ignores the fact that the struggle for Puerto Rican independence began over 100 years ago with *El Grito de Lares* (the cry of Lares). The September 23, 1868, rebellion against Spanish colonialism was led by Ramón Betances.

Puerto Rico's ties to Cuba also began that year. The Puerto Rican nationalists who were forced to flee their homeland after the rebellion went to Cuba. There they participated in the Cuban revolution against Spanish rule.

When in 1898 the U.S. government took Cuba and Puerto Rico as prizes for its victory over Spain in the Spanish-American War, the struggle for independence continued on both islands.

As Castro pointed out in the speech above, the party formed by Cuban revolutionary José Martí at the turn of the century demanded not only Cuban but also Puerto Rican independence.

The U.S. government was forced to give Cuba formal independence in 1902. The Cuban people, however, did not win real independence at that time. They were forced to live for decades in poverty, ignorance, and repression under one Washington-approved dictatorship after another. This only changed with the victory of the Cuban revolution in 1959. The revolution broke once and for all the imperialist control of their country.

Throughout the long struggle of the Cuban people for freedom, Puerto Rican activists have organized solidarity with them. In 1927, for example, when Cubans were fighting the Machado dictatorship, Puerto Rican national hero Pedro Albizu Campos visited Cuba. He worked with the revolutionaries there until he was thrown out of the country by the dictatorship with the backing of the U.S. embassy.

More recently, in April 1984, 30,000 people marched in Puerto Rico against the U.S. government's threats against the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions.

For the last 87 years, Puerto Ricans have been fighting for their independence from the United States. Many of the biggest battles took place long before the 1959 victory of the Cuban revolution. The heroes and martyrs of this struggle have been branded terrorists by the U.S. government since 1936. By the time of the victory of the Cuban revolution many of these fighters had already been imprisoned or murdered by the U.S. government. The struggle for Puerto Rican independence is clearly a product of the will of the people to end imperialist domination of their country.

Revolutionary Cuba is a target of the U.S. government's campaign against the Puerto Rican independence movement because it has never faltered in its support for the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination.

## Meese smears affirmative action

Squealing like a stuck pig, Attorney General Edwin Meese made a vitriolic attack on affirmative action hiring and promotion programs for women, Blacks, and other oppressed nationalities.

In a September 17 speech, Meese smeared proponents of affirmative action as being like those who once argued that "slavery was good not only for the slaves but for society."

His speech was intended to set the stage for a slated White House move to scrap a federal requirement that government contractors ensure fair employment practices by having numerical goals for hiring Blacks and women.

According to Meese, use of such quotas "to remedy the lingering social effects of past discrimination makes no sense."

He added: "The fact that discrimination occurred in the past provides no justification for engaging in discriminatory conduct."

"In the past," Mr. Meese?

Of all the lies in his speech, that's really the key one.

No one who lives in this society can deny that racism and sexism are still very much with us.

Blacks, other oppressed nationalities, and women are the victims of institutionalized discrimination.

If they weren't, Blacks wouldn't be living with an unemployment rate that persistently remains double the rate for white workers. Fifty-one percent of Black children under six would not be living in poverty.

If there was not discrimination, past and present, women would not be getting paid an average of 61.7 cents for every dollar earned by men.

Affirmative action, with specified numerical quotas, is simply a tool for dealing with that discrimination in hiring and promotion of Blacks and women. It's a way of telling an employer: "Your work force has too few Blacks and women. To put an end to this injustice you will have to agree to hire a specific number, or proportion, of those who have been discriminated against. And

the same goes for promotions."

Meese, with cheap demagoguery, argues that, "Counting by race is a form of racism."

That's true enough if you're counting by race or sex to ensure that the walls of discrimination are not broken down.

But, for example, is it racism or sexism to walk onto a construction site and count the small number of Blacks or women who hold jobs in better-paying skilled trades with an eye toward increasing that number?

If you didn't count how many Blacks or women were among the skilled workers, how could you establish concretely the scope of the discrimination problem there — and begin to do something about it?

And what is to be done about it — ask the employer for a promise to stop discriminating? A boss will give you 50 such promises. It doesn't cost him a dime.

But the promise can *only* be enforced if that boss is required to sign an agreement — enforced by the government — that of the next number of workers hired, a certain number will be Blacks, and a certain number will be women.

Employers must be required to accept affirmative-action programs with teeth in them — with specific quotas — or they will continue to discriminate. Not simply because they're racists and sexists, but because racism and sexism pay.

Denied employment, or access to better-paying jobs, victims of such discrimination are forced to work for lower pay. And lower pay, obviously, means higher profits. Billion on billions in higher profits.

Racism and sexism are employer weapons to hold down the wages and conditions of *all* working people. A divided working class is a weaker working class, and a united class is a stronger one. To the extent that divisions by sex or race are combated, the labor movement can more effectively confront the bosses and ensure gains for all.

## Executing youth: a barbarism

"Even though you don't forgive me for my transgressions, I forgive you for yours against me."

These were the final words of Charles Rumbaugh, before his execution in Texas September 11.

Rumbaugh was 17 when the crime he was convicted of occurred. His death was protested by Amnesty International as a violation of international agreements.

Rumbaugh was 28 when he died, and had spent a decade on death row.

He was convicted of killing a jeweler during a holdup. The jeweler was shot when he reached for a gun.

One of this society's victims from early on, Rumbaugh first became involved with the law at age six when he and his brother reportedly broke into an old building.

A good part of his short life was spent in reform schools, prisons, and mental hospitals.

He was the first person in more than 20 years to die for an offense committed as a juvenile under 18. And he became the 48th person to be executed since the Supreme Court allowed states to restore the death penalty in 1976.

But other youth will follow him.

There are currently 32 other people sitting on death row who were convicted of crimes committed before they were 18. Nine of the 32 are in Texas.

Fifteen of the 32 — 47 percent — are Black.

State laws on juvenile executions vary. In Indiana, anyone over the age of 10 can be put to death.

New Jersey and six other states have minimum ages of 14. A number of others permit executions for those aged 15 to 18.

Rumbaugh's execution was assailed by Amnesty International as violating two international agreements signed by the United States barring capital punishment for those convicted of crimes committed when under 18.

However, the Senate has never ratified either of the agreements.

Capital punishment is barbaric regardless of the age of the victim. It is a weapon aimed at intimidating working people, a weapon for victimizing the oppressed and dispossessed. The labor movement should lead a fight for its abolishment.

# Racist, antiunion smear campaign is defeated

BY TOM O'BRIEN

CHICAGO — Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) bus driver David Johnson was cleared of charges of reckless homicide stemming from an incident in which seven people were killed. Johnson, a member of Amalgamated Transit Union Local 241 and a 25-year veteran driver,

## AS I SEE IT

was the victim of a racist frame-up by the cops and a campaign by the local media which implied that most CTA drivers are hazards on the road. He was cleared of the charges August 23.

The incident took place on the afternoon of August 9 on Lake Shore Drive, an antiquated expressway on Chicago's lakefront. Traffic was heavier than usual as the first of some 70,000 fans began to arrive for a Bruce Springsteen concert scheduled that night for Soldier Field, a stadium which lies between the north and south-bound lanes of the drive. Johnson was driving an 18-ton articulated (2-part) bus in the left lane of the drive. As eyewitnesses told reporters, a Cadillac that was driving in

the next lane to the right suddenly turned left directly in front of the bus, apparently aiming for the parking lot entrance. The bus tore into the left side of the car, and all seven young people in it were killed.

It was clear that the car had not been rear-ended and that Johnson could not have avoided it. Only four hours after the accident, however, and before all the witnesses had been interviewed, the Cook County State's Attorney's office charged Johnson with seven counts of reckless homicide. A bond hearing was held, illegally, without Johnson's lawyer being present. Cops then proceeded to the hospital where Johnson had been taken and shackled him to his bed. (The shackles were removed after doctors objected.)

The TV news on the nights that followed contained picture after picture of the crushed car and the bodies on the lawn, as well as drawn-out and maudlin coverage of the funerals. Newsman Walter Jacobsen claimed to have timed several buses near the accident scene, and reported that none of them was within the 45-mile-per-hour speed limit. (He didn't bother to point out that none of the other traffic was within the speed limit, either. A later news report discovered that many buses have broken speedometers. This happened after the defense case for Johnson got

under way.)

The racist nature of the charges against Johnson was obvious to many Blacks: despite all the evidence that he could not have avoided hitting the car, the cops had accused him because he was involved in the deaths of seven young whites.

On August 14, 500 transit workers and other Johnson supporters marched on Chicago Police headquarters. One woman carried a sign reading "No Apartheid in Chicago." Two hundred bus drivers, Black and white, attended the August 17 Operation PUSH meeting. The Rev. Jesse Jackson spoke out in Johnson's defense, and a defense fund was organized.

In announcing that the charges against Johnson had been dropped, State's Attorney Richard M. Daley attributed his decision to a study done by an independent engineering company. The study had determined that the car had indeed been struck from the side, not the rear.

But this fact was obvious to anyone who saw the many pictures of the wreck or heard interviews with eyewitnesses. What really cleared Johnson was not an engineering firm; it was the solidarity of his fellow workers and of the Black community.

# UMWA Local 2245 wins miner's job back

BY LEE HAWTHORNE

BROOKWOOD, Ala. — Members of United Mine Workers of America Local 2245 at the Jim Walter Resources #4 Mine here won a victory a couple of months ago against management's attempt to fire a local member

## UNION TALK

for falsifying his job application.

The miner had been working for Jim Walter Resources for five years. A recent on-the-job back injury supposedly caused the company to investigate the man's job history.

However a couple of years ago another job-related injury had been attributed by the company doctor to a pre-

employment back injury. At that time management had been made aware of a discrepancy in his job application. It was agreed that the company would not pursue any disciplinary action — presumably because the man was then held in good favor with the company.

To be employed by a coal company a miner must pass a rigorous series of doctor's examinations and tests, especially back X-rays. Evidently, whatever previous injury the worker sustained had healed enough for him to pass these exams and X-rays.

Yet when the man was injured while working one of the most strenuous jobs in the mine, the company and their paid medical staff insisted it was the pre-employment injury that caused the trouble.

When this most recent injury was reported to the company the worker was fired. His wages and all benefits were cut off, including health benefits to his wife who

was hospitalized at the time.

Using this kind of job application information to selectively fire a man who was down on his luck angered the members of the local. On word of the firing, June 12, all the men and women who work on the evening shift returned their cap lamps to the lamphouse and left the company property. The mine remained idle for two days and the intention was to stay out until the worker won back his job, benefits, and back pay.

Within thirty-six hours of the job action, the company distributed to union members a court-ordered injunction requiring the local to pay \$5,000 per person per day that the mine was idle.

With that, the local was forced to return to work. A week later, the case went to arbitration where the worker was reinstated with benefits and back pay.

## LETTERS

### S.F. Labor Day

For the first time in many years a broad coalition of labor unions and other organizations joined together in San Francisco to sponsor a Labor Day event. Billed as a "Spirit of America Festival," it included a concert and rally in Golden Gate Park and had a crowd of 5-7,000 people at it throughout the day.

From a platform flanked by banners that called for an end to U.S. support to apartheid South Africa and for an end to U.S. intervention in Central America, bands played and speakers addressed the crowd during the event.

The event was sponsored by the San Francisco and San Mateo Central Labor Councils, Teamsters' District Council 7, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), San Francisco Council of Churches, Emergency Airlift International, San Francisco Food Bank, District 8 Democratic Club, and the Mobilization for Jobs, Peace and Justice.

Alfa Kennedy of Local 18, Service Employees International Union (SEIU), said that her union local had recently sent \$1,000 in material aid to the South African Brushers and Cleaners Union, the SEIU's counterpart in South Africa. She encouraged other unions to take up campaigns for material aid.

George Wong, of the Asian American Federation of Union Members, also spoke.

Al Lannon, president of ILWU Local 6 and leader of the MJPJ, chaired the rally. He said, "We must fight against the U.S. war in Central America. We do not want to see the sons of working people here to be sent to kill and be killed to prevent the self-determination

of the nations of Central America."

Raúl González  
San Francisco, California

### Labor Day in Texas

I participated with some 1,500 unionists and civil rights activists who marched in Beaumont, east of Houston, on September 1. The action celebrated Labor Day and rallied support for the more than 150 members of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) on strike against the A.W. Schlesinger Geriatric Center.

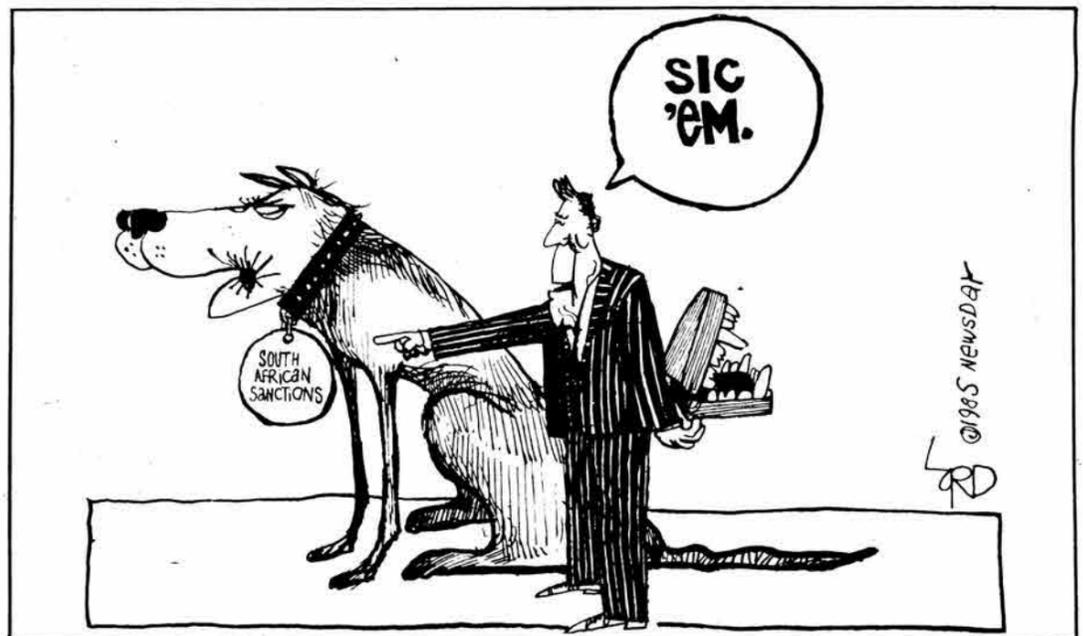
The march was led by the striking workers, of whom all but two are Black women. After a mile-and-a-half trek under a blazing sun and 102° temperatures, a rally was held right in front of the nursing home.

The Schlesinger Center is one of the largest nursing homes in Texas and in 1982 was one of the first unionized in this state.

The strike began July 1 over management's refusal to back down on its demand that the center's service workers accept a 6 to 10 percent wage cut, plus a 50 percent cut in sick leave, holidays, and vacation time. The average wage for these workers under the expired contract was about \$4.10 an hour. When they were organized three years ago under SEIU Local 706, they were earning \$2.85 an hour.

More than 50 local unions, churches, and civil rights groups endorsed the Labor Day weekend march and solidarity rally.

One of the contingents was made up of United Food and Commercial Workers unionists who are fighting for union recognition from the Market Basket supermarket. Also marching was a contingent of the NAACP and students



from nearby Lamar University.

One of the speakers was Tom Turner, national board member of the NAACP and president of the Detroit Metropolitan AFL-CIO. He explained that the service-workers strike was also a civil rights issue, because the strikers were being forced "to accept less for their work, first because they are women, and second because they are Black."

Sherril Avery spoke representing the striking nursing-home workers. She expressed their determination to win back their jobs "and continue our fight for a fair and decent contract."

Other speakers included Richard Cordtz, SEIU secretary-treasurer; Atlanta City Council member John Lewis; Velma Jeter, longtime NAACP activist; Joe Madison, director of voter registration for the NAACP; and Harry Hubbard, president of the Texas AFL-CIO. Doris Smith, member of Local 706's executive board, chaired the rally.  
Steven Dattner  
Houston, Texas

### Native American prisoner

I've been reading some of the old issues of the *Militant* that have been floating around on the solitary confinement range of this prison, and would very much like a subscription.

I do not agree with this government that rules us. Hence, my refusal to pay taxes that are used by the U.S. government to fund their acts of aggression.

Presently, the reason I am in solitary confinement is because I refuse to cut my hair, and will remain here until this Bureau of Corrections policy is changed, of suppressing the religious beliefs of the Native American Indians in prison in Pennsylvania.

I ask anyone in Pennsylvania who is interested in supporting our struggle to write: Arthur Woolsey, NAIISP, 7845 Fishing Creek Valley Rd., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17112. You can find out what you can do to protest these acts of cultural genocide against the Native American prisoners of this state.  
E. Wildcat Hall  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

### Correction

In last week's *Militant*, a caption misstated the extent of poverty in the United States. The government recognizes that there are 33.7 million poor.

In an article on the frame-up of a young Black worker in Winston-Salem his name was given with two spellings. His name is Darryl Hunt.

**The *Militant* special prisoner fund makes it possible to send reduced-rate subscriptions to prisoners who can't pay for them. To help this important cause, send your contribution to: Militant Prisoner Subscription Fund, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 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.**

## 7,500 rally for Wheeling-Pitt workers

BY KATHY MICKELLS

MONESSEN, Pa. — With marching bands, volunteer fire department engines, and union local banners unfurled, an estimated 7,500 Wheeling-Pittsburgh steelworkers and their supporters marched through the streets of Monessen, Pennsylvania. The September 7 march took place on the street bordering the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Monessen plant. It was the third demonstration in as many weeks to be called by the United Steelworkers of America (USWA).

USWA members were forced out on strike at Wheeling-Pittsburgh plants July 21, when the company tore up its contract with the USWA and reduced wages and benefits by 23 percent. The company acted after getting the green light from a bankruptcy court.

Wages were to be slashed from a base pay of around \$11 per hour to \$5.50 to \$6 per hour. The company plan eliminated two weeks of vacation pay, giving one week's vacation to steelworkers with from one to 17 years on the job. It would eliminate holiday pay, premium pay, incentive pay, and Supplemental Unemployment Benefits.

The company also attempted to do away with seniority and the grievance procedure.

Steelworkers say the company's actions amounted to a lockout.

They explain that each of them had already given \$20,000 in concessions to the company. "Enough is enough" is the sentiment.

The Steelworkers are not alone in their battle.

Traveling into Monessen, one saw numerous buses from the Mon and Ohio valleys bedecked with "Go Steelworkers" banners. Seven buses from the Steubenville, Ohio, area were accompanied by a 30-member motorcycle escort sporting signs on their bikes supporting the steelworkers.

Thousands of steelworkers and supporters wore T-shirts emblazoned with "Scab hunter." Recently, the union has had to organize mass pickets to keep the company from shipping steel coils.

A sought-after T-shirt at the rally has two baseball bats crossed and the words "Get your sticks in '86" — a reference to the basic steel contract which expires in 1986.

USWA members from U.S. Steel's Edgar Thompson works were in attendance along with others covered by the basic steel contract. U.S. Steel's chairman has stated they will demand whatever concessions Wheeling-Pittsburgh gets.

The steelworkers' solidarity was expressed in financial contributions as well. Financial contributions through plant-gate collections and pledges have swelled the strike fund by over \$200,000.

As the mile-long march made its way to the rally site, the community turned out to encourage the marchers on. Many Blacks lined the streets and shouted, "Go, Steelworkers," and a contingent from the NAACP took part in the march.

Young and old cheered and clapped as the labor demonstration passed. At the senior citizens home, the march was greeted by residents who had moved chairs onto the lawn. They raised clenched fists as the steelworkers passed singing "Solidarity Forever."

More than 40 contingents participated. Some members of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (UE) came from Erie, Pennsylvania. Others came from surrounding locals of the Communications Workers of America, the Pennsylvania State Education Association, Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the Teamsters.

UE Local 610 from the Westinghouse Airbrake (WABCO) plant in Wilmerding organized a contingent and presented a check for \$3,000 to the steelworkers. They had collected \$2,700 at plant gates.

Currently, WABCO is threatening to shut down portions of its works and throw 75 percent of the local's members out of work.

The contingent from the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) was composed mostly of members of Local 1197 located in Bentleyville and Ellsworth, Pennsylvania. The local decided to change the time of their monthly meeting so that members could attend. Posters encouraging miners to be part of the UMWA contingent were posted at all of the mine portals.

Donald Redman, president of UMWA District 5, spoke at the rally and pledged the support of the miners for the steelworkers.

One steelworker told a group of miners, "These rallies really show our strength and determination. It shows other workers that we plan to stand up and fight. And they bring out some of our own members who haven't been involved. And it has a big impact on the company to know that we've got this kind of support amongst ourselves and with other unions."

Some politicians who spoke at the rally talked about "fair trade" and blamed imports for the problems Wheeling-Pittsburgh workers were having.

Some union officials also made such comments. But they mostly spoke about solidarity voiced by the rally and the inspiration that the USWA ranks were providing by fighting back.

A steelworker expressed the sentiment of this rally when he stated, "I've never been on so many labor marches in my life, but if it takes a year out on the picket lines,



Steelworkers at solidarity rally in Pittsburgh, August 25. Placard at left challenges idea that workers should pay for company's bad debts.

holding marches and rallies, then that's what we're going to have to do. The USWA, Wheeling-Pittsburgh, and Monessen, Pennsylvania, will never be the same

after today."

Kathy Mickells is a member of UMWA Local 2300 in Kirby, Pennsylvania.

## Falwell's support to apartheid hit

BY MADELINE LANE

LYNCHBURG, Va. — In the city where slavery was buried by one of the final battles of the Civil War, apartheid was symbolically committed to the grave at the end of a march by several hundred people opposed to the racist regime of South Africa.

The August 31 protest was called by the Lynchburg and Roanoke chapters and the Virginia state chapter of the NAACP. It also targeted recent actions and statements by ultrarightist Rev. Jerry Falwell supporting the white minority regime and attacking Bishop Desmond Tutu, a leader of the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. Lynchburg is the home of Falwell's predominantly white Thomas Road Baptist Church.

The action drew members of NAACP branches throughout Virginia. There was also a large number of clergy, and a significant presence by Virginia chapters of the National Organization for Women (NOW), as well as other young people, Black and white, and students.

Anti-apartheid activists from several cities attended including the Committee Against Apartheid and Racism from Norfolk. The CAAR sold T-shirts and ribbons demanding "Free Nelson Mandela."

A noontime motorcade to Falwell's church was followed by a short rally. Then demonstrators returned to the Court Street Baptist Church, one of the oldest Black churches in Lynchburg, for another rally featuring NAACP speakers. These included Enolia P. McMillan, president of the NAACP National Executive Board, and Dr. Emmett C. Burns, regional director of the NAACP.

One of the best received speakers was Judy Goldsmith of NOW. Goldsmith explained that it was her last day as president of NOW and she couldn't think of a better way to spend it than "protesting racism and telling the world what we think of Jerry Falwell."

She received a standing ovation from the audience when she declared, "It is time to

call a hypocrite a hypocrite and a racist a racist!"

Goldsmith explained that an end to apartheid is just and inevitable and "that is why we will win and Falwell will lose."

A leader of the Virginia NAACP read proclamations to the rally from the cities of

Lynchburg and Newport News, and from the governor of the state, declaring Aug. 31, 1985, to be South Africa Awareness Day. In addition, the mayors of Richmond and Roanoke gave their support to the action.

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## Leader of Kanak people on tour in North Carolina

BY MICHAEL VENCETTI

GREENSBORO, N.C. — "They cannot stop our independence movement. No person, no president, no power on earth can defeat us," explained Susanna Ounei during the two days she spent visiting this state recently. "We are determined," she said.

Ounei is a leader of the Kanak people of the South Pacific island of New Caledonia. New Caledonia is a French colony. She visited North Carolina on September 6 and 7 as part of a nationwide tour to get out the truth about the colonial domination of New Caledonia and the struggle of the Kanak people for independence.

Speaking to a well-attended public meeting at North Carolina A&T University here on the evening of September 7, she explained the history of oppression and exploitation of the Kanaks by the French. She explained how the French colonial settlers on the island have reduced the Kanak population by a series of brutal massacres from 200,000 in 1853 to the current number of 61,000.

She explained how the Kanaks have suffered from a policy of conscious underdevelopment on the part of French imperialism. Today, she said, only 7,000 of the 61,000 Kanaks hold any type of job at all, and these are almost always the worst paying, dirtiest, and hardest jobs on the island.

She condemned the hypocrisy of the French government's current foreign pol-

icy: "The French government condemns the apartheid regime in South Africa, but at the same time they practice their own form of apartheid in New Caledonia." She told those assembled that, "When they say that they are against apartheid in South Africa, we say that is not true. They are hypocrites. They practice apartheid in New Caledonia. When they say they support the struggle of the Nicaraguan people, we say that is not true. They are hypocrites. Look at what they are doing in New Caledonia."

In mid-1984 all of the proindependence groups and other national liberation organizations joined forces to form the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS). Ounei told of the numerous mass protests and land occupations that have been led by the FLNKS, and of its decision to establish a provisional government on the island in December 1984.

Ounei also spoke at a brunch in her honor sponsored by the Women in Concern for Central America of Greensboro. They heard Ounei speak about the role of women in the independence struggle, as well as the role French colonization played in increasing the exploitation, degradation, and oppression of Kanak women.

On September 6, she was invited to the city of Raleigh to speak to a group of political activists at the Freedom Bookstore in the heart of that city's Black community. Most of those gathered were active in the

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