Sales drive shift is needed to make goals

BY DOUG JENNESS

To make the international drive to win 7,500 new subscribers to the Militant, Perspective Mandate, Lutte ouvriere, New International, and Nouvelle Internationale, a major turn must be made in our efforts.

Supporters must take steps to reorganize and place top priority on this campaign to insure its success. The kind of spirit, extra effort, and organization needed is what we have begun to see with the initial results of the eight-day April 14–21 target week.

The Militant is a valuable weapon that workers need in order to have the facts about important struggles taking place and to link up fighters from around the country and around the world. For socialists today, the results of circulating the communist press are the clearest gauge by which political shifts in the international movement are measured. This places the highest premium on this work.

Many supporters report the April 14 weekend was determined to move ahead and make our goals. As a result of laying out a well-organized plan to win subscribers and by placing top priority on this task, supporters in several cities made a needed jump forward in the campaign.

Two big Federal Express packages, for example, arrived at the Militant business office April 17, delivering 38 subscriptions from Miami and 48 from Seattle — half from continued on Page 7

How to protect our environment

The most significant outcome of Earth Day 1970, in which some 20 million people throughout the United States participated, was a great awareness about environmental destruction. In the past two decades the scope and gravity of this crisis have become far better known — not only in this country but throughout the world — and the number of organizations and protests against this destruction has gotten worse. Since 1970 laws that are on the books.

The proliferation of hazards to our environment, and the scope of the damage already done, is so staggering that it is hard to grasp the total picture. Poisonous chemicals contaminate our homes, and on our farms. Radioactivity from nuclear power plants and bomb-making installations are a constant threat. Acid rain is ravaging our forests, lakes, and streams. Emissions from automobiles and factories pollute our air. Nuclear dump sites, oil spills, elimination of hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin forest, and contaminants in food and cosmetics are just some of the grave problems.

Some toxic chemicals outlawed in the United States and Europe, such as DDT, which has been manufactured and used, are still the most important cause of habitat destruction. Dow Chemical, Eli Lilly, DuPont, Chevron, and other firms for use in semicolonial countries. Third World countries, under the gun to make payments on massive debts, have become dumping grounds for toxic wastes from North America and Europe.

For a long time human society has been severely damaging the ecology of specific regions. Now, the specter is raised of a global warming effect — if enough carbon dioxide is introduced into the atmosphere — or of the destruction of the ozone layer — if there is a buildup of too many fluorocarbons. Such consequences could put the survival of our species, and many others, in jeopardy.

Moreover, the Environmental Protection Agency, set up in 1970, has by inadequate funds and its interconnections with big business from effectively enforcing the laws that are on the books.

The proliferation of hazards to our environment and health, and the scope of the damage already done, is so staggering that it is hard to grasp the total picture. Poisonous chemicals contaminate our homes, and on our farms. Radioactivity from nuclear power plants and bomb-making installations are a constant threat. Acid rain is ravaging our forests, lakes, and streams. Emissions from automobiles and factories pollute our air.

It is widely known in scientific circles that the proliferation of hazards to our environment and health, and the scope of the damage already done, is so staggering that it is hard to grasp the total picture. Poisonous chemicals contaminate our homes, and on our farms. Radioactivity from nuclear power plants and bomb-making installations are a constant threat. Acid rain is ravaging our forests, lakes, and streams. Emissions from automobiles and factories pollute our air.

The proliferation of hazards to our environment and health, and the scope of the damage already done, is so staggering that it is hard to grasp the total picture. Poisonous chemicals contaminate our homes, and on our farms. Radioactivity from nuclear power plants and bomb-making installations are a constant threat.

The proliferation of hazards to our environment and health, and the scope of the damage already done, is so staggering that it is hard to grasp the total picture. Poisonous chemicals contaminate our homes, and on our farms. Radioactivity from nuclear power plants and bomb-making installations are a constant threat.

The proliferation of hazards to our environment and health, and the scope of the damage already done, is so staggering that it is hard to grasp the total picture. Poisonous chemicals contaminate our homes, and on our farms. Radioactivity from nuclear power plants and bomb-making installations are a constant threat.

The proliferation of hazards to our environment and health, and the scope of the damage already done, is so staggering that it is hard to grasp the total picture. Poisonous chemicals contaminate our homes, and on our farms. Radioactivity from nuclear power plants and bomb-making installations are a constant threat.

The proliferation of hazards to our environment and health, and the scope of the damage already done, is so staggering that it is hard to grasp the total picture.

What can be done about this worsening despoliation of the environment and the response to these dangers to the health of the entire earth’s population? In addition to waging a fight for more legislation to try to curb pollutants, there is a wide range of proposals. Many voices argue that the main problem is the wrong kind of technology. Industrial society is creating a growing world demand for a rapidly dwindling supply of raw materials, and this process is destroying the environment.

In the exterior of the continent, the spread of industrialization is making conditions worse. Western Hemisphere countries, such as the United States, are demanding ever-larger quantities of raw materials, and this is putting a greater stress on the environment.

The most significant outcome of Earth Day 1970, in which some 20 million people throughout the United States participated, was a great awareness about environmental destruction. In the past two decades the scope and gravity of this crisis have become far better known — not only in this country but throughout the world — and the number of organizations and protests against this destruction has gotten worse. Since 1970 laws that are on the books.

The proliferation of hazards to our environment, and the scope of the damage already done, is so staggering that it is hard to grasp the total picture. Poisonous chemicals contaminate our homes, and on our farms. Radioactivity from nuclear power plants and bomb-making installations are a constant threat. Acid rain is ravaging our forests, lakes, and streams. Emissions from automobiles and factories pollute our air.

It is widely known in scientific circles that the proliferation of hazards to our environment and health, and the scope of the damage already done, is so staggering that it is hard to grasp the total picture. Poisonous chemicals contaminate our homes, and on our farms. Radioactivity from nuclear power plants and bomb-making installations are a constant threat. Acid rain is ravaging our forests, lakes, and streams. Emissions from automobiles and factories pollute our air.

The proliferation of hazards to our environment and health, and the scope of the damage already done, is so staggering that it is hard to grasp the total picture. Poisonous chemicals contaminate our homes, and on our farms. Radioactivity from nuclear power plants and bomb-making installations are a constant threat. Acid rain is ravaging our forests, lakes, and streams. Emissions from automobiles and factories pollute our air.

The proliferation of hazards to our environment and health, and the scope of the damage already done, is so staggering that it is hard to grasp the total picture. Poisonous chemicals contaminate our homes, and on our farms. Radioactivity from nuclear power plants and bomb-making installations are a constant threat. Acid rain is ravaging our forests, lakes, and streams. Emissions from automobiles and factories pollute our air.

The proliferation of hazards to our environment and health, and the scope of the damage already done, is so staggering that it is hard to grasp the total picture.
New Zealand supporters sign up youth, workers

During the international circulation drive of the Militant, supporters in Christchurch, New Zealand, have found that supporters are particularly attracted to the paper’s coverage of the big events unfolding in the world today. At the beginning of the university year in late February, 34 students at Canterbury University in Christchurch bought Militant subscriptions and three more have signed up since the sales drive began.

In the first week of the drive, a sales team traveled 225 miles south to Otago University in Dunedin where 17 students signed up in one day. Students also bought NZ$145 (US$84) worth of Pathfinder books and pamphlets.

Team members reported many students were more keen to discuss politics and a few were already familiar with the Militant. One student passed by and urged a friend to subscribe, telling him it is “a very good paper.”

The sales campaign in South Africa, Cuba’s role in the world, and the recent electoral defeat of the Sandinista National Liberation Front in Nicaragua were among topics discussed. Five copies of The Struggle for Freedom were handed out.

Militant supporters who visited Massey University in Auckland, a working-class suburb of especially to the coverage on the Pittston strike in eastern Kentucky, drew much interest. Pittston’s only Ken­ton area plant gates. To date, 12 workers have begun to subscribe to the Militant, with the number of subscriptions rising to 25.

In the area around Jenkins where 50 UMWA miners continue a strike against Mоз, 29, where Jackel Mingus, five workers, one of the leading miners, bought copies of the paper. He joined a sales team to the area plant gates. To date, 12 workers have begun to subscribe to the Militant, with the number of subscriptions rising to 25.

In the area around Jenkins where 50 UMWA miners continue a strike against Mоз, 29, where Jackel Mingus, five workers, one of the leading miners, bought copies of the paper. He joined a sales team to the area plant gates. To date, 12 workers have begun to subscribe to the Militant, with the number of subscriptions rising to 25.

In the area around Jenkins where 50 UMWA miners continue a strike against Mоз, 29, where Jackel Mingus, five workers, one of the leading miners, bought copies of the paper. He joined a sales team to the area plant gates. To date, 12 workers have begun to subscribe to the Militant, with the number of subscriptions rising to 25.

In the area around Jenkins where 50 UMWA miners continue a strike against Mоз, 29, where Jackel Mingus, five workers, one of the leading miners, bought copies of the paper. He joined a sales team to the area plant gates. To date, 12 workers have begun to subscribe to the Militant, with the number of subscriptions rising to 25.

In the area around Jenkins where 50 UMWA miners continue a strike against Mоз, 29, where Jackel Mingus, five workers, one of the leading miners, bought copies of the paper. He joined a sales team to the area plant gates. To date, 12 workers have begun to subscribe to the Militant, with the number of subscriptions rising to 25.

In the area around Jenkins where 50 UMWA miners continue a strike against Mоз, 29, where Jackel Mingus, five workers, one of the leading miners, bought copies of the paper. He joined a sales team to the area plant gates. To date, 12 workers have begun to subscribe to the Militant, with the number of subscriptions rising to 25.

In the area around Jenkins where 50 UMWA miners continue a strike against Mоз, 29, where Jackel Mingus, five workers, one of the leading miners, bought copies of the paper. He joined a sales team to the area plant gates. To date, 12 workers have begun to subscribe to the Militant, with the number of subscriptions rising to 25.

In the area around Jenkins where 50 UMWA miners continue a strike against Mоз, 29, where Jackel Mingus, five workers, one of the leading miners, bought copies of the paper. He joined a sales team to the area plant gates. To date, 12 workers have begun to subscribe to the Militant, with the number of subscriptions rising to 25.

In the area around Jenkins where 50 UMWA miners continue a strike against Mоз, 29, where Jackel Mingus, five workers, one of the leading miners, bought copies of the paper. He joined a sales team to the area plant gates. To date, 12 workers have begun to subscribe to the Militant, with the number of subscriptions rising to 25.

In the area around Jenkins where 50 UMWA miners continue a strike against Mоз, 29, where Jackel Mingus, five workers, one of the leading miners, bought copies of the paper. He joined a sales team to the area plant gates. To date, 12 workers have begun to subscribe to the Militant, with the number of subscriptions rising to 25.

In the area around Jenkins where 50 UMWA miners continue a strike against Mоз, 29, where Jackel Mingus, five workers, one of the leading miners, bought copies of the paper. He joined a sales team to the area plant gates. To date, 12 workers have begun to subscribe to the Militant, with the number of subscriptions rising to 25.
New Zealand candidates: ‘The fight for socialism is realistic today’

BY GEORGE BUCHANAN

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — The Communist League, which recently announced that it is fielding four candidates for Parliament in the November general elections, has been described by one of its leaders as “the real trend in the world today is that of working people beginning to reassert themselves, from South Korea to South Africa, from Eastern Europe to Eastern Airlines.”

Johnson, who is national secretary of the Communist League, described the crisis of the worldwide capitalist system at a March 31 Socialist Forum here. This crisis, he said, is “not only real, but growing. It is being reflected by the continued dips of the economy since then, explained. “It is unstoppable, opening up the possibility of a worldwide recession in the 1990s.”

The Johnson campaign and the Communist League campaigns of Ruth Gray in the South Auckland electorate of Papakura, Brigal Rotherham in the city of Christchurch, and Janet Rob in Wellington “can lay the seeds for future struggles,” he said. “We all know workers and students who are interested in discussing politics with us today. They sense that the problems facing capitalism are serious. We want to address those who we can draw to this perspective, so that we and others can be better prepared for what is to come.

“We can expect more class conflict and war in the 1990s, we must be better prepared to resist more difficult to hang on the face of rising workers’ struggles,” Johnson explained.

Action Program

“Instability is the stuff revolutions are made of,” he said. “That is why we say the fight for socialism is realistic today.”

The Johnson campaign is advertising around the proposals and ideas presented in the Action Program. (See “Action Program to Confront the Economic Crisis. The Action Program explains that “unity in fighting for socialism is important.” The proposal carried and the strike over. Chester shop floor “is the worst of BAe’s offers,“ he said.

The company offered demand elimination of 25 years in a U.S. jail. The bosses and the cops want to intimidate working people, trying involving us in a court battle. “We are united,“ said Johnson.

The union convenor at the plant, Bert Long, explained why workers rejected the offer when similar proposals had been accepted at two other BAE plants, in Preston and Westland, New Zealand. We are prepared to defend our 37-hour week, and even agree to its phased implementation over the next year. But the price attached — the strings — is too high. This is the worst of BAE’s offers,“ he said.

The company offered demand elimination of two months early retirement, an increase in the number of machines each worker operates, and acceptance of nonunion contract labor. “But the demand is so realistic,“ explained American Railway Engineering Union (AEU) convenor Dave Hunt, “that we feel so confident, it’s as if we’ve won victory already.

The Kingston plant is the last to remain on strike. The union at the Kingston plant is negotiating for demands on a 35-hour week, and demand for a reduction in the length of the working day.

The union leaders say that deals have been concluded involving a phased reduction of the working week to 37 hours that cover 120,000 workers at 127 companies. They claim that the two-hour reduction is a necessary first step to the longer term goal of a 35-hour week. According to Bill Jordan, CIO president of the AEU, the campaign has gathered momentum and “no company, however big or small, is going to escape it."

The employers are attempting to make sure that no new jobs are created as the result of the reduced workweek. They are seeking to achieve the same output in the fewer hours as in the first phase of the campaign.

The deal agreed at the Preston and Chester plants of British Aerospace involved the phasing out of the existing 37-hour week, every day of the week — which can mean an extension of the working day, increasing individual workloads, and bell-to-bell working. As a result of the new shift pattern, some workers who had previously been working 35 hours a week, will actually be working longer hours.

Union officials argued in favor of acceptance of the deal on the basis that it represented a reduction in the length of the working week. Whereas previously 225 days were worked, under the new agreement this will be cut to 180 days.

The mass meetings at the two sites rejected the proposal on a show of hands. But union leaders declared the proposed strike over the contract demand issued by the company without the union’s agreement and the decision was shown in staying out solidly for 8 weeks.

This is the worst of BAe’s offers,“ he said. In an interview with The Daily Mirror, Johnson said, “We are fighting for a shorter working week, not for peace, as the capitalists would have us believe.

The price is too high. As a result, the struggle will come out of this fight weakened, not strengthened.

Union leaders have justified such deals on the basis that a cut in the working week is in the common interests of bosses and workers.

The Kingston rejection comes as 10,000 workers at 11 plants in the Lucas land engineering and automotive division and three sites of Weir Pumps prepare to vote on take action in support of a shorter workweek.

Action by these workers would reinforce action by 100,000-odd workers of thousands of whom have been contributing to a union levy in support of the demands for the past five months. It raises the national character of the fight, which took a blow when the employers unilaterally ended national bargaining in the course of the current campaign. The Financial Times today reported that the end of the 100-year-long national bargaining procedure as “one comfort” to have come out of the fight thus far.

British strikers press fight for 35-hour week

BY BRIAN GROGAN

LONDON — Workers at British Aerospace, Kingston, near here have now been on strike for 25 weeks as part of the engineering union’s national fight for a reduction in the working week to 35 hours.

They claim that the two-hour reduction is a necessary first step to the longer term goal of a 35-hour week, and even agree to its phased implementation over the next year. But the price attached — the strings — is too high. This is the worst of BAe’s offers,“ he said.

The Action Program explains that “unity in fighting for socialism is important.” The proposal carried and the strike over. Chester shop floor “is the worst of BAe’s offers,“ he said.

The company offered demand elimination of two months early retirement, an increase in the number of machines each worker operates, and acceptance of nonunion contract labor. “But the demand is so realistic,“ explained American Railway Engineering Union (AEU) convenor Dave Hunt, “that we feel so confident, it’s as if we’ve won victory already.

The Kingston plant is the last to remain on strike. The union at the Kingston plant is negotiating for demands on a 35-hour week, and demand for a reduction in the length of the working day.

The union leaders say that deals have been concluded involving a phased reduction of the working week to 37 hours that cover 120,000 workers at 127 companies. They claim that the two-hour reduction is a necessary first step to the longer term goal of a 35-hour week. According to Bill Jordan, CIO president of the AEU, the campaign has gathered momentum and “no company, however big or small, is going to escape it."

The employers are attempting to make sure that no new jobs are created as the result of the reduced workweek. They are seeking to achieve the same output in the fewer hours as in the first phase of the campaign.

The deal agreed at the Preston and Chester plants of British Aerospace involved the phasing out of the existing 37-hour week, every day of the week — which can mean an extension of the working day, increasing individual workloads, and bell-to-bell working. As a result of the new shift pattern, some workers who had previously been working 35 hours a week, will actually be working longer hours.

Union officials argued in favor of acceptance of the deal on the basis that it represented a reduction in the length of the working week. Whereas previously 225 days were worked, under the new agreement this will be cut to 180 days.

The mass meetings at the two sites rejected the proposal on a show of hands. But union leaders declared the proposed strike over the contract demand issued by the company without the union’s agreement and the decision was shown in staying out solidly for 8 weeks.

This is the worst of BAe’s offers,“ he said. In an interview with The Daily Mirror, Johnson said, “We are fighting for a shorter working week, not for peace, as the capitalists would have us believe.

The price is too high. As a result, the struggle will come out of this fight weakened, not strengthened.

Union leaders have justified such deals on the basis that a cut in the working week is in the common interests of bosses and workers.

The Kingston rejection comes as 10,000 workers at 11 plants in the Lucas land engineering and automotive division and three sites of Weir Pumps prepare to vote on take action in support of a shorter workweek.

Action by these workers would reinforce action by 100,000-odd workers of thousands of whom have been contributing to a union levy in support of the demands for the past five months. It raises the national character of the fight, which took a blow when the employers unilaterally ended national bargaining in the course of the current campaign. The Financial Times today reported that the end of the 100-year-long national bargaining procedure as “one comfort” to have come out of the fight thus far.

Washington farm workers protest conditions in asparagus industry

BY ARMANDO LÓPEZ

SUNNYSIDE, Wash. — More than 400 farm workers marched on the asparagus growers at this eastern Washington town March 25 to demand better wages and working conditions in the fields of the Yakima Valley. The workers are the lowest-paid harvest in the valley.

As the marchers passed town with signs reading “Hatiga, hatiga” (Strike, strike), dozens of other farm workers left their homes to join in.

The demonstration, organized by the United Farm Workers of Washington State (UFWWS), hit the growers’ system of “grading” asparagus and not paying workers for asparagus that doesn’t “make the grade.” Workers lose an average of 30 percent of their pay to this practice, although the growers are able to sell “substandard” asparagus to canneries for the fresh market.

The marchers also demanded an end to the bonus system. Under this system, workers may be paid 14 cents a pound for picking asparagus, but 3 cents is kept by the grower. The worker only gets paid this “bonus” if he or she is lucky enough not to be fired before the end of the season. Many workers, who can’t earn enough in the final weeks of the harvest, quit to get better-paying jobs. They also don’t receive the “bonus.”

“It is nothing more than a bond on your life,” said UFWWS President Tomás Villanueva told the rally that followed the march.

UFWWS convention

How to organize the fight against the asparagus growers was taken up at the Fourth Annual Convention of the UFWWS, attended by 120 farm workers and supporters here April 1.

Another issue that generated discussion at the convention was the 1990 child labor laws were enacted in 1963 and excluded agricultural workers. Villanueva said, “77 years is more than enough time to stop discriminating against children.”

He pointed out that children often start working very young. “When I was a child,“ he said, “I was a little boy about 11 years old to go school. Farm workers are told by teachers that their children are lazy, but the teachers don’t realize they have been working four or five hours before school. Asparagus growers are among the worst exploiters of child labor in the state.

Supporters from other struggles attended the convention to express their solidarity, including Fred Dobe, a member of the African National Congress of South Africa; Terry Young, a striker from Eastern Airlines; Bob Tuttle, a striking Greyhound driver; Bo Booker, from the United Mine Workers of America.

“When you come together — farm workers, Eastern Airlines, Pitkin Coal, Greyhound workers — and we get into struggle, we need to support each other. The ‘90s are for the working people to stand up together,” explained Elmer Lautlaanen, executive vice-president of the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers.

At the conclusion of the convention, Villanueva said it had been a big success. “I think it’s going to be a hot summer, particularly for the asparagus growers, and I’m not talking about the weather,” Markie Witton contributed to this article.

April 27, 1990 — The Militant
Mark Curtis is a unionist and political activist from Des Moines, Iowa, who is serving a 25-year prison term for murdering a police officer. The Curtis Defense Committee is a legal and political defense organization that is working on his behalf to fight for his freedom.

Mark Curtis' defense campaign has been confronted by an array of legal challenges and attempts to destroy his defense effort. Curtis and his supporters have faced multiple legal challenges, including an attempt to divert resources, funds, and legal effort to undermine his defense. The Iowa District Court has issued a decision that has set a precedent for other cases.

The Iowa Supreme Court has ruled that Curtis' defense campaign has been infiltrated by an anti-Curtis group. The court has ruled that the Curtis Defense Committee is a defendant in a civil rights suit against the state of Iowa. The court has also ruled that the Curtis Defense Committee is not a defamatory organization.

Despite these challenges, the Curtis Defense Committee has continued to work on his behalf to raise funds and support for his defense. The committee has also continued to work to raise awareness about the case and to challenge the legal system's attempts to undermine the defense effort.

The Curtis Defense Committee has also continued to work to raise funds and support for his defense. The committee has also continued to work to raise awareness about the case and to challenge the legal system's attempts to undermine the defense effort. The committee has also continued to work to raise awareness about the case and to challenge the legal system's attempts to undermine the defense effort.

The Curtis Defense Committee has also continued to work to raise funds and support for his defense. The committee has also continued to work to raise awareness about the case and to challenge the legal system's attempts to undermine the defense effort. The committee has also continued to work to raise awareness about the case and to challenge the legal system's attempts to undermine the defense effort. The committee has also continued to work to raise awareness about the case and to challenge the legal system's attempts to undermine the defense effort.
Member of Congress and City Council welcome Cuban author to Los Angeles

More than 600 came to talks by economist Carlos Tablada on rectification process in Cuba.

BY GEOFF MIRELLOWITZ

LOS ANGELES — “In recognition of your outstanding participation and contribution to our community, this certificate reflects personal appreciation for unselfish and uniring devotion for a better society,” reads the Certificate of Appreciation presented to Carlos Tablada by Congressmen Mervyn Dymally, on April 11.

Tablada, a Cuban economist and award-winning author, was here the week of April 7 as part of his 12-city speaking tour of the United States. He is the author of Che Guevara: Economics and Politics in the Transition to Socialism, published in English by Pathfinder.

Councilman Robert Farrell issued a Certificate of Welcome for Tablada on behalf of the Los Angeles City Council. More than 600 came to the talks the Cuban author gave here. The warm response Tablada received from young people and others at these events was a result of the way he was able to inspire them with the idea that — as he put it — it is not socialism that is in crisis today, but capitalism.

“In Cuba,” Tablada explained, “socialism has solved in 30 years what capitalism could not achieve in centuries.

Tablada had successful meetings at several area campuses, including California State University, Northridge, and the University of Southern California on April 12 on Pacifica radio station KPFK.

“Guevara was one of my mentors”

The largest citywide meeting, which drew more than 225 people on April 7, Tablada had successful meetings at several citywide meetings, including the African National Congress of South Africa, the Broad Movement in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador and the United Electrical Workers union; gay rights producer Morris Kight; and others.

Many messages of welcome for Tablada were received at the meeting, including from Humberto Camacho, international representative of the United Electrical Workers union; Sam Weinman, regional director of the Utility Workers Union; John Randolph, an actor and leader of the American Federation of Radio and Television Actors; gay rights leader Morris Kight; and others.

Also welcoming Tablada was Pierre Drue, a leader of the Venceremos Brigade who reported on the successful demonstration held earlier that day in New York to demand “Hands off Cuba!”

Rectification process

“During his tour here Tablada spoke extensively about the ongoing process in Cuba known as rectification,” he explained. He clarified that prior to rectification, which was begun in 1986, the Cuban economic planning system had “very centralized, bureaucratic and dogmatic.”

There were 23 volumes of books you had to read to understand the plan, Tablada said. “Even some of us economists couldn’t understand what they were about.”

Throughout this period the plans were discussed with the workers, Tablada said, but it was “a formalistic discussion,” because the language and methodology that was used, “made it absolutely impossible for the average worker to understand how something was going to be produced, when it was going to be produced, for whom it was going to be produced and why it was being produced.”

The rectification process, Tablada explained, is beginning to overcome these kinds of problems.

“The contributions made to economic theory by Ernesto Che Guevara, a leader of the Cuban revolution who was murdered in Bolivia in 1967, are at the heart of this process of rectification today,” said Tablada.

Cuba’s internationalism

Tablada’s last speaking event was at the Pathfinder Bookstore, where, as at his other meetings, Cuba’s internationalism was applauded. In addition to discussing Cuba’s role in defeating South African apartheid troops in Angola, Tablada also recalled Cuba’s earlier solidarity with the Vietnamese people’s struggle against U.S. intervention. He described a trip by Cuban President Fidel Castro to Eastern Europe in 1972 where he argued for more aid to be sent to Vietnam.

Tablada also answered questions concerning U.S. intervention in Central America and discussed the U.S. invasion of Panama and the use of TV Marti against Cuba.

Tablada also spent an evening with members of the African National Congress and other anti-apartheid activists. He had lunch with U.S. representative Camacho and officials and staff of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union and met with Congressmen Dymally.

The Cuban economist’s next stop is in Utah, where messages of welcome to Salt Lake City were made by Mayor Palmer DePaulis; the Peace and Justice Commission of the Catholic Diocese; Ed Mayne, the Utah State AFL-CIO president; Wayne Owens, member of Congress; and David Chambers director of performing arts programs at the Sundance Institute.

From April 18 through 22 Tablada will tour the San Francisco–Oakland Bay Area. Other areas he will include Greensboro, North Carolina (April 24); Chicago (April 26); Boston (April 27–May 1); western Massachusetts (May 2); and New York (May 6–13).

Tour boosts sales of book on Guevara’s economic thought

As author Carlos Tablada crisscrosses the United States on his speaking tour, people have been lining up at the Pathfinder bookstores at his meetings to get a copy — in some cases, a hundred-copy — of his book.

The volume, Che Guevara: Economics and Politics in the Transition to Socialism, is a best-seller in Cuba. In the United States, the first run of 4,000 had nearly sold out before the tour, and Pathfinder went back to press for another 4,000 copies to assure enough books would be on hand.

“We ordered a hundred copies to be sure we had enough for a good display at all the meetings we had scheduled in Washington, D.C.,” reports Be Nahem, a volunteer at the Pathfinder bookstore there.

If the meetings themselves, Nahem said, “We asked in an announcement made explaining that the book was available for sale, and we made sure that we had plenty of people staffing the tables. We ended up selling 40 copies in English and 18 in Spanish.”

In addition, Nahem noted, 10 people who purchased the book also bought subscriptions to the Militant and began to follow developments in Cuba on a weekly basis.

In Los Angeles, sales of the book were boosted by an interview with Tablada broadcast April 12 on Pacifica radio station KPFK.

“We had 110 people at the Pathfinder bookstore the next day, the final night of Tablada’s tour in Los Angeles,” reports Pathfinder volunteer Lisa Ahlberg. “You could hardly move, but we did make sure that the books were prominently displayed.”

Tablada addressed six meetings in Los Angeles. “We thought we had more than enough books on hand,” Ahlberg said. “But we sold 60 copies of the book in Spanish — every last one we had — and 45 in English.”

Ahlberg’s advice to tour organizers in other cities? Be sure you have enough copies of Tablada’s book on hand for the tour — and after.

“Someone just came in the bookstore a few moments ago who had heard Tablada speak,” she said. “He really wanted the book in Spanish, but we didn’t have a single copy left to sell to him.”

Those who attended the Los Angeles meetings purchased a total of $2,000 in books and pamphlets, along with 20 subscriptions to the Militant and its sister Spanish-language monthly, Perspectiva Mundial. Pathfinder promotional representative Helen Meyers reports that retail bookstores are beginning to increase their orders of Tablada’s book as well. In cities where the Cuban economist is scheduled to speak, more than a dozen campus and commercial bookstores have special-ordered quantities of the book.

Che Guevara: Economics and Politics in the Transition to Socialism * by Carlos Tablada.

A comprehensive look at the contributions to building socialism by Che Guevara from 1959 to 1966, when he played a central role in reorganizing Cuba’s industry and economy.

$18.95

In Defense of Socialism * by Fidel Castro.

Key to understanding the stakes in Cuba’s rectification process. Is economic progress possible without the horse-eat-horse methods of capitalism? $7.95

Navcro por Eneesto Che Guevara por Carlos Tablada. $11.95

Hdlo especial: $9.95 hasta el 15 de mayo.

El socialismo y el hombre por Ernesto Che Guevara. $2.50

Save over 20%!

Special offer

Three-book package $38.95 value now only $29.95

Until May 15

Books on Cuba from Pathfinder

April 27, 1990 The Militant 5
Several thousand union members, acting in opposition to the airline's plans, have been organizing efforts to bring the airline to its knees. The strikers have been determined to save the airline, to keep the jobs of the day-to-day work force, and to keep the passengers from suffering any of the hardship that airline management has been trying to foist on them.

The Militant April 27, 1990
**Shift in sales drive needed for success**

**Continued from front page**

Farm workers sold in the first few days of the target week.

Melissa from Phoenix called in to report that in the last week, 16 new readers were won — the best results yet. This weekend they are dispatching teams to nearby copper mining area and to a Greyhound bus station during the final week.

Gary from Kansas City also reported a turnaround — 23 subscriptions sold during their "pre" target week April 7-14. When talking directly with potential subscribers, he said, the Kansas City supporters decided to highlight the fact that by signing up for 12 weeks of the Militant, readers get a $15 subscription for $7 — more than half off. Two supporters at the Ford plant there have also sold 24 copies of "New Internationals," adding to the 17 new readers won in that area in three days.

Militant Circulation Director Ross McCann reports that special efforts by supporters are already in the works.

"We want to seize every opportunity to win new subscribers as part of the countdown planned over the final stretch," McCann stressed.

"This weekend we can circulate the paper among coal miners and sell subscriptions," she said, "at the festivities slated for Wise, Virginia, near Camp Solidarity." This promises to draw hundreds of coal miners and others in from many a mining community.

She noted that Earth Day activities are planned in virtually every city across the country, creating the perfect setting for new subscribers.

Thousands of young people and others will be attracted to these events, providing an excellent opportunity to get the word out about the Militant and get a communist viewpoint once a week for the next 12 weeks.

"In New York, a supporter getting ready to move to a new city has decided to spend his last week in town winning new readers for the Militant," McCann said.

Another supporter — who was thrown out of work along with others at the Farmstead plant in Albert Lea, Minnesota — has decided to hit the road as part of a team to go to coal and rail workers throughout the region for the remainder of the campaign.

McCann reports a team traveling to West Virginia, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa, supporters already signed up 14 new readers in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. "Efforts are underway to take the round-the-world tour to the next level," McCann said, "supporters who have signed up and others bought copies of the New Internationals for the first several days of their trip, which is scheduled to last another week."
Cuba will continue to change

A reporter's notebook from a recent visit to Havana

Catal's Castro: 'Cuba will continue to change'

BY SETH GALINSKY
Havana, Cuba—Reporters flew here from around the world for an April 3 press conference with President Fidel Castro.

The Cuban leader criticized TV Marti, the U.S. government's latest attempt to undermine the revolution by broadcasting over Cuba's domestic channels.

"The name of capitalism is war," Castro said in response to criticism of socialism.

Cuba will continue to change, not by returning to the great decision of capitalism, he stated, but by deepening the fight for socialism and correcting mistakes, a process known here as rectification.

I was one of many journalists who took advantage of their brief to interview other government representatives, leaders of political and mass organizations, and explore the streets of Havana.

Among the causes of the upheavals in Eastern Europe were the "schemata of a one-party, one-influence, one-attractor," Yordanka Randia, a reporter for the Communist Party of Japan's daily newspaper, said. "We don't have to adopt similar structures."

The Cuban Communist Party, Pérez stressed, is "linked with the people."

What Eastern Europe proved, Pérez stated, is that when socialist ideas are not correctly applied and capitalist methods are introduced, the result is disastrous.

Cuban painter adds Máximo Gómez to New York's Pathfinder Mural

BY SELVA NEBBA
Among the portraits of Cuban independ­ence leaders, on view in the Mexican Mural now stands a portrait of Máximo Gómez. He joins those of two other 19th century Cuban liber­ators, José Martí and Antonio Maceo.

Born in the Dominican Republic, Gómez joined the Cuban Liberation Army in 1868 to fight against Spain for Cuba's independ­ence.

The Gómez painting was added to the mural by visiting Cuban artist Héctor Catá. Catá's visit to New York is hosted by Local 1199 of the hospital workers' union.

Though the six-story mural on the Path­finder Building in Manhattan's West Side was completed last November, critics of the Pathfinder Mural invited Catá to add Gómez to the crowd scenes that surround the large portraits. These depict revolutionary and working-class leaders whose works are published by Pathfinder Press. He painted the Gómez portrait on March 29.

During his interview, Catá, 43, described his work and history as a painter in Cuba.

"I have been painting since I was a child," he said. "I was one of the first to paint at the age of 8."

"My father was a maintenance worker," Catá said. "After his parents, he wanted me to become a doctor or lawyer. He objected to my becoming a painter. He knew I did not buy my crayons or other supplies. An aunt of mine was the one who, behind his back, bought me the art materials, which I used in secret."

"After doing my military service," said the Cuban, "I returned and became an artist. I decided to study art. I worked during the day as a graphic designer in a state light industrial enterprise and attended art school in the evenings."

All my education and art materials were paid for by the Cuban state," Catá said. "Like many others, I studied such as engineering or medicine, art education is free to all who live in Cuba."

Catá, who lives in Havana, works for a Cuban cultural institution and also as an independent artist. Since graduating from the San Alejandro School of Plastic Arts, he has participated in numerous group exhibitions, both in Cuba and abroad, and has had individual showings as well. His work has received several awards, including the 1974 UNESCO competition in Paris. He is a member of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists.

"In my work I touch on Cuban themes," Catá pointed out. "I follow the style of Amelia Pelaez. In my opinion, her work is the synthesis of beautiful Cuban painting."

This style is characterized by its use of bright colors outlined in black. "The paintings resemble stained glass," he noted.

"I very much Cuban," Catá said, "and my work reflects the love I have for my country, for its flora and fauna, for the warm climate, for the colonial streets of old Havana."

Catá's next theme is the "battle for socialism, the Cuban revolution."

"I'd rather live in the United States," said one 16-year-old waiting in line for ice cream at Havana's Copelia Park told me.

"My father lives in Miami and has his own business. He makes a lot of money. Here owning a business is prohibited."

Another youth complained about the lack of items in the stores. "You can't get anything here," he said. "I wish we had capitalism."

"It's obvious that the majority of the people support the government," Carmen Elena Herrera, head of International Relations for the Union of Young Communists (UJC), said. "But a tiny minority of people are still not committed to the revolution."

A big step forward was made at the UJC's 1991 convention. "Discussion leading up to the meeting were opened to all young people," Herrera stated. "We sought out their opinions on what the UJC should be doing and how to improve our work."

Herrera suggested I read the call to the upcoming congresses for the Communist Party to get a better understanding of the deep­growing changes taking place.

The document is being discussed in fac­tories across the country. It calls for deepening rectification by increasing labor discipline and productivity, improving services, per­fecting the functioning of the party, elimin­ating the last vestiges of stagnation and inertia, and breaking with dogmatism.

The Communist Party must "develop methods and styles that become more demo­cratic," the call states.

These measures will strengthen the revolu­tion, the doctrine says.

"The UJC and the youth are part of rectifi­cation," Herrera said.

New York officials close Casa de las Americas, citing code violations

BY JON HILLSON
New York City officials closed Casa de las Americas were closed by officials from New York City's police, fire, and buildings departments on April 15 during a party commemorating the 29th anniversary of Cuba's victory over invading U.S.-backed mercenary forces at Playa Girón (Bay of Pigs)

Casa de las Americas is a center for activi­ties defending the Cuban revolution and other anti-imperialist struggles. It initiated the call for the April 7 "U.S. Hands Off Cuba" demonstration of 1,500 people here, hosting meetings of the Afro-Cuban organization that organ­ized the protest.

The officials who ended the party claimed Casa was operating illegally because the organ­ization lacked an up-to-date occupancy permit.

Around 1:00 a.m., 15 to 20 uniformed and plainclothes cops entered Casa and began circulating among the crowd, as officials questioned Casa leaders. In 25 minutes, all 150 celebrants present had been evacuated. Casa's doors are posted with fire warnings, which forbid public occupancy.

Right-wing threats

The Playa Girón party was the target of public threats by ultrarightist Cuban exiles who had unsuccessfully sought to stop the April 7 march and rally.

An article in the April 2 Noticiero del Mundo, a reactionary Spanish-language daily, gave the location, date and time of the party. It noted "great opinion" had been caused by the decision of an area band to play at a dance "organized and paid for by the oldest dictatorship in America."

Similar messages were broadcast by Mi­guel Pérez, a leading rightist radio talk-show host. The band decided not to play, and was replaced by another group.

Leading the "war" against the visit were fire marshals visited Casa at least three times. They made no report to Casa leaders anything of out order.

Casa is now seeking an updated occupancy permit.

Subscribe to the Militant
Why October 1917 Russian revolution became a beacon for working people

BY PETER THIERJUNG
(Second in a series)

Massive protests developed across Eastern Europe, often with the aim of overthrowing the ruling Communist Parties. "The Russian revolution of 1917 became a beacon for the exploited and oppressed, showing the way out of the war and towards a new, different world."

The New Soviet government defended the interests of workers and peasants, and was able to reverse for 1918 march to celebrate May Day, the international working-class holiday.

Laws passed by the Soviet government guaranteed women the right to abortion and contraception. Marriage was made an easy registration process. The concept of the family as a social unit was abandoned. A law enabled the state to seize property and enforce socialist policies.

Asserting power over the economy

In the first days of the October 1917 revolution, the Soviet government issued decrees defending workers' rights and recognizing workers' control of production.

Peasants and workers were given the right to form separate republics. Class exploitation and inequality could then be ended. State ownership of industry and transportation would be developed and the wealth produced by working people would be used to benefit them, not a handful of capitalist producers and landlords.

The new Soviet government, in contrast to the old Tsarist regime, became a beacon for the exploited and oppressed, showing the way out of the war and towards a new, different world.

In the first days of the October 1917 revolution, the Soviet government issued decrees defending workers' rights and recognizing workers' control of production.

The new Soviet government defended the interests of workers and peasants, and was able to reverse

The Bolshevik majority in the soviet was based on popular approval for their policies.

Oppressed nationalities

The new Soviet government defended the interests of workers and peasants, and was able to reverse

The Bolshevik majority in the soviet was based on popular approval for their policies.

Oppressed nationalities

The new Soviet government defended the interests of workers and peasants, and was able to reverse

The Bolshevik majority in the soviet was based on popular approval for their policies.

Oppressed nationalities

The new Soviet government defended the interests of workers and peasants, and was able to reverse

The Bolshevik majority in the soviet was based on popular approval for their policies.

Oppressed nationalities

The new Soviet government defended the interests of workers and peasants, and was able to reverse
Continued from front page

fully free, because the system of apartheid still holds its country in its grip. So today’s talk of sanctions is not merely tertiary. The pressure must be kept up until South Africa is free.

Two years ago, Wembley soccer stadium was the site of the celebration of Mandela’s 70th birthday, a rare triumph for the 26th year of his imprisonment. An estimated one billion people saw the television event. But how many of those familiar number watched this year’s concert.

On this occasion the crowd came to hear Menelik’s “supergroup” of which Mandela is president and deputy president of the ANC. Mandela paid tribute to the musicians and thanked the people of South Africa for their solidarity with the anti-apartheid fight in South Africa itself played an important part in winning his release.

Mandela was introduced by the convenor of the ANC, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, a long-time opponent of apartheid. His introductory remarks were followed by a long and thunderous welcome for the South African leader, who was accompanied on stage by Winnie Mandela and Adela Tambo, wife of ANC President Oliver Tambo.

British government complicity

In his speech, Mandela targeted the British government as a supporter of the Pretoria regime. “There are some in the world who wish to support the South African government,” he said. “But we, representing the overwhelming majority of the people of our country, turn to you for support. The day has come when the British government will not be long now before we see our country free and at peace will be realized sooner rather than later.”

“Skunk of the world”

“We are determined to ensure that our country’s struggle becomes the skunk of the world into an exemplary oasis of unrivaled and excellent race relations, democracy, a just peace and freedom from poverty and human degradation,” Mandela said.

“Let us continue to march forward together for the realization of that glorious vision. It will be the day when as a result of our long and arduous struggle we all are able to say that the apartheid crime against humanity is no more.”

New ‘Lutte ouvrière’ available

The April-June issue of the French-language socialist quarterly Lutte ouvrière is off the press. It is published in both French and English.

Featured is coverage of the historic freedom struggle taking place in South Africa, the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the African National Congress.

Mandela’s speech on the day he was freed, delivered in Cape Town February 11, is in the issue, along with an interview with Neo Malan, editor of the ANC newspaper The Star, which was carried in the UK’s Labour Today, a British Labour weekly which was carried in the UK’s Labour Today, a British Labour weekly.

Mandela paid tribute to ANC President Oliver Tambo, who is in Sweden recovering from an illness. He ended by inviting everyone “to attend the historic victory celebrations” that will take place in London on April 23.

During the Mandela short stay in Britain - he was on a plane by 11.30 p.m. after the speech at Wembley at 8.30 p.m. - Mandela attended a meeting with the Reception Committee and with the ANC. He also gave a press conference back at the stadium. There he attacked Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher’s call for easing sanctions against Pretoria.

That approach, he said, has given rise to the perception that, despite claiming to be against apartheid, in actual fact the British government is siding with South African President F.W. de Klerk in upholding apartheid.

Mandela had been invited to meet Thatcher, but refused the invitation. He added that “I shall not be deterred by any threat and I am determined to ensure that our country is free and at peace will be realized sooner rather than later.”

Mandela said, “We are all able to say that the apartheid crime against humanity is no more.”

New ‘Lutte ouvrière’ available

Malcolm X pamphlet is out in new Pathfinder edition

BY DOUG COOPER

NEW YORK — Pathfinder, the major worldwide publisher of the works of Malcolm X, has just released a new edition of his two speeches, Two Speeches by Malcolm X with a new cover and introduction.

First published in March 1965 — just weeks after Malcolm’s assassination — it includes two major speeches and other material that give a broad picture of Malcolm’s life and works.

The introduction explains that “following his death, his words and ideas continued to grow in importance throughout the world, especially as a weapon against imperialism and racism.”

“Malcolm X has become an uncompromising opponent of imperialist Washington and its satellites throughout the world,” it adds.

The pamphlet can be obtained from Pathfinder, 340, C.P. 540, succursale R, Montréal, Québec, Canada, SM2. A one-year subscription to Pathfinder magazine is $6.

Malcolm X talks to reporters, 1963.
Anti-apartheid forces campaign to halt violence in Natal

BY MARGRETHE SIEM
AND GREG McCARTAN
DURBAN, Natal, South Africa — Thousands of anti-apartheid activists attended a funeral March 24 in nearby Ntuzuma township for four activists shot and killed by the police.

“The four people killed were members of the Youth Congress,” explained Ntuzuma Youth Congress member Dav瑾i Mahazila.

“One of them was the strongest in the ‘G’ section of the township, a highly political leader.” The youths ranged in age from 15 to 19.

The killings highlight the challenges facing the anti-apartheid struggle here in Natal Province. Natal borders Mozambique in the north and the Indian Ocean in the east. The majority of the African population is forced to live in the townships, like many other areas in Natal, is part of the KwaZulu “homeland.”

KwaZulu is one of 10 such homelands in the country where the majority of the African population is forced to live. Most working-age township residents travel more than an hour by bus to jobs in factories, the shipping port, or numerous tourist hotels here in Durban.

Like other homelands, areas designated as KwaZulu territory are under the jurisdiction of semi-independent homeland authorities. In KwaZulu the chief minister, in charge of the police force and other state functions, is Gatsha Buthelezi. Buthelezi also heads an organization called Inkatha, which operates under the guise of a cultural movement of Zulus.

Offically opposed to apartheid

Although Buthelezi is on record as opposing apartheid, he has taken positions on a range of issues that differ sharply from those held by the African National Congress, the leading liberation organization of South Africa. Buthelezi has also attempted to impede the functioning and halt the growth in Natal of democratic organizations that support the ANC, such as the United Democratic Front and the Youth Congress. Members of Inkatha have frequently attacked members of these groups, burned their homes, and assaulted their events.

Some 3,000 people have died over the last four years as a result of this fighting. The apartheid regime has utilized the violence to justify its state of emergency and recent moves to crack down on peaceful protests.

Participants in the Ntuzuma funeral reported that they had been working since last October to try and find political solutions to the conflicts.

Mamusi Ngena and Regina Moomie are both members of the Central Peace Committee, which, they explained, is called upon to help mediate disputes in the Ntuzuma area. By seeking political solutions to problems faced by people in the community, “we have reduced violent attacks by 80 percent,” said Ngena.

The peace committee is one part of the efforts by township residents to rebuild UDF-ANC and other democratic organizations that support the ANC, such as the United Democratic Front. Inkatha, an organization based in the KwaZulu “homeland” in Natal, has also used violence against democratic forces.

Seeking to paint a picture of spiralling violence among Black organizations, press reports here suggest the fighting is a series of UDF-Inkatha clashes. The COSATU/UDF report rejects this and claims that only non-apartheid areas have been destabilized over the past week. The report scored the role of the police having “not seriously tried to stop the fighting.”

Enemy is apartheid

In a recent tour of these destabilized areas, Nelson Mandela explained that Inkatha is not to be regarded as the enemy. “We are not fighting Inkatha, we are fighting apartheid,” said Mandela. “We must know that we are keen to make peace,” he said. Mandela added that he was seeking an opportunity to speak directly to Inkatha, but the level of violence would have to subside before a joint rally with Buthelezi could take place.

Culpitpalis on these events, South African President F.W. de Klerk announced a crackdown on political protest across the country. The South African Police, backed by the South African Defence Force, were quickly sent into Natal. De Klerk ordered the force to “act firmly and without delay” to “bring unrest and violence throughout the country under control.”

Everyone must understand that these decisions could lead to a rise in the number of people detained,” he added.

Speaking at a press conference after touring the war-torn area, Mandela scored the government’s unilateral action. Such moves “by the government to consult acknowledged leaders is bound to be ineffective regardless of merits,” he said.

A statement of the National Executive Committee of the ANC released after a meeting held in Lusaka, Zambia, on April 9 reaffirmed the importance of the measures already taken by Mandela and other ANC leaders to end the tragic killings in Natal. “It insisted that the South African regime play its role in this process” and insure that the police “who have led, armed, and protected the murderous vigilante groups, end their campaign of terror against the democratic movement and the people of Natal.”

NEW YORK CITY — Report from South Africa

By GREG MCCARTAN

BISHO, Ciskei, South Africa — Tens of thousands gathered in the stadium here to greet African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, Passengers, workers, and students, many of them coming on foot, came from across the Ciskei “homeland” to attend the March 31 ANC rally. Until recently, such an event would have been banned by the now deposed Ciskei regime that collaborated with the apartheid state and its African “homelands,” or Bantustan, policy. The leader of the new Ciskei government, Oupa Gqozo, told the crowd he “looked forward to the day when the Ciskei, like many other areas in South Africa.”

Mandela, said, “Our people totally reject the Bantustans, they desire to be reincorporated into South Africa.”

Mandela in Ciskei ‘homeland’

Militant/Margrethe Siem

By GREG MCCARTAN & MARGRETHE SIEM

Report from South Africa

Militant correspondent and photographer recently returned from reporting on the upheaval in South Africa, exhibit and auction of Siem’s photos.

Sat., April 28, 7:30 p.m. 191 Seventeenth Ave. (1 st West 21st St.) Manhattan

Harry Ring

scrooped us on one fact. It reported that the walkout “had forced some guests to make their own catering arrangements.”

Militant subscription, anyone?

— One of those lively supermarket

rags shouted that Fidel Castro se­

critis­

ely scars down bushes of smugg­

led-in Big Macs. And a right-wing

newspaper on a Spanish-language

station said that truck hijackers are

against U.S. anti-Cuba policies out­

numbered their ultralight Cubans op­

ponents because they hired the
tiredness to swell their march.

it a militant character. The official call for

Air Transportation Minister Douglas

argued that for Riccitelli to do so

name without her husband's permis­

sion, Spouse Edward Martin had

argued that for Riccitelli to do so

was "patently discriminatory."

Not as dumb as he looks—

"He's no dummy," asserted Noel

Charles, spokesperson for the 911

Trail for Quayle, which is pro­
testing the jokes being made about

the term ‘Johnnycan,’ other com­
icoms, and “the liberal-minded

press.”

Every day could be your last on

earth—With a straight face, a

nuke industry PR group ran an Earth

Day ad declaring, “Every day is

Earth Day with nuclear energy.”

Two strikes in Nicaragua end after a hard fight

Workers shut down the two factories when owners ignored their demands.

BY SUSAN APSTEIN

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—Two strikes that ended after a hard fight showed the relationship of forces between the unions and bosses here in the capital wage increase, 95 percent of pay for all

and is supposed to aid in

offices of the Ministry of Labor every day

during the week-long talks. Under Nicara­

34 workplaces in the country, mainly from

of the United Brands Managua

union at

is affiliated to the

Workers pressured to end strike

Management turned a deaf ear to their de­

quickly,

firmed many employ­

ers," said Chacon. The

factory at United Brands includes a 90 per­

cent wage in­

crease, 95 percent of pay for all days worked, and a clause that

re­

in­

crease, with negotiations on wages to open in a month. Polymer agreed to take no puni­

ve action against the strikers.

“We were not defeated,” Centeno said. “We won a pay hike and no unionless workers will be hired.” Workers will continue to fight for

higher wages, he added, noting that “a 30 percent raise, even double that, can be eaten up by inflation here in a matter of weeks.”

Centeno stressed that the union’s first task

now is to “win back the 38 union members

by signing the petition to end the walkout.

The union leader said strikers here are

fighting for improvements in wages and ben­

efits that have been deeply eroded in recent

years.

The Trades Union Congress Women’s

Committee to go along with

said the CIA can help overthrow a

American candidate, chosen by three-quarters of

them,” said the CIA. As far as the

essential opponents of a war now going on.

They were there to indict the U.S. gov­

ment for aggression and oppose the re­

The Militant 13

in the capital as militant, con­

scious opponents of a war now going on. Their banners, their comments to newsmen,

conference passed a resolution March 15 across all aspects of the bill that discriminate

against women. A march, sponsored by the

Committee to go along with

is a militant character. The official call for

MILITANT

April 25, 1980

Arm-twisting, blackmail, threats, and

brides. That’s how President Carter got the

U.S. Olympic Committee to go along with

his boycott of the summer Olympics in

Matt L. Malley Street, London WC1.

These organizations have also called for a

mass lobby of Parliament on April 24, starting at 2:30 p.m. in a meeting in the House of Commons.

An organization within Parliament called the Pro Choice Alliance group, which unites a number of Labour Party women members of Parliament with others, has declared its opposition to the current attacks.

10 AND 25 YEARS AGO

THE MILITANT

April 26, 1965

Opponents of U.S. aggression in Viet­

nam should be greatly heartened by the

remarkably successful April 17 student

March on Washington to End the War in Vietnam.

The turnout of 20,000 was double the number expected by the organizers of the march. These 20,000 were not there simply to voice an amorphous peace­

sentiment. They were in the capital as militant, con­

scious opponents of a war now going on.

They were there to indict the U.S. gov­

ment for aggression and oppose the re­

actionary efforts of President Johnson’s

administration to crush a legitimate, popu­

lar revolution with bombs, napalm, and gas.

They were there to make their enthusiasm response to every militant

expression of citizens opposed to the war. They were there to say, “We will not be intimidated.”

The march was organized by the anti-es­

establishment Students for a Democratic So­
ciety, which sought from the outset to give

it a militant character. The official call for the march declared, “The current war is being waged in behalf of a succession of unpopular South Vietnamese dictatorships, not on behalf of freedom. The war is fun­

damentally a civil war waged by South Vietnamese against their government. The people and the guerrillas are in­

versible. It is not by appeals to the

social conscience or of moral suasion that we can hope to win the hearts and minds of the people of Vietnam, and thus

prove that the war is unjust.”
EDITORIALS

Protecting our environment

Continued from front page

These policies are part of the particular types of technology and industrial processing, as well as the sale of contaminated products, occur within the framework of capitalist ownership of the means of production, property relations, and the lines of, and the exploitation of wage labor and debt-burdened farming.

Working people, as part of their struggle against the employers, can, and have forced the adoption of safety measures on the job, as well as steps to curb pollution. The better workers are organized, the greater will be their power. It is well known, for example, that union-organized mines are far safer than nonunion mines.

But as long as basic industry is dominated by a handful of capitalist families locked in a drive for profits, they will, without exception, be opposed to anything that would diminish their own profit margins.

The capitalist system is marked by competition among capitalists to make a profit and to maintain and maximize profit rates. They each make choices that will help them accomplish this objective. This means they attempt to keep wages as low as possible and increase productivity through speedup and other methods that intensify the wear and tear on workers. And they take shortcuts when it comes to plant safety and environmental protection.

As competition among capitalists — both at home and internationally — steps up, the pressure to cut costs and corners deepens. The laws that govern this process are determined by the capitalist market, which operates blindly and anarchically. No market makes decisions about the use of science and technology and curbing pollution.

The capitalist system is marked by competition among capitalists to make a profit and to maintain and maximize profit rates. They each make choices that will help them accomplish this objective. This means they attempt to keep wages as low as possible and increase productivity through speedup and other methods that intensify the wear and tear on workers. And they take shortcuts when it comes to plant safety and environmental protection.

As competition among capitalists — both at home and internationally — steps up, the pressure to cut costs and corners deepens. The laws that govern this process are determined by the capitalist market, which operates blindly and anarchically. No market makes decisions about the use of science and technology and curbing pollution.

The capitalist system is marked by competition among capitalists to make a profit and to maintain and maximize profit rates. They each make choices that will help them accomplish this objective. This means they attempt to keep wages as low as possible and increase productivity through speedup and other methods that intensify the wear and tear on workers. And they take shortcuts when it comes to plant safety and environmental protection.

As competition among capitalists — both at home and internationally — steps up, the pressure to cut costs and corners deepens. The laws that govern this process are determined by the capitalist market, which operates blindly and anarchically. No market makes decisions about the use of science and technology and curbing pollution.

The capitalist system is marked by competition among capitalists to make a profit and to maintain and maximize profit rates. They each make choices that will help them accomplish this objective. This means they attempt to keep wages as low as possible and increase productivity through speedup and other methods that intensify the wear and tear on workers. And they take shortcuts when it comes to plant safety and environmental protection.

As competition among capitalists — both at home and internationally — steps up, the pressure to cut costs and corners deepens. The laws that govern this process are determined by the capitalist market, which operates blindly and anarchically. No market makes decisions about the use of science and technology and curbing pollution.

The capitalist system is marked by competition among capitalists to make a profit and to maintain and maximize profit rates. They each make choices that will help them accomplish this objective. This means they attempt to keep wages as low as possible and increase productivity through speedup and other methods that intensify the wear and tear on workers. And they take shortcuts when it comes to plant safety and environmental protection.

As competition among capitalists — both at home and internationally — steps up, the pressure to cut costs and corners deepens. The laws that govern this process are determined by the capitalist market, which operates blindly and anarchically. No market makes decisions about the use of science and technology and curbing pollution.

The capitalist system is marked by competition among capitalists to make a profit and to maintain and maximize profit rates. They each make choices that will help them accomplish this objective. This means they attempt to keep wages as low as possible and increase productivity through speedup and other methods that intensify the wear and tear on workers. And they take shortcuts when it comes to plant safety and environmental protection.

As competition among capitalists — both at home and internationally — steps up, the pressure to cut costs and corners deepens. The laws that govern this process are determined by the capitalist market, which operates blindly and anarchically. No market makes decisions about the use of science and technology and curbing pollution.
by CLEVE ANDREW PULLEY

GM's decision to build front-wheel drive vehicles at Cadillac's and Oldsmobile's 98s at General Motors' Orion Township assembly plant are seething with anger at the company's move. The front-wheel drive union members and leaders fired for leading a work stoppage over safety issues February 6, when 6,000 United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 5960 members work at the Orion plant, north of Detroit.

The work stoppage took place in the chassis department where workers decided to stop work at the time the bulletin board advertised official on the scene. The towever, or marriage line, is the part of the chassis assembly line carrying the body. It moves the car, and the two parts are joined. Periodically over the past two years, the problem reached a head on February 6 during a second shift, when 50 workers refused to continue operations until management solved the problem. Beginning around 7:00 p.m., the workers reported that some 500 workers from the chassis department converged on the towever area. At 10:00 p.m. workers were sent home. Union commitment by the local officers and leadership, including Eli D. Peters, a 35-year veteran of UAW Local 5960, was in their role in the stoppage. During the night, the company arranged for repairs to be made to several of the GM and UAW International safety committee people then came to inspect the house. The company reported that no safety problem had been found. The company backed up its claim that no safety hazard had ever existed.

Having initiated a suspension and discipline of workers for the first time in the history of the plant by the union to back down a bit. But GM has dug in its heels regarding the four fired local members. Rather than than the GM, has forced the company to the go to arbitration, the fourth and final step in the grievance procedure.

Beginning February 6 and continuing for nearly two weeks, hundreds of workers conducted nightly marches and rallies both inside and outside the plant, demanding that the fired workers be reinstated. Local union steward Michael Sefcik, a local nement of its workers, said, "Mach as I hate slavery, I would consent to the extension of it rather than see the Union dissolved.

So the next time you're inclined to call on a New York striker, it's true that Lincoln's lawyers were paid, but you know it's a time to be cautious about assuming that no safety problem had been found. The company backed up its claim that no safety hazard had ever existed.

Having initiated a suspension and discipline of workers for the first time in the history of the plant by the union to back down a bit. But GM has dug in its heels regarding the four fired local members. Rather than than the GM, has forced the company to the go to arbitration, the fourth and final step in the grievance procedure.

Beginning February 6 and continuing for nearly two weeks, hundreds of workers conducted nightly marches and rallies both inside and outside the plant, demanding that the fired workers be reinstated. Local union steward Michael Sefcik, a local nement of its workers, said, "Mach as I hate slavery, I would consent to the extension of it rather than see the Union dissolved.

So the next time you're inclined to call on a New York striker, it's true that Lincoln's lawyers were paid, but you know it's a time to be cautious about assuming that no safety problem had been found. The company backed up its claim that no safety hazard had ever existed.

Having initiated a suspension and discipline of workers for the first time in the history of the plant by the union to back down a bit. But GM has dug in its heels regarding the four fired local members. Rather than than the GM, has forced the company to the go to arbitration, the fourth and final step in the grievance procedure.

Beginning February 6 and continuing for nearly two weeks, hundreds of workers conducted nightly marches and rallies both inside and outside the plant, demanding that the fired workers be reinstated. Local union steward Michael Sefcik, a local nement of its workers, said, "Mach as I hate slavery, I would consent to the extension of it rather than see the Union dissolved.

So the next time you're inclined to call on a New York striker, it's true that Lincoln's lawyers were paid, but you know it's a time to be cautious about assuming that no safety problem had been found. The company backed up its claim that no safety hazard had ever existed.

Having initiated a suspension and discipline of workers for the first time in the history of the plant by the union to back down a bit. But GM has dug in its heels regarding the four fired local members. Rather than than the GM, has forced the company to the go to arbitration, the fourth and final step in the grievance procedure.

Beginning February 6 and continuing for nearly two weeks, hundreds of workers conducted nightly marches and rallies both inside and outside the plant, demanding that the fired workers be reinstated. Local union steward Michael Sefcik, a local nement of its workers, said, "Mach as I hate slavery, I would consent to the extension of it rather than see the Union dissolved.

So the next time you're inclined to call on a New York striker, it's true that Lincoln's lawyers were paid, but you know it's a time to be cautious about assuming that no safety problem had been found. The company backed up its claim that no safety hazard had ever existed.

Having initiated a suspension and discipline of workers for the first time in the history of the plant by the union to back down a bit. But GM has dug in its heels regarding the four fired local members. Rather than than the GM, has forced the company to the go to arbitration, the fourth and final step in the grievance procedure.

Beginning February 6 and continuing for nearly two weeks, hundreds of workers conducted nightly marches and rallies both inside and outside the plant, demanding that the fired workers be reinstated. Local union steward Michael Sefcik, a local nement of its workers, said, "Mach as I hate slavery, I would consent to the extension of it rather than see the Union dissolved.

So the next time you're inclined to call on a New York striker, it's true that Lincoln's lawyers were paid, but you know it's a time to be cautious about assuming that no safety problem had been found. The company backed up its claim that no safety hazard had ever existed.

Having initiated a suspension and discipline of workers for the first time in the history of the plant by the union to back down a bit. But GM has dug in its heels regarding the four fired local members. Rather than than the GM, has forced the company to the go to arbitration, the fourth and final step in the grievance procedure.
3 more Greyhound strikers arrested

AFL-CIO urges labor rallies

BY SUSAN LaMONT

On April 16 striking Greyhound driver Dennis Daniels was arrested in Columbus, Ohio, on federal charges of shooting at a scab-driven Greyhound bus last month. He is being held without bond pending a bail hearing.

Six days earlier, two other strikers, Harry Lewis and Roy Simes, were arrested in St. Louis on similar charges. They and four other members of their picket crew were pulled in for questioning at 5:00 a.m. that day.

"There were no phone calls all day — not to their families, not to us at the union, not to anyone seeking legal counsel," said Amalgamated Transit Union Local 1313 representative K.C. Kotyk. The ATU represents the driver and clerks who have been on strike at Greyhound since March 2.

"I've got to believe that the whole crew was singled out," Kotyk said. "Three of the six had been arrested before for 'disturbing the peace' on the picket line. Then they spend a day in isolation being questioned. And they're tried and convicted on page one of the newspaper.

The latest arrests bring to four the number of strikers arrested on serious felony charges stemming from incidents in which scab-driven buses were allegedly shot at. In March striker Roger Cawthra was arrested in Hartwell for 'disturbing the peace' on the picket line. Then they spend a day in isolation being questioned. And they're tried and convicted on page one of the newspaper.

The ATU does not condone the use of guns by strikers, and the company said further firings would follow. Meanwhile more than 60 strikers and supporters from Binghamton, New York, to Jackson, Mississippi, have been injured at bus station picket lines — either hit by scab-driven buses or, in some cases, physically assaulted by scabs.

In many cities, unionists are backing the strikers by organizing solidarity rallies and helping out on the picket lines. In Pittsburgh on April 8 some 400 unionists attended a rally for strikers near the bus terminal. Contingents came from the Teamsters, Machinists, Food and Commercial Workers, and other unions.

"There is a war in this country against workers," said ATU Local 85 President Larry Klov. "They call it violence when you stop a bus to save your livelihood. The real violence is corporate violence. When they steal your pensions, when they steal your benefits, when they take everything we've worked for — that is violence," he said to loud applause.

Greyhound strikers in Louisville, Kentucky, got a shot in the arm April 6 when some 250 United Steelworkers of America members paid them a visit on the picket line. The Steelworkers, who were in town for a union gathering, walked the picket line for an hour, carrying a banner that read "USW supports Greyhound strikers.

"It's great," said one striker. Greyhound security personnel "looked like mice jumping for a hole in a corn crib," he added.

Several hundred unionists also attended a rally for the Greyhound strikers at the Port Authority bus terminal in New York April 6.

The AFL-CIO is urging its affiliates to rally in support of the ATU strikers, the AFL-CIO News reports. In some cities striking Eastern Machinists and Greyhound strikers have teamed up to back each other. Fifty Greyhound strikers turned out April 14 at the Philadelphia airport for a "solidarity day" on the Eastern strikers' picket line.

Meanwhile, a New York judge has signed an order barring Greyhound from using strikebreakers within the city. The order came after the ATU sought to have a 28-year-old never-before-applied statute enforced.

Since no penalties are spelled out for violating the statute, however, ATU lawyers said they doubted the company would comply.

Kim Kieferman from St. Louis, Tom McConnell from Louisville, Kentucky, and Bill Scheer from Pittsburgh contributed to this article.

Outrage at cop killing of Black youth

BY DON MACKLE

TEANECK, New Jersey — The killing of a 16-year-old Black youth by a white cop has provoked outrage from the Black community. Phillip Pannell was shot in the back by Officer Gurry Spath just after 6:00 p.m. on April 10.

Spath was chasing the young man through a backyard in a predominantly Black section of this northern New Jersey suburb. The following evening, 1,000 people attended a candlelight vigil to protest the killing.

When the vigil ended at the Teaneck municipal building, participants were confronted by local police wearing riot helmets and carrying nightsticks.

The students walked through local universities to an action three days later. Many of the protesters said they were inspired by the April 5 demonstrations at Drake University.

A call by the Union of African Student Organizations drew more than 100 students from 10 local universities to an action three days later. The students walked through the neighborhood in small groups to talk with residents. Bernard Pannell, president of the Black Student Union at Fairleigh Dickin- son University, said he had spoken with a local resident who saw the killing out of his back window. "He said Pannell was begging the police not to shoot him," reported Pannell.

Local newspapers and radio have also reported that other witnesses also heard Pannell pleading for his life seconds before he was gunned down.

Police harassment

Cinnamon Clark, a young Black woman who graduated from a Teaneck high school last year, explained the community reaction was not just in response to the shooting. "The people in this town don't have problems getting along," she said. "It's the way we get treated by police." Clark said police constantly harass Black youth who gather in local parks.

"They act like it's the Black youth who do all the drugs and commit all the crimes," she explained. "Now the police chief is saying he won't tolerate a riot, but he is going to tolerate a murder."

Spath has been suspended with pay since the incident. Many of the protesting college students commented that it was only the community outcry that brought about this inadequate disciplinary measure.

Reports by police and witnesses on the shooting vary widely. Police claim they responded to an emergency call about a disturbance in the park. When they arrived, they say, they frisked Pannell and felt what could have been a gun. He ran and then was shot. They claim to have found a 22-caliber re­­olver in his pocket.

Witnesses, however, say the police pulled into the park and got out of their patrol cars with their pistols drawn. They say Pannell ran before the cops frisked him.

The New York Times reported two witnesses saw Spath and another officer standing over the dead youth. The second officer was cursing Spath for getting them both in trouble.

Hundreds attended a wake for Pannell on April 15, and there was an overflow crowd at the Englewood, New Jersey, Community Baptist Church the next day for his funeral. Herbert Daughtry, a Brooklyn Black rights activist and Teaneck resident, read a message sent by Jesse Jackson condemning the "brutal assassination of Phillip." Local clergy and political leaders issued an invitation to the young people in attendance to assemble at a nearby church after the funeral where 100 volunteer counselors would be on hand to talk with them.

Pannell's parents are filing a $30 million lawsuit against the city for wrongful death and civil rights violations. They are also demanding a special prosecutor be assigned to the case.

Don Mackle is the Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senate from New Jersey.