S. African troops attack Angola

Protest U.S. complicity with invasion

By Nan Bailey

South Africa has launched a major invasion of Angola.

Devastating attacks are being carried out against Angolan villages. Hundreds of Angolans, as well as Namibian refugees and freedom fighters, have been massacred.

As the Militant goes to press, there are some reports the invading forces have been pushed out. Other sources indicate that South African troops still occupy portions of Angolan territory and are bombing Angolan towns.

Eliaso De Figueiredo, Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, charged at a special session of the UN Security Council, "These are not merely war preparations...this is war."

Washington is backing the secret U.S. government's complicity in the new invasion shows what kind of wars Carter has in mind as he moves toward reinstating the draft.


During the South African invasion of Angola in 1975, U.S. officials also formally dissociated themselves from the racist regime. But it was later admitted that every step in South Africa's attack had been coordinated with Washington.

The U.S. Senate showed where it stood June 17—ten days after the South African invasion began. It voted for a measure that would allow the U.S. government to resume covert activities in Angola without making the actions public or requiring congressional approval.

This could include military aid to the imperialist-controlled National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which collaborated with the 1975 South African invasion. Such U.S. action against Angola had been banned by Congress in 1976, after the earlier South African invasion collapsed.

The U.S. government's complicity in the new invasion shows what kind of wars Carter has in mind as he moves toward reinstating the draft.

Antidraft coalitions, unions, Black and Latino organizations, and women's rights groups should join in demanding an immediate end to U.S. support to the apartheid regime and to the war against Angola. This can be a theme of the antidraft protests at post offices July 21, the first day of draft registration.

The South African invasion began June 7. It was ostensibly directed at guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), who are fighting for the independence of their country, Namibia, from South African rule.

In fact, as with earlier South African attacks, the racist forces carried out an

Continued on page 3

South African forces inside Angola. Despite South African claims of withdrawal, Angola reports several battalions are still there. 'Can Africa expect no justice?' asked Angolan ambassador to United Nations.

Antidraft protests set for July 21—PAGES 4-5

'Fighters for Black rights need a labor party'

'Give me your nineteen-, your twenty-year-olds...'

—PAGE 12
OSHA under fire

On July 2, the U.S. Supreme Court authorized big business to sentence an unknown number of workers to death by leukemia. The immediate victims will come from the automobile industry to pay the price.

Benzene has been known since 1935 to cause leukemia. The Supreme Court ruled against regulations to reduce benzene exposure by 90 percent. The regulations were set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in 1977.

On July 8, President James Carter announced in Detroit that he was authorizing the automobile industry to increase the exposure of workers to poisonous lead and arsenic. This decision is part of the "aid plan" to save money for the companies.

The United Auto Workers union had originally fought for the standards against lead and arsenic exposure.

Both moves are major blows against the safety of working people.

Very few facts were in dispute in the Supreme Court case. The oil industry agreed that benzene causes cancer. The companies admitted that exposure restrictions could be met.

Their case rested on profits. They said OSHA could not prove that enough lives would be saved to justify the expense.

Both these rulings have been greeted with enthusiasm by businesses and their news media mouthpieces. So far no protest of Car­

ter's decision has come from Douglas Fraser, the member of the board of directors of Chrysler who is also president of the union representing the victims.

OSHA was established in 1970 under the pressure of the union movement on the Nixon administration.

OSHA decisions have saved lives and cost big business money. For that reason OSHA has been under severe attack from the begin­

ning by Democrats and Republicans.

In 1974 the Supreme Court ruled that companies could block OSHA inspectors, requiring them to get search warrants.

In 1979, Congress exempted employers with ten or fewer workers from OSHA supervision. This eliminated 1.5 million workplaces and 5 million workers.

A bill is now before the Senate to weaken OSHA even more. Four of the five sponsors are politicians elected as "friends of labor": Demo­

crats Harrison Williams of New Jersey, Frank Church of Idaho, and Alan Cranston of Cali­

fornia, and Republican Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania.

The labor movement is fighting against Prime Minister Michael Manley.

Manley's crimes in Washington's eyes are that he has made some concessions to the desire of Jamaicans to control their own resources (especially bauxite) and that he has established friendly diplomatic ties with the revolutionary government in Caba. (See back­

ground story, page 7.)

Wolf named fifteen embassy officials as CIA personnel working on the destabilization pro­

ject. Two days later the home of Richard Kinsman, one of the fifteen, was reportedly��索ed with bullets. No one was hurt.

The incident is being used to whip up sym­

pathy for legal measures to bar exposures of the CIA.

The gushing about Kinsman's safety is being used to obscure the fact that a completely illegal operation to bring down an elected government has been brought to light.

The project Kinsman is said to have been working on has already resulted in more than 250 deaths this year. Heavily armed gangs linked to the right-wing Jamaican Labor Party—Manley's CIA-funded opponents—have been spreading terror through the slums of Jamaica.

In 1976 the CIA's efforts in Jamaica in­

cuded three attempts to assassinate Manley.

The legislation that the government wants would make it illegal to assist any attempts by the people to the American people on the grounds that the lives of some assassins might be placed in jeopardy.

If the CIA wants to guarantee the safety of its operatives in Jamaica, it has a simple recourse. Keep its bloody hands off the island.

The real reason for the proposed law is that Washington knows most Americans are op­posed to such operations. They oppose the many attempts to kill Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, the assassination of Congolese nationalist leader Patrice Lumumba in 1961, the CIA-organized coup that brought the shah of Iran back to power in 1953, and similar bloody crimes.

And they know from bitter experience that today's "counter action" can become tomorrow's Vietnam.

The CIA agents who are responsible for the deaths of hundreds in Jamaica and untold thousands of others around the world don't deserve an ounce of our sympathy.

We have the right to know the full truth about the CIA and its activities. Open all the files!

The Militant

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scriptions or changes of address should be addressed to The Militant's Business Office, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014.

Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. Subscriptions: U.S. $24.00 a year, outside U.S. $36.00. By first-class mail: U.S., Canada, and Mexico $60.00. Write for air-mail rates to all other countries.

For subscriptions arranged in London and then posted to Britain and (within) $3.00 for ten issues, $6.00 for six months (twenty-four issues), $11.00 for one year (thirty-eight issues). Paid to London to Continental Europe: $4.45 for ten issues, $8.00 for six months, $15.00 for one year. Send checks or international money order (payable to Intercontinental Press account) to Intercontinental Press (The Militant). P.O. Box 50, London W1 2BD, England.

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

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Cuban immigrants ordered deported

The U.S. government says it has no evidence, but it labels them "felons." Page 10.

Liberationists: Freedom (for the rich)


39,000 copper workers on strike

Members of the USWA and twenty-five other unions in the southwestern copper industry are demanding decent pay and safer conditions. Page 18.
Continued from front page
indiscriminate slaughter of Angolan villagers as punishment for Angola's support to the Namibian people. In addition to trying to intimidate SWAPO forces, the South African regime hopes to weaken and, if possible, topple Angola's independent government.

De Figueiredo told the UN Security Council the results of the first bloody raids:

"They have killed over 370 men, women, and children," he said. "They have wounded more than 255 people, many of whom will succumb to their injuries. They have destroyed vehicles, bridges, houses. They have killed much of the livestock, depriving the remaining populace of its food and livelihood. They have mined roads and fields."

Contrary to the South African regime's original contention that its invasion, based on one week, De Figueiredo disclosed that the South African occupation and military attack went on for over a month. He detailed the positions of South African forces in his country as of June 23, weeks after the South African regime's announcement to have pulled out.

"Since June 23, 1980, a motorized infantry battalion of the racist South African Armed Forces has been on Angolan territory. There is one infantry battalion in E вал, one infantry battalion in Mongua, and another one near of Kwambi.

"Then there are two battalions of paratroopers, one on the road between Angualu and NGQiva, and one on the road north of Neone.

"One company of armoured cars is now on patrol, and one motorized infantry battalion supported by 32 artillery units of 155 mm, mortars, and AM radio in the area of Xinafur.

Angolan leaders report that more than 600 civilians and dozens of Angolan soldiers have now been killed in addition to hundreds of SWAPO guerrillas.

De Figueiredo maintained that Angola would not tolerate further South African war moves. "... Africa has ample room for those who wish to live with us on terms of mutual respect," he said.

But our vast continent has no room for settler colonialists or overseas rule. We will not tolerate minority rule and apartheid. And we will fight imperialism and colonialism in any region.

Appeal for sanctions

De Figueiredo appealed to the UN to take action, including economic sanctions against the South African regime.

"Fifty people held hostage has placed the Western world in a reawakening of policy, into a hunt for military bases, into boycotts, into sanctions against the regime. But thousands of people massacred by racists merit no response other than an immediate assessment of policy, into a military bases, into boycotts, into protests have swept the country, including military assistance, for Black freedom fighters in South Africa."

Robert Mugabe, prime minister of newly independent Zimbabwe, joined other African leaders in condemning the South African invasion of Angola. At the annual meeting of the Organization of African Unity, he called for a "definite concrete program" of aid, including military assistance, for Black freedom fighters in South Africa.

Mugabe also announced that the South African mission in Salisbury, the Zimbabwean capital, would be closed. He charged that South Africa was using the mission to recruit a force of Rhodesian whites to be used to "destabilize" Black governments in the region, including that of Zimbabwe.

South Africa's invasion of Angola came in the midst of deepening resistance within the country, involving more than 100,000 in school boycotts and rallies.

The student protests have coincided with the outbreak of several major Black strikes involving thousands of teachers, textile workers, auto workers, rubber workers, and others.

South African authorities have responded with a major crackdown within the country, arresting key Black figures and killing and jailing demonstrators.

Substantial gains have reportedly been won by some Black strikers, however, and the upsurge is apparently continuing despite the news blackout by U.S. media.

INS guilty in Arizona desert tragedy

By Betsy McDonald and Josefine Otero

PHOENIX- "This is not the first time that something like this has happened," said Lupe Sanchez, director of the Arizona Farm Workers Union, about the July 6 tragedy that took the lives of a group of Salvadorans who were cast off by smugglers as they pared for what they had to face in the desert.

The coyote Mateo Tercero, when picked up early by border patrol agents, said repeatedly that there were no other people in the desert.

Authorities say two smugglers are in custody, and a third escaped. The coyote is said to have perished in the desert.

"The coyotes should be jailed, and the key thrown away," Lupe Sánchez told the Militant. "But they are not the real problem.

Sánchez holds the U.S. immigration department indirectly responsible for the death, because immigration restrictions put undocumented workers at the mercy of the coyotes. He called for doing away with the border patrol.

The national monument is a much-used entry point for undocumented workers coming into this country via Mexico. Sanchez says that the Arizona farm workers will press Gov. Bruce Babbit to provide water towers in the desert.

"The government provides water tanks for animals lost in the desert," he said. "They should do this for people."

In Ajo, where the survivors were brought, the people have opened their hearts to the twelve Salvadorans. Most of the people of Ajo are Papago Indians and Chicanos. Unemployment is high, and the copper mines of Phelps Dodge, the main employer, are closed owing to a strike.

But sixty people turned out to a meeting July 7 and contributed $250 to send telegrams to the Arizona Congressional Delegation urging the U.S. State Department to grant survivors political immunity.

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14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014
By Suzanne Haig

As the Republican national convention prepares to put on a glittering show, the underlying theme, "Defend a good party," some 17,000 draft-age youth in that city—mostly Black, mostly underprivileged—will be showcasing a good time.

They are among the four million nineteen- and twenty-year-olds around the country who are being forced to register for the week at draft offices starting July 21.

But in Detroit, as in other major cities, picket lines, parades, rallies, forums, and leafleting are being organized to protest registration and the draft.

On July 21, the Detroit Committee Against Registration and the Draft has called a picket line at the main post office at 1401 Fort Street. All thirty-eight post offices in the city will be leafleted and picketed during the two weeks of registration.

On July 21 and July 21, CARD will hold conferences at 7 p.m. at Wayne State University Student Center to discuss organizing against the draft. For more information call (313) 577-3416.

The antidraft actions are scheduled in New York City. The first is a picket line on July 21, 9:30 a.m., at the General Post Office, Eighth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, sponsored by the Coalition Against Conscription. For more information call (212) 792-2195.

The second action, also on July 21, is a rally at Seventy-second Street and Thirty-second Avenue at 6:30 p.m. The rally is sponsored by the Mobilization Against the Draft and is endorsed by American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees District Council 37; United Auto Workers District 60; and others. Speakers include Kevin Lynch, UAW District 65; Rev. William Sloan Coffin, Religious Left Council; John McNally, National Committee to Defend the Democratic Revolution; and others.

For more information call (212) 631-5902.

In Washington, D.C., CARD has called a rally and march from the main post office to Lafayette Park across from the White House on July 19, the Saturday before registration.

The main post office CARD picket line from 4 to 6:30 p.m. at the main post office on Fayette Street in Washington. Leafleting throughout the week and draft counseling will also take place.

The second action is scheduled for July 21 at the Pentagon at 3:30 p.m. at the Pentagon, sponsored by the Mobilization Against the Draft. A 9:30 p.m. rally is planned at the Pentagon Mall.

In Chicago,白领卡德 (CARD) has called a picket line for the Loop Post Office, Dearborn and Adams streets, at noon on July 21. For more information call (312) 939-0737.

Week of expanded Militant sales set

By Peter Seidman

Every Monday, July 21, post offices are going to be busy places—and very political places, too.

What with protests against the draft on the streets, outside, lines of youth compelled to register, and postal workers pressured to sign them up, post offices are going to be hotbeds of discussion about the draft, U.S. foreign policy, and all the other issues that face working people.

Members of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance plan to be right in the middle of those discussions.

That's why socialists set the week of July 21-27 for a stepped-up attack Militant and its Spanish-language sister publication Persecution Mundial.

This sales week also coincides with a number of meetings in solidarity with the July 19, 1975, overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua, and the traditional July 26 celebrations of the Cuban revolution.

For many areas where socialists will be picketing on July 21, the ballot, the socialists' antidraft platform should spur highly successful weeks of signature gathering.

To help circulate the special antidraft week issues of the Militant, Persecution Mundial, and the Young Socialist Alliance, and to contact the socialists in your area (see directory page 22). Or to order a bundle, contact the Militant Circulation Office, 14 Broadway, New York, New York 10014. Telephone (212) 929-3486.

Vietnam stops exile invasion of Kampuchea

By David Frankel

Militant officials have been assured by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea has given the Thai military dictatorship a sobering jolt. The Bangkok regime has been forced to call in an indefinite halt to its infiltration of Pol Pot's counterrevolutionary forces into Kampuchea.

U.S. officials claim that two companies of Vietnamese infantry backed up by larger forces on Kampuchea's northeastern border, crossed into Thailand June 23 and briefly occupied one of the areas where about 4,000 people had entered Kampuchea as part of a "repatriation" program undertaken by the Tai government.

But as Washington Post correspondent John Burgess admitted in a June 28 article, "Local officials have said that repatriations found that many of the returning refugees were men of military age. Obviously they were trying to rejoin the war against the Vietnamese."

In that case, "repatriation" is a code word for the invasion of an imperialist-backed exile army.

With Washington, Bangkok, and Peking all recognize the deposed regime of Pol Pot as the legal government of Kampuchea, despite its genocidal record. Backed by these governments, Khmer Rouge guerrillas forces loyal to Pol Pot continue to operate in Kampuchea.

Thai military forces have stood by while assorted Khmer Rouge units numbering in the thousands have crossed Thai territory.

Burgess points out that "foreign journalists repeatedly have seen armed Khmer Rouge in Thai territory. Khmer Rouge wounded routinely have been carried across the border for treatment in Thai hospitals."

Recently, I visited a point on the border where relief aid was being delivered to Khmer Rouge refugees. . . .

"Official Thai sources have on occasion assisted in giving Khmer Rouge ammunitions. Last winter, foreign journalists were driven to cover a Khmer Rouge workers strike by a cross-stream into Thailand and returned laden with ammunition."

The military confrontation between Vietnamese and Thai forces was accompanied by artillery duels and the shooting down of a Thai spotter plane and a helicopter gunship. U.S. officials reacted with typical hypocrisy.

Secretary of State Edmund Muskie expressed outrage over the violation of "Thai territorial integrity," and warned that July 27 that "it is clear that there has been an expansion of the conflict and exacerbates the suffering of the Thai and Khmer people."

Muskie's concern for the Thai and Khmer peoples would ring more genuine if he were not trying to keep the war in Indochina perking along. While expressing concern for the people in the Vietnamese war zone, he promised the Thai regime new military aid as a sign of Washington's support. And on July 1, the White House announced that some arms and ammunition would be airlifted to Thai troops.

One "Western diplomat" in Peking indicated that the Chinese government is being pressured to do more than denounce Vietnam and funnel arms to Pol Pot.

"The Chinese have to follow through," the June 26 Los Angeles Times quoted him as saying. They "will not do much because what they do will hurt the Vietnamese, but because the Thais and Southeast Asians expect something."

He added a warning to the Peking leaders, who look to Washington for more aid and trade: "China's credibility and its reputation of a dependable ally will be shattered if it stands by."

However, the Chinese regime is still licking its wounds from the last time it tried to make itself useful to imperialism by invading Vietnam. In the meantime, the Vietnamese have put Washington and its Thai clients on notice that the game they are playing in Kampuchea is not without risks.
What strategy to fight the draft

Should mov’t call for refusal to register?

By Paul Mailhot

Draft registration—the first step toward military conscription—will begin for nineteen- and twenty-year-olds on July 21. In the course of building protests at post offices around the country, draft activists are discussing and debating what strategy is needed to fight back.

Some, like the National Resistance Committee (led by the Libertarian Party, Young Workers Liberation League, and the U.S. Students Association), are calling upon young people to refuse to register. A few groups are planning civil disobedience actions to disrupt registration. Those who refuse to register will be wholly within their rights. Defending them against persecution must be a priority for the antidraft movement.

The sentiment expressed in the slogan “Hell no, we won’t go, we won’t die for Texaco!” is exactly the rebellious spirit the antidraft movement should seek to organize, broaden, and mobilize.

It is understandable that some opponents of the draft, frustrated by the passage of registration despite earlier protests, are searching for means of stopping it dead on July 21.

But a strategy centering on demands for individual refusal to register will not accomplish this.

Narrow outlook

In an article focusing on such efforts, the Guardian, a radical weekly, wrote that “the cutting edge of the political struggle during the two-week registration period in July will be the confrontation between registration refusers and the Carter administration.”

This description of the next stage in the battle against Washington’s war plans is wrong. It takes an extremely narrow view of the forces that can be brought into the antidraft fight. It is consequently pessimistic and apocalyptic.

In a confrontation between the Carter administration and those presently willing to refuse to register, the outcome would be gloomy indeed.

The initial two weeks of draft registration must be seen as opening a long-term fight, and not as the final showdown for the antidraft movement.

Antidraft sentiment runs deep among working people in this country. The draft wasn’t pushed through because there has been a turnaround, but because the Carter administration is determined to move step-by-step to grind down this sentiment and prepare for new Vietnam.

Integration of the draft is central to this policy, which also includes escalation of military spending and the nuclear arms race to legitimatize chemical and biological warfare, and attempts to win public support for the use of troops—volunteers, special forces, advisors, or GIs—in places where Washington’s domination is challenged.

The rulers are trying to convince working people such moves are needed because the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Iran, Cuba, Arab oil producers, and other foreigners are threatening “our” interests.

Exposing these lies and persistently educating on Washington’s real war aims is a central task in the antidraft fight.

Win support of millions

The challenge ahead is to mobilize the antiwar, antidraft sentiment of millions to join a movement with the power to block Washington’s war plans. We should use the post office actions to begin reaching out to these millions.

A strategy of trying to convince individuals not to sign up, or of trying to physically prevent registration, cuts across building such a powerful movement.

Instead of centering our fire on the government and demanding that it stop its moves toward conscription and war, it would mean focusing our demands on the nineteen and twenty-year-olds. The entire burden of stopping Washington’s war drive would be placed on their shoulders.

Instead of presenting the antidraft movement to youth as a force that wants to lift the shadow of conscription from their lives, it would demand that they be prepared to violate the law and risk imprisonment.

The situation would be different, of course, if a broad antidraft, antiwar movement already existed, with unions and civil rights groups organizing their members to massively refuse to register and rallying a strong defense for anyone the government tries to victimize.

It is certain that thousands of youth, perhaps tens or hundreds of thousands, will decide not to register. It is equally certain that millions will.

Appeal to registrants

The stance of the antidraft movement should be to defend the rights of all not to be registered or drafted, and to seek to draw all—whether they decide to register or not—into massive protests.

The upcoming post office rallies and picket lines can attract large numbers. In particular, they can appeal to those young people who are registering to join the protest and show their opposition to being dragged into Washington’s military.

NO DRAFT!

Andrew Pulley and Matilde Zimmermann, Socialist Workers Party candidates for president and vice-president, are campaigning against Washington’s plans to send American youth to war and die in new Vietnam. Join us!

☐ Add my name to the list of Young Socialists for Pulley and Zimmermann.
☐ Send me Andrew Pulley’s brochure, “How to Stop the Draft”—4¢ a copy.
☐ Send me the campaign poster “No Draft”—3¢ a copy.
☐ Send me the VSFZ antidraft button (depicted on draft brochure at right)—10¢ each. 50¢ each for 10 or more.
☐ Send me a one-year subscription to the Young Socialist newspaper. Enclosed is $ for a copy.
☐ I want to join the Young Socialist Alliance.

Send to: Socialist Workers Presidential Campaign Committee, 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014.

Join the YSA!

NO DRAFT, no war! “No U.S. intervention!” “Why die for Exxon?” and “Abolish registration!” are the type of slogans that are needed. They can reach out to the potential victims of the draft, to their families and friends, and to all who are threatened by militarization and war.

Demanding that youth not register will inevitably cut these demonstrations off from many who sign up. They aren’t going to abandon their lives to kill working people around the world for big business. In large part they are opposed to war, but feel compelled to register under the government’s threats of fines and jail terms.

Logic of civil disobedience

Civil disobedience actions at post offices to stop registrations have a logic that tends to turn registrants and antiwar protesters against each other.

Thus some have equated these actions with union picket lines, talking of preventing “scabs” from registering. This stance treats the victims of oppression like the criminals.

Few antidraft activists endorse this view, but such arrogantly posted actions are built into the strategy that hinges everything on whether individuals refuse to register during two weeks in July and August.

Union power

It is especially crucial that the antidraft movement reach out to the unions, which can be instrumental in providing the muscle needed to defeat the militarists.

A key area where the movement can be expanded is among postal workers, who are being ordered to carry out the onerous task of registering young people.

They see their livelihoods threatened by cutbacks in jobs and safety conditions while the government pours ever more dollars into the war budget. And they don’t like the idea of themselves or their children being sent off to fight on unjust war.

But civil disobedience actions which seem aimed at breaking work more difficult, and which treat them as the enemy, can turn them against the movement.

Appealing to postal workers to join rallies and picket lines will gain far more effective. It can set them against the government’s war policy—which sees them suspiciously of—rather than against the antiwar protesters.

The unions, the draft-age youth, Black and Latino groups, the foes of nuclear power, the women’s movement, and the opponents of social service cutbacks—all these can be motivated to action in massive actions, can stymie the government’s drive to militarize society and prepare for new war.

The demonstrations at post offices on July 21 are only the beginning!
Gearing up for new Vietnams

What Rapid Deployment Force is all about

By Fred Feldman

The Soviet Union is about to invade the Persian Gulf, seize the oil, and place the West at its mercy.

In case you had any doubt about this, newspapers and magazines sought to remove it by publishing stories. Those thick black arrows showing "traditional" borders into Iran from Afghanistan and Soviet Central Asia were supposed to strike terror into our hearts.

One of Carter's answers was the Rapid Deployment Force. Its creation was proclaimed as a response to the Soviet action. It had been under discussion before the February 18 nuclear test, but the "invasion of Afghanistan" made the RDF, definitively, a key element in U.S. defense planning for the 1980s.

The Rapid Deployment Force, which was formally established March 1, is supposed to be a 150,000-troop crack outfit that can rush anywhere in the world to counter "Soviet aggression."

Or, as the definition of "Soviet aggression" is very flexible. The Soviet leaders don't have to actually do anything... or even think about doing anything.

'Pre-emptive strategy'

Lt. Gen. Paul Kelley, the marine who heads the RDF, made a valuable clarification when he announced June 18 that the force could be "ordered to launch a pre-emptive strike to seize threatened ground before the Russians got there."

He told New York Times correspondent Richard Halloran that "the 'pre-emptive strategy' had evolved in the first one hundred days of the new deployment force."

But Halloran raised a note of uncertainty. "Would an American President really precedent to make such a decision before an enemy attack?"

Perhaps Halloran has been lost in transcendent meditation while the twentieth century was marching on, but I think the people of Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Lebanon, Cuba, Haiti, and quite a few other countries could come up with a quick answer to that one.

The Rapid Deployment Force propaganda has been flash in the pan. It isn't a product of the Soviet traduction in Afghanistan. It didn't start on March 1. And it has nothing to do with resisting "Soviet aggression."

The Rapid Deployment Force put a new label on military forces that have long had no other purpose but rapid intervention in countries where the interests of U.S. big business are threatened.

Even in its present form, the formation of the RDF has more to do with the Afghan operation than in Afghanistan. It didn't start until March 1.

The Rapid Deployment Force has been drafted plans for a "quick-strike force."

As asked on June 21 if this was a "concept or a concrete decision, Gen. Bernard Rogers replied, "The army intends to do this."

The purpose of the force at the time was not described in terms of "Soviet aggression." It was the "answer to President Carter's desire for a specialized force for conflicts in the Third World."

It was to be a "go-anywhere" force rather than one specifically targeted on the Persian Gulf or any other area.

Real target

In the preceding months, popular unrest and a rebellion in the army had topped a pro-Washington dictator in Afghanistan; the Iranian masses had driven the shah from his peaceklock throne; and Pol Pot's regime in Kampuchea had been toppled.

As General Rogers made this announcement, a mass assurance was routing the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua.

Washington had backed these tyrants against the people of their countries, sometimes for decades.

And Carter administration officials could hardly hide their chagrin that the antiwar mood in this country made it impossible to pour U.S. troops to keep the dictator in power.

That is what the public relations ballyhoo about Soviet aggression, including the rechristening of parts of the U.S. armed forces as a "Rapid Deployment Force," is all about.

It is aimed at pounding the American people into accepting higher military appropriations, the restoration of the draft, and the inevitability of new and more bloody Vietnams.

The immediate target isn't Moscow, even though Washington is infuriated by the aid that the revolutionary government in Cuba and liberation forces in Indochina, Southern Africa, and elsewhere have obtained from Moscow.

The Soviet Union also has nuclear missiles, however, and the U.S. rulers are not anxious to ensure their own destruction by launching a nuclear conflict.

It's the people of El Salvador, Guatemala, Iran, and other countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are the intended victims of "rapid deployment"—working people like ourselves who are trying to create a just society.

It is not nonexistent "Soviet aggression" but the U.S. government's drive toward war in defense of corporate profits that threatens the rights and well-being of the American people, and the people of the rest of the world.

House OKs production of nerve gas horrors

By George Kaplan

In the closing days of June the House of Representatives voted to end an eleven-year-old moratorium on the production of lethal chemical weapons.

A $4.8 billion appropriation for military defense, included in the proposed fiscal 1980 military budget, would finance chemical weapons production.

The legislation is expected to breeze through the Senate. White House officials have indicated that they will sign it. "Either we're going to build the facility or we're going to say we're not going to go into production," said one Carter aide.

Washington never really got out of the chemical weapons business, but the bill signals a new jump in poison production. The Pentagon, for example, cited by Kenneth Bacon in the June 28 Wall Street Journal, noted that the Pentagon has in its "inventory":

"Modern nerve agents come in vapor or liquid form. Absorbed by breathing or through the skin, they attack the nervous system. Symptoms are heavy sweating, hazy vision, uncontrollable shaking and defecation, convulsions, paralysis and respiratory failure. Death comes fast, sometimes within minutes."

"Nerve gas tends to dissipate quickly in the atmosphere while the liquid agent, which rains down in oily drops, remains lethal for weeks."

An eager U.S. Army officer is quoted: "They're a hell of an effective weapon on the battlefield."

Of course, it is all being blamed on the Russians, and on the Vietnamese. Four months the media have been filled with lurid stories of Soviet troops using nerve gas against Afghan rebels.

One reason, of course, was that the Russians in Laos were using chemical weapons against remnants of mercenary armies organized by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The moral of these fables was explicit: "We" must "catch up with" the Russians in producing and using these weapons of torture and death.

One thing all these assertions about the Soviet Union and Vietnam lacked was evidence of proof.

As Peter Niesewand wrote in the April 27 Manchester Guardian Weekly: "There is so far no evidence to prove that the Soviet army has been using poison gas in Afghanistan... Although Afghan rebel groups based in Pakistan continue to make such claims, they are not borne out by eye-witness accounts, by the evidence of injuries, nor by the reports of senile doctors in the main government hospitals, there, where the worst cases are supposed to have been treated."

According to Niesewand, even "officials of... Western nations say flatly that there is any truth in the allegations."

The case against Vietnam is just as flimsy.

Pentagon officials have also been warning that Americans might become victims of a chemical "first strike" by the Russians.

These hideous weapons have already been unleashed against Americans—not by the Russians but by the U.S. government.

The official ban on further production was imposed in the face of protests by farmers, ranchers, and many other people. The protests followed the killing of 7,000 sheep by leaking poison gas near the army's testing ground in Dagway, Utah.

We can be sure that the production and storage of more of these weapons is preparing the way for new Love Canals or worse.

Thousands of American GIs became victims of a chemical first strike when U.S. planes poured tons of deadly Agent Orange on the Vietnamese countryside. Last year these vets are dying of suffering crippling disabilities, and fathering deformed children.

The House vote reveals the purpose of the propaganda build-up around alleged Soviet and Vietnamese use of chemical weapons to provide Congress and Carter with a pretext for pressing the production and use of weapons that fill most Americans with horror and moral revulsion.
Condemns racist abuses
Court rules that INS violated Haitians' rights

By Harry Ring

Thousands of Haitians who fled persecution in their homeland won a victory when a federal judge ruled July 2 that the United States government had systematically and deliberately violated the rights of Haitians seeking political asylum here. 

He ordered that no further action be taken against Haitians until the gov­ernment creates a plan acceptable for resuming their asy­lum claims. The judge harshly denounced the treatment of the legal and human rights of the nearly 30,000 Black Haitians who have sought asylum in the United States.

The ruling by Judge James L. King upheld the charges in a class action complaint filed by the Jamaican Defense Center in Miami.

In a telephone interview, Rev. George Daniels, director of the center, hailed Judge King's ruling as a "tremendous vindication." He said, "The judge confirmed that the treatment of Haitians was deliberate. The immigra­tion agents are being used as weapons to deport us as fast as they could."

"We Haitians," he declared, "are very happy to see that at least on one level we won the battle. The judge's estimate is confirmed by what has already been published of Judge King's ruling."

Haitians who came to the United States seeking freedom and justice, "he did not find it," instead, they were "confronted by an Immigration and Naturalization Service determined to keep them, 'reasserting the merits of their asylum claims.'"

He dismissed as "unworthy of beh­avior" government data asserting that Haitians sent back to the Dauviller dictatorship would not be harmed. Instead, he said, the evidence presented by the Haitian plaintiffs. Witnesses testified about the torture and murder of people who re­turn.

His courtroom, Judge King wrote, had become "populated by individual Haitians—those who have been returned from the United States—who have been beaten, tortured and left to die in Haitian prisons."

Judge King stated that until the INS assurance that those it would return will not be subject to such treatment, "the brutality and bloodletting is its responsi­bility."

It was clear, the judge added, that racial discrimination was at the root of the treatment of Haitians who arrived in this country."

"One central issue," he emphasized was overriding. "The plaintiffs charged that they faced a transparent discrimination program to deport Haitian nationals and no one else. The uncontroverted evidence before the court shows this.

He found that the treatment of the Haitians violated the U.S. Consti­tution, the law and the U.S. statutes of the Immigration Service. "It must stop," he declared. As Solicitor General's office said it would be some time before the gov­ernment decides if it will appeal Judge King's decision. 

This conforms with the June 20 announcement that elections would be held six months' "parole" to Haitian and Cuban emigrés who arrived here prior to that date. A six-month period would leave the issue undecided until after the election.

Rev. Jean-Juste expressed his thanks to the attorneys in the case and the many national and local groups that had supported the fight. Since the suit was initiated, major union and Black groups had supported the demand for political asylum for Hai­tian refugees. 

"Although we have won a battle in court," Jean-Juste said, "we must yet see whether the administration will grant us justice."

Victory will not come, he insisted, "until we put an end to the injustices against Black people of all the countries of the world and to full political asylum, the right to legal residence, and, for those who desire it, citizenship."

The Haitian leader added that final victory would come when the United States government "stops supporting any family—one gang—against a na­tion."

"With this decision," he said, "the Haitian people will regain their pride, their human and civil rights."

Why CIA seeks to oust Jamaican gov't

The following is the first of a series of articles on countries in the Caribbean. The revolutionary victories in Nicaragua and Grenada have inspired struggles for demo­cratic rights, freedom from domination by foreign corporations, and a decent living standard for the workers and small farmers throughout the region. And in the Caribbean in particular, Cuba stands as a powerful model for how these struggles can achieve victory.

By Fred Feldman

"Manley Must Pay the Piper," "Manley's Day of Judgment.

Headlines like these from Newsweek have appeared in American and Jamaican newspapers and magazines. They have set the tone for an open campaign by Washington, backed by U.S. and Canadian aluminum barons, to oust Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley—whether through elections scheduled for the fall or by other means.

On July 2 in the Jamaican capital of Kingston, Louis Wolfs, co-editor of the Covert Action Informa­tion Bulletin, revealed what he said were the names of fifteen CIA officers working in the U.S. embassy. Their assignment: bring Manley down.

Why the rush to get Manley? 
Jamaica has economic, political, and strategic importance for U.S. imperialism. With 2.3 million people, 90 percent of them Black, it is the largest English-speaking Caribbean island. As the fourth largest bauxite producer, it provides much of the bauxite used to make alumi­num in the United States and Canada. Jamaica is a major source for petroleum and natural gas.

While U.S. and Canadian aluminum barons pull in huge profits from Jamaica, its people face poverty. The "average" income is $2,000. This statistic is misleading because the 60 percent of the population at the bottom gets only 24 percent of the income. Some families are skinned off by the five percent at the top. Half the adult population is illiterate.

Foreign aid and foreign investments have had it easy in Jamaica for a long time. Independence from Britain in 1962 did little to alter Imperialist domina­tion of the island. But things are changing. 

Jamaicans, like most people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, are being hit especially hard by the capitalist economic crisis. But Jamaicans have been fighting back. The example of the Cuban revolution, only ninety miles away, has had a growing impact. And now the revolution in Black, English-speaking Grenada is being felt also.

Under the pressure of the struggle of Jamaicans for improvements in their lives, the government of Michael Manley, elected in 1972, moved to the left. Although Manley's People's National Party is a capitalist party, he proclaimed a program of "demo­cratic socialism."

The government nationalized the electricity company and took a majority interest in much of the bauxite industry. It imposed new taxes on the take of the aluminum companies. And Manley tried to forge an OPEC-type cartel to protect the interests of bauxite-producing countries on the world market.

Land was purchased from some of the big land­lords and agribusiness combines and distributed to poor farmers.

Some of the money from taxes on the aluminum companies was used to finance jobs and other benefits for working people.

Amidst these achievements, there have been some setbacks. These setbacks have been enough to put Manley on Washington's hit list. But he com­bined with the establishment of friendly diplomatic relations with Cuba. Hundreds of Cuban construction workers, teachers, and doctors came to Jamaica.

Their selfless behavior undoubtedly won even more people to the idea that Jamaica should follow the Cuban road.

In 1979, the Central Intelligence Agency got orders to arrange for Manley's ouster. According to Albert Volkman and John Cum­ming, writer of the October 6, 1979 issue of Penth­ouse magazine, the CIA funded manne to the rightist Jamaican Labour Party. Its heavily armed gangs went into action, aiming to assure the election of JLP candidate Edward Seaga, a busi­nessman. Three attempts to assassinate Manley were planned by the CIA but none succeeded.

On December 16, 1976, Manley won re-election by overwhelming majority. Once re-elected, he tried to shift to the right. He accepted an austerity program dictated by the International Monetary Fund as the price of loans to the U.S. and the IMF. After the IMF cut off all loans to Jamaica in December, he rejected its terms outright.

A resurgence of left-wing forces in Manley's PNP led Washington to doubt that he could block the growing right-wing desire to return to the island to the Duvalier family. Washington had remained hostile any­way, since Manley had retained friendly relations with Cuba and had supported many of Castro's positions at the September 1979 Non-aligned confer­ence in Havana.

On October 6, 1979, Manley joined the government of Guyana, Grenada, and St. Lucia in de­nouncing Carter's formation of a military task force for the Caribbean and expressed support for the movement in the region that asserted its independence.

In retaliation, U.S. foot aid was cut off. On January 24, according to a Times report, a New­day correspondent Lee Payne, State Department officials were letting it be known that Washington had "decided to de-list Prime Minister Michael Manley, his government and the many national and local groups that supported him. These actions alone might have been enough to shift to the right. He accepted an austerity program dictated by the International Monetary Fund as the price of loans to the U.S. and the IMF. After the IMF cut off all loans to Jamaica in December, he rejected its terms outright.

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Salvadoran junta extends state of siege

By Fred Murphy

MANAGUA—The military/Chris- tian junta that rules El Salvador declared July 3 that the state of siege the country has been under since June 27 has been extended for another thirty days. The announce- ment confirmed the U.S.-backed jun- ta's intention to use the wave of repression unleashed after the two-day general strike that shut down virtually all commerce, industry, trans- port, and government activity June 24 and 25.

The campus of the National Univer- sity in San Salvador, the capital, was invaded by police and National Guard troops on June 28 during a news conference being held on the campus by the Revolutionary Coordinating Committee of the Masses (CRM). While CRM leaders and journalist managed to escape, some thirty students were killed during the attack and hundreds were wounded or captured. In subse- quent days the military occupiers thro- roughly ransacked the campus.

The National University functioned under military intervention from 1972 until the end of last year. University authorities say they will refuse to resume classes until all military per- sonnel have been unconditionally withdrawn from the campus.

The other main center of higher education in El Salvador, Jose Simeon Canas Central American University, has also come under attack. On June 26, authorities said that unknown assailants had partially de- stroyed the university's printing plant. The authorities of the University White Warriors (UGB) claimed responsibility for the blast, saying "subversive propag- anda was printed there." The UGB is widely believed to be a cover for elements of the armed forces them- selves.

El Independiente, the only daily newspaper that has refused to submit to government pressure for self- censorship, had its printing plant de- stroyed by dynamite and incendiary bombs on June 27. Two days later, publisher Jorge Pinto narrowly es- caped death in a machine-gun attack outside the paper's editorial offices. El Independiente has continued to circu- late by contracting other printing facili- ties.

Meanwhile, killings andkidnap- page to right-wing paramilitary groups and the armed forces (which in most instances are indistinguishable from each other) continue unabated. An average of thirty corpses a day are abandoned on Salvadoran roadways, often mutilated beyond recognition.

The overwhelming success of the CRM-called general strike clearly dem- onstrated the absence of mass support for the ruling junta. At the same time, it showed the strength, organization, and capacity of the mass revolution- ary organizations. The regime rests only on naked military force backed up by arms and advisors from the United States, Israel, and Venezuela.

Washington's preparations for stop- ping up its intervention in El Salvador have coincided with ominous signs that the most important forces in the Sandinista movement in Nicaragua are being marginalized.

The Sandinista leaders here have cate- gorically denied such charges. They stress that the most important solidar- ity Nicaragua can offer the Salvado- ran people is to consolidate and strengthen that country's popular movement, explaining it will cost millions, with an average cost of five dollars per volunteer in the cities and $146 in the countryside.

In closing Lopez told the audience, "You are welcome to Port of La Independi- gua to see how your money is being spent."

Other speakers included Rick Green, vice-president of Organizations United for Eastside Development, San Anto- nio's major Black group; Carlos Gori, editor of El Visitante, a Span- ish-language Catholic newspaper; Joan Sauers, international repre- sentative of the Allegamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, said, "There is no chance for the growth of a free trade union movement without a popula- tion that can read and write. The literacy crusade is where democ- racy has a chance to grow."

Mario Canití, representing the U.S. Committee in Solidarity with the Peo- ple of Mexico, wrapped up the rally. The meeting was chaired by Nicarag- uan Assistant chairman Warren Schubert, who announced that the group is planning another public rally on July 19 at El Independiente, site of the Sandi- nista triumph in Nicaragua.

Nicaragua: condemnation resonates

To: the people of Nicaragua and the world

From: the Council of State of the Republic of Nicaragua

Considering:

That the people of El Salvador are undergoing repression that is reaching genocidal levels;

That the self-immolating bodies of workers, intellectuals, aged persons, women, and children are discovered in city streets and vil- lages of El Salvador;

That students are murdered and their demonstrations are vio- lated, as occurred on June 26;

That all those who try to cross the border in a final attempt to save their lives are indiscriminately attacked, something that has ever affected Nicaraguan citizens;

That representatives of the Ca- tholic Church have repeatedly de- manding that the Salvadoran people in their struggle are also persecuted;

That reports cover the provoca- tion against an entire people that is struggling for its freedom is directed by those who win the privileges and interests of a few to the detri- ment of the majority;

That these do not resolve:

1. To condemn the repression unleashed against the sister people of El Salvador;

2. To condemn as well any at- tempt at intervention that would go contrary to the self-determination of the Salvadoran people.

By Barry Fatland

NEW YORK—July 19 marks the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution. In celebration of this momentous event, Sandinista leaders here have called a three-day general strike that will shut down virtually all commerce, industry, trans- port, and government activity June 24 and 25.

U.S. events celebrate Nicaraguan revolution

By Tony Prince

SAN ANTONIO—A June 21 "Rally for Nicaraguan Assistance" was attended by more than 100 people here. Organized by the local group, Nicaraguan Assistance, the event got out the word to raise money for the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Helen Lopez, Nicaraguan consul in Houston, was the keynote speaker. She described the literacy campaign now under way in Nicaragua and the $146 a month per volunteer it requires. For information on how to get them, call Casa Nicaraguan at (212) 305-1045. All proceeds from the day's activities are to aid reconstruction ef- forts.

By Tony Prince

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Casa Nicaraguan has organized a variety of entertainment and activities including a rock and wheelbarrow races, softball games, and live music at Gaudencio Thiago de Mello and others.

One of the highlights of Sunday's activities will be a rally for a free round-trip ticket to Nicaragua. The raffle tickets are a bargain at $5 for six. For information on how to get them, call Casa Nicaraguan at (212) 305-1045. All proceeds from the day's activities are to aid reconstruction ef- forts.

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'Dirty weapons for the whole world'

How Israeli arms industry backs dictators

By David Frankel

El Salvador is on the brink of civil war. About 2,000 people have been killed by the ruling junta in just the first five months of 1980, and the level of confrontation is increasing. In their struggle against the hated dictatorship ruling their country, the Salvadoran workers and peasants also face Washington, which is channeling arms, money, and advisers to the rightist regime. And they face a third enemy as well—the Zionist state of Israel.

According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Israeli weapons accounted for 81 percent of the arms bought by the Salvadoran dictatorship between 1972 and 1977. And the arms imports were eighteen Oruguan fighter-bombers, French-made planes that were rebuilt for the Sandinista guerrillas. There have also been twenty-five IAI Arava transports, planes which can be used in counterinsurgency warfare.

"All battle-tested," Israel is now the fifth-largest arms exporter in the capitalist world, after the U.S., France, Britain, and West Germany. Israeli arms exports reached $450 million in 1978, or one third of all Israeli industrial exports. In 1979, the figure was up to $600 million, and it is continuing to rise rapidly.

"Israel has a great advantage in selling, since all its systems are battle-tested," one Israeli executive proudly told Business Week last year. Israel's four largest industrial enterprises—IAI, Ta'as, Soltam, and Tadiran—in all, around 40,000 people, or 14 percent of Israel's industrial workforce is directly involved in the manufacture of arms—"reports Tim Coone in the May 9 issue of Business Week.

Still closer to home, 98 percent of the arms bought by Somozas during his semi-corporate regime in Nicaragua, have been some of the Israeli arms industry's customers.

Supplied Somoza

In 1979, the Washington Post felt it necessary to cut off arms sales to Somozo, and Israeli suppliers took up the slack. Still actually the arms bought by Somozas during his semi-corporate regime in Nicaragua, have been some of the Israeli arms industry's customers.

For more than a month after the nuclear blast, Washington kept the press in the dark. But the story eventually leaked out, with the first reports suggesting that only South Africa was involved in the nuclear test. U.S. officials reacted by trying to cast doubt on the existence of any nuclear blast. A panel of nine top U.S. scientists was appointed to look into the matter, but officials claim that the panel's findings are "technically inestimable," and that the investigation is "ongoing, but inconclusive."

White House cover-up

Dr. Luis Alvarez of the University of California at Berkeley, one of the nine scientists on the panel, was interviewed as part of an investigation into the affair by Robert Manning and Stephen Talbot. They published their findings in the June issue of The White House, a business and news magazine published in London. Alvarez told Manning and Talbot that the panel had met three times, and had issued reports every three weeks, while on a visit to Cape Town, that senior Israeli military officers regularly lectured South African officers on Israeli military and counterinsurgency techniques. Some South African forces have been given specialized training in Israel. But the most basic aspect of the military link between Israel and South Africa is their cooperation in the development of nuclear weapons.

In September 1979, one of the Pentagon's Vela detection satellites recorded an intense double pulse of light—the distinctive signature of a nuclear blast—in the vast region south of Africa where the Indian and Atlantic oceans meet.

One can imagine Washington's reaction to such a detection, since all its systems are battle-tested," the Sandinista propaganda success has managed to turn the Chomero family and "the entire Nicaraguan opposition into anti-Semitism," he declared.

A reply to Ben-David by Yoram Peri appeared in the January 21, 1979, issue of Davar. Peri noted that in Zimbabwe as well, where many of the weapons used by the racist white-majority regime are of Israeli origin, there was widespread hatred of Israel. The problem, Peri explained, is that "there has become the same model for the dirty weapons for the whole world." What is needed, he said, "is a change of policy."

South Africa connections

"All battle-tested," no such change of policy is about to take place. The example of the continuing close collaboration between the apartheid regime and the newly independent South Africa gives an indication of the Israeli course. Military links between Israel and South Africa are not limited to arms sales. For instance, these have destablized—well over $500 million so far.

South Africa manufactures the Uzi submachine gun under license from Israel, it has bought long-range gunboats armed with Gabriel sea-to-sea missiles from IAI, and Tadiran has supplied South Africa with sophisticated electronic communications and detection components for use against guerrillas. There have also been repeated reports of aircraft sales.

Formor chief of Israeli intelligence, Gen. Meir Amit, the current head of Koor Industries (which owns Soltam and Tadiran), admitted in July 1975, while on a visit to Cape Town, that senior Israeli military officers regularly lecture South African officers on Israeli military and counterinsurgency techniques. Some South African nuclear blasts forty-one out of forty-one times. Moreover, the satellite sensors, both of which registered a double flash, had been tested just two weeks before the event.

The White House fell back on the argument that the detectors may have been triggered by some natural phenomenon, such as solar flare, cosmic rays, or superlighting bolts. But all of these explanations have been ruled out by the scientific community.

The only nonnuclear explanation remaining is that a small meteorite or piece of space debris caused a double glint of sunlight—a possibility that even administration officials admit is "very low."

"We may sanitize the latest report by the scientists and release it to the public," one White House aide said, "but we have not been able to account for it."

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Meanwhile, on February 21, CBS News reported that the blast "was an Israeli nuclear test conducted with the help and cooperation of the South African Government.

Israeli censorship

Israeli nuclear researcher Col. Amos Horev, who had filed the report from Rome in order to avoid Israeli censorship, had his press credentials lifted by the Israeli government on February 24—an act that went a long way toward establishing the accuracy of Reagan's report.

Manning and Talbot report that "although the Begin Government will not discuss the subject, South African officials acknowledge privately that they have received help in their nuclear research from Israeli scientists.

But even the South Africans are reticent about reports that South Africa, provides uranium to Israel in return for Israeli's technical aid."

Israel nuclear researcher Col. Amos Horev, arriving in Johannesburg last November, confirmed that he was still involved in the Israeli nuclear program. The colonel was apparently not aware of the direction of South Africa as part of a visitation.

Apologists for Zionism argue that the Israeli state's large relationship with South Africa; its support to the brutal right-wing dictatorships in Nicaragua, Chile, and its opposition to anti-imperialist movements all over the world are simply a part of the Zionist order that they are struggling to overthrow.

From Intercontinental Press/Inprecor
INS orders 18 Cubans deported as felons

By Harry Ring

After a secret hearing at the federal penitentiary in Talladega, Alabama, a U.S. immigration judge ordered eighteen Cuban emigres deport as felons. U.S. officials claim they committed murder and attempted murder in Cuba before coming here on the Mariel boatlift.

The June 24 verdict against the eighteen was the first round in a series of hearings that will be held for more than 1,000 of the Cubans who have recently arrived here.

Those emigres charged as felons are being held incommunicado in federal prisons across the country. All will be subjected to the same type of secret hearings as the first eighteen.

State Department official Myles Prechette, one of the找ings against the Cubans were based solely on "confessions."

"We have no real proof against them," he said.

While anyone accused of having picked up a pocket knife, there may be exceptions to the ban on criminals. "Now when you have somebody accused of violent crime, to kill Castro," observed Prechette, "you go into the grey area."

Reporters barred

Reporters were excluded from the hearings and are barred from talking to the prisoners. This was justified on the basis of the law which is supposed to protect those involved in exclusion or deportation hearings. That is, the deeper it is supposed to have the right to close a closed hearing.

Apparently a fan of Catch-22, the warden at Talladega said the Privacy Act and prison regulations barred him from permitting reporters to ask the prisoners if they wanted an open trial. State Department and Immigration and Naturalization Service officials are vague about what they will do with those ordered deported. Since Cuba has made clear it will not accept the forced return of those who chose to come to the United States, the likelihood is that those branded felons will remain in U.S. jails for a long time.

The treatment of these Cubans is an outrage to human decency. As the June 15 weekly edition of Granma, the Cuban Communist Party newspaper, declared, "Not even our worst enemies were treated this way in Cuba!"

The abuse of the Cuban emigres represents a policy somersault by the Carter administration.

When Cubans were entering the Peruvian embassy in Havana last April seeking to leave the island, Carter hailed them for their alleged love of freedom.

But when the Cuban government opened the port of Mariel and said all who wanted to leave should go, Carter and the U.S. capitalist news media changed their tune. Suddenly the Cubans were portrayed as disease-ridden, criminals, and mentally retarded.

To justify their turnaround, some U.S. officials now point to the Cubans' characterization of those who are leaving as "scum" and "antiscial elements." Washington's new line is, in effect: "Lock, even Castro says these people are criminals."

What are the Cuban government and the American people actually saying?

First, Cuban authorities emphatically deny U.S. claims of jails being emptied on the boats at Mariel. And Washington has not produced a shred of evidence to back up its charges.

Second, the Cubans refuse to discriminate against ex-prisoners who want to go to the United States. They have the same freedom to leave as anybody else.

"I wouldn't really say they were criminals," Pidel said of them in a June 14 speech (see box), "because a criminal is a person who kills somebody and is in prison; after he serves his sentence, well that's it, he paid his debt to justice and the law should have the same right as any other citizen to go to the United States."

Carter, of course, prefers the U.S. system of punishing convicted felons for life by denying them the vote, harassing them, and discriminating against them in employment even after they have served their time.

Big criminals welcomed

"Third," Castro pointed to the hypocrisy of the U.S. government on this question.

State Department and INS officials say that the eighteen are very likely the first Cubans ordered deported from this country since the Cuban revolution triumphed in 1959.

Castro pointed out that hundreds of killers and torturers from the ousted Batista regime, with the blood of thousands on their hands, have been welcomed to these shores by the capitalist rulers. And they brought pimps and big-time gangsters by the hundreds in their trail.

Many were put on the CIA payroll as mercenaries in the defeated invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs in 1961. Many continue to enjoy full government protection in their criminal activities today.

The government that accepted mass murderers and gangsters as heroes, Castro declared, now wants to draw the line at those convicted of relatively petty crimes.

Nor should the U.S. government's words be taken regarding those they now label as felons, especially considering the conditions under which "confessions" have been extracted.

The capitalist politicians and media have lied consistently about the recent arrivals, in part to smear the real accomplishments of the Cuban revolution.

The repeated assertions about Cuban physical and mentally ill being shipped here have been flatly contradicted by the findings of health screening officials in Florida. In fact, the remarkably good health among the emigres is testimony to Cuba's system of socialized medicine.

Deserting under fire

"The treatment of these Cubans is an amazing story... I have been second-guessing the U.S. policy?" Does Continued on page 15

Castro answers Carter on 'criminal' emigres

Fidel Castro made some remarks on the latest twist in U.S. government propaganda around the emigres on June 14, when he participated in ceremonies opening the Centro Che Guevara Health Complex in Las Tunas, Cuba.

The following excerpt is reprinted from the June 22 English weekly edition of Granma, published in Havana:

Now they have said we have sent some criminals. A lie, that's a lie! We have not freed of responsibility and authorized the departure from the country of anyone sentenced for crimes involving bloodshed. That is a special category and they are being kept right here.

There may be someone who was guilty of such a crime a long time ago, who served his sentence and now, in an absolutely free manner, wanted to go to the Yankee paradise. You can always find the best of luck, what we are going to do.

Look at the imperialis mentality; they are confused, apparently horrif- ied, saying that we have sent some criminals over there.

Just take a look at the hypocrisy of the imperialists. When the Revolu- tion triumphed on January 1, [1959] people who had murdered thousands of Cubans and tortured thousands of others—Ventrica, Cárressa, Melé- fer, all those people—were wel- comed there with open arms. They were real criminals, responsible for thousands of murders and thou- sands of cases of torture.

The same thing happened in Viet- nam, they took in thousands of killers from there, saw and sensed with Nicaragua; wherever there has been a bloody terrorist regime, they take in the criminals. And now they want to create a scandal, but they claim some criminals have gone over there.

Actually what went over there?

I wouldn't really say they were criminals, because a criminal is a person who kills somebody and is in prison; after he serves his sentence, well that's it, he paid his debt to justice and the law should have the same right as any other citizen to go to the United States.

Throughout our history thieves have taken refuge in the United States, but not taken things, great thieves or pig thieves. No, no, no, people who stole hundreds of millions of dollars from the economy. Where did Batista's supporters go with the money they had stolen in Cuba? And where did all the other millionaires from the previous governments in our country go with their plunder? They went to the United States, where they were wel- comed with open arms.

Now they must take the lumpen, the chicken, sheep or pig thieves, and those who stole some other things.

Why take the others and not these? What is the morality of such a stand? Where is the morality of such a policy? It is outright hypocrisy.
California: 152,000 sign for SWP ticket!

Put Pulley and Zimmermann on the 1980 ballot

Virginia

By Omari Musa

NORFOLK, Va.—Today the Socialist Workers campaign is launching an ambitious three-week drive to collect more than 10,000 signatures on nominating petitions,” announced Sharon Grant at a news conference here July 7. “We are going to put our candidates for president and vice-president on the ballot in Virginia.”

Grant is the SWP candidate for Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Earlier that morning, petitioning for Grant had been certified by the Virginia Board of Elections, assuring her a place on the ballot. Grant is opposing right-wing Congressman Paul Trible.

The opening of the state-wide petition drive marked the beginning of the party in Virginia, and another step in the expansion of the party in the South.

The establishment of an SWP branch in the Tide-water area of Virginia last year was an outgrowth of the SWP’s support to the organizing drive and strike of United Steelworkers Local 888 in the Tenneco-owned Newport News shipyards.

In the Militant—a paper that told the truth in week after week about the shipyard workers’ fight for union rights—lay the groundwork for initiating a branch.

The response to the SWP campaign provided further evidence of the changing moods among southern workers.

The news conference announcing the petition drive was held across the street from the Norfolk Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, where Sharon Grant works.

When workers filed out of the gates for their half-hour lunch break, they were met by petitioners and WAVY-TV cameras. During the half-hour, sixty-four Noship workers signed to put the SWP on the ballot.

“I signed it,” said one worker. “And I read the Militant—it’s the newspaper I carry every day. It is the papers I read to find out what are the problems facing the labor movement in the United States.”

Ilinois

By Brenda Brdar

CHICAGO—Thousands of Chicagoans remember Andrew Pulley’s 1979 campaign for mayor against Democrat Jane Byrne. After witnessing Byrne’s performance in office, some are now sorry they didn’t vote for the Socialist Workers Party candidate. But there is an opportunity to make up for it by signing to put Pulley’s presidential campaign on the November ballot.

Illinois socialists have collected more than 27,000 signatures so far for the SWP presidential slate and for Lee Arte, SWP candidate for U.S. Senate. Their aim is to get the 25,000 signatures during the four-week ballot drive.

Petitioners unanimously agreed that putting socialists on the ballot has been easier than ever. Many people sign immediately when a campaigner asks: “Will you sign a petition to put Andrew Pulley, a Black steelworker, on the ballot for president? He’s a socialist running against the Demo­crats and Republicans.”

A typical response from young people has been, “If he’s against the draft, I’ll sign!” A nineteen-year-old said, “My brother was killed in Vietnam. They’re not going to get me!”

The Illinois Socialist Workers campaign and Young Socialists Alliance have only set up a small schedule of forums, campaign events, and meet the candidates evenings during the ballot drive. More than 400 people have already signed. Young Socialists are elated.

Volunteers are needed to successfully complete the Illinois ballot drive. If you can help, call (312) 989-7277 or contact the Illinois Socialist Workers Campaign Committee at 434 South Wabash, 7000, Chicago.

Other states

During the next week, socialist ballot drives will begin in three more states and in the District of Columbia. In Vermont and Rhode Island, campaign supporters aim to collect more than the 1,000 signatures currently set by law. Washington, D.C., signatures are needed to gain ballot status. The Washington D.C. drive will aim to collect well over the 1,000 signatures demanded by city officials to put the SWP on the November ballot there.

Balto, steelworker launches Senate campaign

By Norton Sandler

BALTIMORE—A June 22 rally here launched the campaign of Geoff Mirelo­witz as Socialists Party candidate for U.S. Senate from Maryland.

Mirelowitz, twenty-six, is a steelworker, recently laid off from the giant Bethlehem Steel Sparrows Point complex.

Several workers from the strip mill and the brick and blast furnace depart­ments came to the rally. Others came from Armo Steel, General Motors, Central Biscuit, Sparrows Point Shipyard, N.R. Grace Chemical, and other plants.

A sizeable delegation of antidraft activists from the Maryland Committee Against Registration and the Draft also attended.

Nineteen-year-old John Wood, anti­draft activist and new member of the Young Socialist Alliance, told the rally: “I come from South Africa to Nor­­egua, young people are in the forefront of the struggle for a better world. “History is in our hands,” said Wood. “The capitalists are trying to prevent young people to join in putting down revolutions worldwide. But by supporting the antidraft movement we can help supporting the worldwide revolution.”

Another young person at the rally was Ron Rivers, a welder at the Bethle­hem Steel shipyard.

Rivers explained why he decided to attend: “Seeing life end over since I grew up I knew things around me didn’t fit. I have relatives in Panama and Puerto Rico and I found out what the trouble is—there are two classes of people, rich and poor.

My relatives suffer from no jobs in Panama. They couldn’t afford things. It broke my heart. I decided then I was a socialist. I am trying to find out and make up my mind about full meaning of socialism—find out what I can do for help.”

Mirelowitz pledged that his cam­paign would address “the crisis facing Maryland working people: the five thousand workers laid-off at Sparrows Point, the five thousand laid-off at General Motors, the thousands more who are laid-off at smaller plants and the others, mostly black and mostly young, who have never gotten a decent paying job to begin with.”

“On the floor of a plant, factory, or mine,” Mirelowitz said, “the relation between workers and employers is right up front. The bosses are repre­ented by all sorts of supervisors and foremen who are there to look out for their own—company. We are re­presented by our unions.

“But the bosses try to camouflage this in elections, but it’s the same in politics. The employers are represented by both the Democrats and Republicans. We must have a political party—a labor party—that can represent us. When it comes to politics today, the working class is not much better off than workers in a plant who have no union.”

Since announcing for office, Mirelo­witz has campaigned at a picket line outside Baltimore police headquarters, demanding justice for Ja-Wan McGee, a twenty-year-old Black youth para­lyzed from the waist down by a trigger­happy cop at the state unemployment office. He is represented by the NAACP near the state capital building in Annapolis to call attention to job, housing, and welfare problems for the poor in Maryland.
Andrew Pulley is the Socialist Workers Party candidate for president of the United States. His life reflects the worldwide racist oppression suffered by millions of Blacks in this country.

Born the son of sharecroppers in Seldon, Mississippi, Pulley worked in the cotton fields from the age of four. When he was twelve his family moved to Cleveland, where they subsisted on welfare. Pulley was branded a 'troublemaker' in school and charged with assault after a protest against the assassination of Martin Luther King. Given a choice of prison or the army, he chose the latter.

In the military Pulley met other advocates of Black Power. He was introduced to the teachings of Malcolm X, and to socialism. He and seven other GIs who launched GIs United Against the War were brought up on perjury charges of 'incitement to riot.' The Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialists Alliance were an active part of the GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee, which helped to secure victory for the 'Fort Jackson Eight.' After his release from the stockade, Pulley joined the Young Socialist Alliance.

The entire history of the struggle for Black rights points to this conclusion. The recent rebellion in Miami was one more confirmation.

Murder in Miami

The conditions that provoked the explosion of Black outrage in Miami are the same as those faced by millions of us across the country. The same problems that grip Miami are unemployment, Black workers get the worst jobs. They're the last hired and the first fired. Dilapidated housing, rotten schools, and inadequate medical care are a way of life.

On December 17, 1979, Miami cops stopped Black insurance executive Arthur McDuffie. They said he ran a red light. They beat him lifeless, "cracked his head open like an egg," a medical examiner said after an autopsy. The killer-cops were charged with manslaughter, not murder. And an all-white jury let them all go scot-free.

The conditions that provoked explosion in Miami are the same as those faced by millions of us across the country.

Who profits from racism?

To decide how to solve our problem we must identify the source of the problem. Why does racist discrimination persist, 115 years after the abolition of slavery, 26 years after the Supreme Court outlawed school segregation, 16 years after the Civil Rights Act?

Racism exists because it's profitable to the rulers of America. Billions are pocketed by the owners of U.S. industry every year because they pay Black workers only fifty-seven cents for every dollar they pay whites. And they profit because this drags down wages for whites as well.

It's also politically useful for the rulers to encourage white workers to think they have a stake in the racist status quo. But many white workers today are changing their thinking.

Many white workers in Miami, for example, explained after the Black rebellion that they sympathized with the anger that motivated the Black community. They recognized that Blacks were the victims of racist injustice and they opposed this.

Growing numbers of workers are seeing that the same system that oppresses Blacks, exploits Black and white workers on the job.

Newport News shipyard workers picket lines. 'Black and white working together.'

In Newport News, Virginia, Black and white shipyard workers fought side by side for their common livelihood against Tenneco and they won a union—Steelworkers Local 8888. Black and white workers in other parts of the South and North are seeing that the fight for decent wages and conditions, the fight to establish unions, and the fight against the Ku Klux Klan are one and the same.

The same cops who terrorize the Black community are unleashed against strikers—white and Black—to help the employers crush union struggles.

Class society

Racism is a product of the division of this society into two classes: the class of the capitalist billionaires vs. the working class, of which the Black community is a crucial part.

That is the real reason the Democratic and Republican politicians won't champion the fight against racism. Both these parties are dedicated to preserving capitalist profits and the profit system. And that is why, in spite of the election of several thousand Black Democratic and Republican officials over the past decade, we are no closer to Black liberation. Whatever their intentions, no political leader who puts himself or herself at the service of the big-business parties can effectively challenge racist injustice.

We can also see why the hiring of Black cops has
ights need a labor party

The changing attitudes in the ranks of the unions, and the militancy of millions of Black workers, have led the unions to begin to use their power in the fight for Black equality.

My union, the United Steelworkers, for example, led the way in the victory that was scored for all working people when the racist Weber decision was overturned. The USWA opposed the attempt of Brian Weber, backed by the company, to kill the affirmative action hiring policy at Kaiser Alumnum. The union put resources into the battle. At public forums around the country, as well as in the courts, leaders of the union defended affirmative action as a step toward equality.

The defeat of Weber showed how powerful the unity of Black rights organizations and the unions can be. Such an alliance has the potential to score real advances for equality and justice.

We can be confident that Black workers will be in the forefront of the unionists who will take the next step needed to lead our class and our people forward. That is, the formation of a labor party.

Program of struggle

A labor party would give us a political instrument to fight for the urgent needs of the Black community and all working people:

Funds for jobs and education, not war. Damp the inflationary $150-billion military budget; use the money to expand and improve education and other vital social services. Launch a public works program to provide jobs and meet our needs for schools, housing, hospitals, clinics, child-care centers, libraries, parks, and public transit systems.

Affirmative action plans in hiring and training women, Black, and Latino workers should be preserved and expanded. No layoffs should be allowed to reduce by even one percentage point the proportion of women, Black, and Latino workers in skilled trades or the work force as a whole. Ratify the Equal Rights Amendment. Defend the right to abortion—restore federal funding for abortions for poor women.

Shorter workweek. Ban forced overtime and reduce the legal workweek to thirty hours, with no reduction in current weekly take-home pay. This would create millions of jobs.

No registration or draft. Our fight for justice is here at home.

Stop racist attacks. Defend busing to desegregate the public schools. Expand and upgrade bilingual programs. Prosecute KKK and other right-wing terrorists for their crimes against Blacks and Latinos.

End cops terror. Get the cops out of the Black community. Replace them with a community-controlled police force drawn from community residents. Open up the Black government-compliance in the assassinations of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King and the shooting of Vernon Jordan.

International solidarity with workers and farmers of other countries. From South Africa to El Salvador they face the same enemy we do: the exploitation and oppression of U.S. imperialism.

Cuba shows it can be done

Can our class take political power and establish a workers government? Will such a government end racism? The capitalists try to convince us it can’t be done.

But it already has been done—in Cuba. Nowhere in the Americas have Blacks made such giant strides toward economic, social, and political equality. Cuba shows that even though a minority, Blacks can achieve equality when capitalism is overthrown.

Afro-Cubans are one-third of the 10 million people on the island. They were once slaves. They later had to fight Cuba’s form of Jim Crow segregation.

The revolution in 1959, led by Fidel Castro’s July 26 Movement, changed all of this. The workers and peasants of Cuba ended the rule of the U.S., corporations, the big landlords, and U.S.-backed businesses. Now a job is a right, not a privilege, in Cuba. Medical care and education are free and available to all. No Cuban pays more than 10 percent of their income for rent. Though smaller and much poorer than the United States, Cuba accomplished all this.

Afro-Cubans have central leadership responsibilities in the Cuban government. Their practices are illegal. And the government has gone on a massive campaign to educate against racist prejudice.

Afro-Cuban culture has flourished and contributed to shaping Cuban culture. Here is a government that has sent its troops to defend African independence against U.S. and South African imperialism.

JOIN US!

☐ I want to join the Young Socialist Alliance.
☐ Please send me more information on the campaign of Andrew Pulley for president and Matilde Zimmermann for vice-president.

Name

Address

City

State

Zip

Union/school/organization

Phone

Send to: Socialist Workers Presidential Campaign Committee, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014.
Plans to get out vote for Democrats
NAACP meets in shadow of Miami rebellion

By Osborne Hart

Miami Beach, Fla.--The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its seventy-first convention on May 16-20. The NAACP, delegates and observers faced many of the same issues that confronted previous conventions of the oldest and largest civil rights organization.

"We gather at a crossroads," said Benjamin Hooks, executive director. "We come at a time when just a few short miles away, the fires caused by racial discontent in the city of Miami have just been extinguished. Yet, all the issues that sparked the disorders remain.

"We come at a time when right here in Miami and other major cities are saying to our leaders of government, the day has long since passed when they can pass over, forgotten, shortened and oppressed."--

National Chairman Bush-Wilson, chairman of the NAACP board, said in her keynote speech, "We shall long be remembered here or soon forgotten depends, during this week, on whether we come to grips with the real issues confronting the civil rights movement in particular and this nation in general."

"If there had been real justice, equal education and substantive opportunity in Miami, Florida, for all its citizens on May 17, 1980, the awful, awesome spectacles of rioting would not have resulted.

Shadow of Miami
The NAACP leaders spoke frequently about the rebellion and warned that the conditions exist in all major U.S. cities. But they offered little in the way of strategy to respond. Indeed, they took a standoffish approach to the Miami Black community.

"With over 10,000 Blacks arrested during the rebellion, a convention resolution urged amnesty only for those "who were mostly engaged in normal and legitimate activities." The convention failed to go on record supporting Black community demands for federal prosecution of the killer cops or for dismissal of State's Attorney Janet Reno.

The opportunity to put the weight of the NAACP behind the cause of Miami Blacks through a rally, march, or other mobilization was ignored.

No aspect of the convention was played for Black City community, scene of the rebellion. During the convention's youth session, young NAACP members were warned not to venture to Miami.

Any Liberty City resident who wanted to appear in the convention was faced with a long bus ride and a twenty dollar registration fee.

Police brutality
"An NAACP leadership's answer to the rise in cops brutality against the Black community was to tighten their collective silence on the police. In conjunction with the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Secret Service, the NAACP will conduct an "intensive fifteen month grass-roots project to reduce police shootings of minority citizens."

The association received nearly $400,000 for the project.

On the second day of the convention a special news conference and workshop outlined the project goals. The workshop panel was exclusively comprised of government officials including a former New York City police chief, the San Jose, California, police chief, and an LEAA administrator.

1980 elections
The NAACP extended invitations to the Democratic and Republican candidates for president.

John Anderson, Edward Kennedy, and James Carter spoke before the convention. Ronald Reagan, in a racist gesture, snubbed the invitation. Anderson, Kennedy, and Carter were all on the Reagan trail, pretending that merely showing up at the convention proved they were responsive to Black needs.

Anderson said his proposal to cut the youth eighteen to twenty-four years old.

An important aspect of the plan, NAACP leaders said, is to identify "unsuitable" candidates. Finding dis­irable ones, they acknowledged, will be difficult.

'Don't take to the streets'--
"Electoral activity behind Democratic and Republican politicians was openly countered to demonstrations for Black rights, against the draft, or for other needs of working people."

Joe Madison, director of the NAACP Voting Education Department, explained: "During the Vietnam protest era, one of the most frustrating things to the student protesters was that they did not have the right to vote. And that is why we reverted to protests and demonstrations."

"Now, what the NAACP is proposing is that we don't necessarily have to take to the streets three or four times a year."

On the other hand, Margaret Bush-Wilson, in response to a question by this reporter, asserted that "registration is not the draft." Pressed further whether she favored Blacks being drafted, she answered, "No comment."

Bush-Wilson devoted part of her keynote speech to extolling the opportunities for Blacks in the U.S. military. And she denounced as racist the suggestion that Blacks may refuse to fight in certain parts of the world."

"Abrams, of course, is one of the few Black youth might be reluctant to die for Uncle Sam. Unfortunately, the military apparatus has operated in South Africa, violent repression by the racist regime, and the South African invasion of Angola."

"Weeks, a board member of the Minnesota Congress of Racial Equality, said about that company's role in South Africa. Obviously flustered, she responded with claims of ignorance because her membership was on the "outside" board. But she defended the company and assured the media that "we" are employing Blacks in that country.

Other crucial issues failed to get a hearing. There was no mention of or resolution on the attempted assassina­tion of civil rights leader Vernon Jor­dan.

At past conventions there has been discussion of the NAACP's position on the energy crisis, with some delegates objecting to the board's support to appease oil and to decontrol of oil prices. There was no such floor discussion this year, but one of the exhibits that expected participants was on the virtues of the "breeder" nuclear reactor.

As conditions worsen for Blacks in America, the NAACP leadership has been clear at this convention that its face is firmly turned toward the big corporations and the Democratic and Republic­an politicians, who do their bidding.

But this posture means turning away from the minority who have supported the NAACP leaders claim to represent--away from the angry residents of Miami, and the potential Miami across the country, away from the young Black youth who don't want to be drafted to fight Exxon's war, away from the Black workers who suffer the brunt of attacks from the oil companies and other corporate profiteers.

Yet those are the only forces that can defend past gains for Black rights, much less carry forward the fight for justice.

Demonstration greets Carter on July 4

Outside NAACP convention, nearly 400 Blacks--mostly Haitian refugees--demand jobs and political asylum as Carter makes pitch for votes inside

Supreme Court ruling upholds quotas

By Osborne Hart

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled July 2 that specific racial quotas are constitu­tionally affirmative action in federal contracts.

Ruling six to three in the Fullilove v. Klutznick case, the high court upheld con­gressional requirements that 10 per­cent of all contracts be set aside for Black and other minority contractors.

The decision that quotas are a remedy to the effects of past discrimi­nation. The court rejected twelve law­suit challenging the constitutionality of the government program.

The ruling maintained the Supreme Court's 1978 holding in the previous year's Bakke decision, which found medical school admis­sions quotas for minorities unconstitu­tional.

The Fullilove decision indicates the court is finding the time before making another move against affirmative ac­tion. The Supreme Court is slated to hear two more suits involving quotas during its next term.

NAACP convention, nearly 400 Blacks--mostly Haitian refugees--demand jobs and political asylum as Carter makes pitch for votes inside.

"Outside" NAACP convention, nearly 400 Blacks--mostly Haitian refugees--demand jobs and political asylum as Carter makes pitch for votes inside.

"Outside" NAACP convention, nearly 400 Blacks--mostly Haitian refugees--demand jobs and political asylum as Carter makes pitch for votes inside.
NY forum hits FBI crimes & cover-ups
By Rita Salles
NEW YORK—Prominent civil liberties attorney William Kunstler was the opening speaker at a forum here on FBI harassment of the Puerto Rican Militant and Perspectives Monitor, the June 21 meeting was attended by 130 people.
Kunstler blasted the FBI's "chartier" now being considered by Congress, and said, "would legalize any crimes from murder on down committed by FBI agents or informers, including those en­ couraged or increased by SWP lawsuit, to which all we owe a great debt, and all other law­suits," entered by his office and later filed by Miriam Schiene of Invita­tion to an Inquest, described how the FBI interfered with their investigation into the Ro­senberg case.

Seattles' political firing turned over
After a forty-day hearing that ended late last week, the hearing examiner Sally Pasette ruled that Seattle City Light Department had illegally discriminated against Clara Freeman when it fired her in July 1975.
Fraser, a longtime radical activist and leader of the Seattle-based Freedom So­cialist Party, had been dis­missed for two reasons, the ex­aminer found.
City Light had claimed ini­tially that her layoff was due to budget cutbacks. But this was shown to be a pretext when officials cited such in­adequate support as her support to a 1975 strike by city employees as reasons for her dismissal.
Fraser was ordered reinstated in her job or a com­parable one with full civil-service and seniority rights. She is to receive nearly $80,000 in back pay, attorneys fees, and compensa­tion for embarrassment caused by City Light's actions.

Unions wins case vs Secret Service
The Secret Service has offi­cially apologized to Jane Margolis for its violations of her rights.
A member of the Communica­tions Workers of America, Margolis was seized, searched, and roughed up by Secret Service agents on the floor of the CWA convention in San Jose, California in 1979.
Margolis, a delegate to the convention, was apparently singled out for attack because of her vocal opposition to sup­porting President Carter. Carter addressed the gathering that afternoon.
Margolis filed suit against the government.
In addition to the apology, Margolis received $3,500 from the government in compensa­tion. She stated June 17 that the money would be donated to the union.

Chicano cannery worker sues against INS raid
Roy Gonzalez, a Chicano factory worker, alleges that his Immigration and Naturaliza­tion Service and the San José police for $2.25 million for brutality and illegal practices inflicted on him during a Sep­tember 14, 1979, raid on a San José cannery. His suit is being supported by the Mexi­can American Legal Defense and Educational Fund.
Gonzalez stated in his complaint that what brought the suit is from the Spring 1980 issue of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Puerto Rican prisoners gagged in Chicago trial
By Maggie McCraw
CHICAGO—Two Puerto Ri­can nationalists, Alicia Rodrí­guez and Luis Ross, were or­dered to remain in jail Wednesday after they were charged with making threats of robbery and weapons possession.
The two are accused of being members of the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), an alleged terrorist group. As members of the armed group, they are charged with black­mailing people who might march outside to demand their release, Judge James Hais­ley told the jury. The defendants are being held in the third term in jail for contempt of court after she declared.
"I refuse to enter the court­room. I am here against my will. I am a Puerto Rican­son of war. This is only an excuse for U.S. imperialism to incarcerate me."

Earlier, on June 16, Carlos Torres was gagged for speaking Spanish in court.
While the defendants were out of the courtroom, the jurors were shown a tape of a radio conversation which showed the counterrevolutionary exploits of the counterrevolutionary agents in the U.S. court system over Puerto Rico.
The Committee to Free the Black Panthers, which has decided to use the case to the next meeting of the United Nations Decolonization Com­mittee.

Demonstration in support of Puerto Rican prisoners. (Photo)
What does Libertarian Party stand for?

By Gus Horowitz

Although the Libertarian Party was formed only eight years ago it has grown, says party chairman Edward Clark, a thirteenth party in the United States. It garnered 1.3 million votes in state and local elections in 1976, and says it is and now sold by single states in all fifty states this year.

Proclaiming the principle of individual rights as paramount, and disclaiming "left-right" labeling, the Libertarian platform attracts supporters of a diverse as corporation lawyers and anarchists.

Libertarian campaign literature can appear at first glance as a hodge-podge opposition to the draft, but support for strategic nuclear weapons; abolition of the CIA and FBI, but support for "consistent law enforcement" by local police; repeal of all state "right to work" laws, but for employers to be guaranteed the right to refuse to recognize trade unions.

Youthful Libertarians participate in antiafraft demonstrations. Women have set up the Association for Gay Rights. And the Libertarians for Gay Rights sees its party as "move to the right of the cause" than any other.

The Libertarian standard bearer is Edward Clark, a lawyer for the giant oil company. His running mate is David Koch, an heir to Koch Industries—a family-owned major oil distributor. Clark, according to Forbes magazine, "may well be the U.S.'s most profitable private business."

Why the seeming inconsistencies?

What do the Libertarians really mean?

Individual rights

The Libertarians say proudly that they are a party of principle, dedicated to the proposition that "all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives."

The main individual rights spelled out in the party's platform of principles are: the right to life; the right to liberty of speech and action; and the right to property.

This inclusion of property rights in the triad shows the basic framework of Libertarian politics.

Libertarian principles add that people "should be left alone to deal with one another, without interference by government agencies or free traders; and the resultant economic system, the only one compatible with the protection of individual rights is the market."

Accordingly, the Libertarians would abolish all corporate taxes, all government regulatory agencies, and the social security system.

The Libertarian ideal of a pure, unrestricted "free market" capitalism has never existed, of course. Nor can a big-government, and government regulation of industry and finance, are unavoidable outgrowths of monopoly capitalism, as exists in the United States today.

The problem, though, is not the utopian nostalgia of the Libertarian schema, but the practical effect of Libertarian proposals today.

The unrestricted green light that the Libertarians favor to big business would deal bitter blows to a working class. The big-government, and government regulation of industry and finance, are unavoidable outgrowths of monopoly capitalism, as exists in the United States today.

What about another key libertarian plank, the principle of undiluted "free speech"? At first reading, this seems unobjectionable. And it is from the Libertarian view of the working man, whose policies would make legal."

It recalls the days of Jim Crow segregation, when shamed whites exalted the desegregation of their public schools. This libertarianism of the class begins with an implicit assumption that whatever government regulates it does so in the interests of all individuals.

In the Libertarian view, "the right of property, at least when.Black, Latinos, and women are concerned. It should come as no surprise to learn that the Libertarians in this country enjoy an increasing in key social and economic issues."

They would abolish all welfare programs excluding those for children. They would eliminate not only federal unions for children. They would eliminate not only federal funds for abortion but all Medicare and Medicaid. They would end any government funding for education, science, sports, and the arts. They would get rid of all consumer protection legislation that restricts business advertising or regulates product safety. They would eliminate all nutritional and safety standards for food and drugs. For all their talk about individual rights, the Libertarians do excuse themselves for upholding racist and sexist discrimination as a sacred right of property owners. "Members of the Libertarian Party do not necessarily advocate or condone any of the practices our policies would make legal."

If they did, it would add fuel to the fire of major power by the workers and farmers, can uproot racist and sexist discrimination, improve living standards, and defend the individual rights of the great masses of human beings.

That's what socialists stand for. Socialism is the polar opposite of the libertarian doctrine called Libertarianism.
Safe energy committee formed
Unionists discuss how to fight nuclear danger

By Nancy Cole

The June 29 Toledo meeting of antinuclear trade unionists showed the progress that has been made in mus­tering labor opposition to nuclear power since the Three Mile Island accident began fifteen months ago.
The Labor Committee for Safe Energy and Full Employment met one day after the accident occurred at the TMI plant near Harrisburg was hailed when a radia­tion alarm sounded.

Radioactive releases were resumed less than thirty-six hours later, a re­minder of the urgency of mounting a powerful campaign that can halt the nuclear conspiracy between utilities and the government which supposedly regulates them.
The Toledo gathering was called at a meeting of the Labor Task Force of the Coalition for a Non-Nuclear World. The task force met at the offices of the International Association of Machinists following the April 25 antinuclear march in Washington.

People from twenty unions in sixteen states plus Canada attended the June 26 meeting. The presence of official representatives of two of the most important unions in the country was a sign of the growing involvement of labor in the antinuclear fight. United Mine Workers President Sam Church and United Auto Workers President Me­lin put the prospect for stopping nuclear power plants and the immediate dismantlement of plants currently oper­ating.

Industry propaganda

Much of the battle, all here admitted, is getting more and more unionists to the conclusion that nuclear power is not just a safer or cleaner form of energy on a massive scale, but that we need to find other renewable energy sources. Since the Harrisburg accident began, the nuclear industry has been on a grand public relations campaign.

It's not just TV, radio, and newspaper ads, explained Alden Meyer, an economic analyst with the Environmental Action Foundation. "They're sending materials to schools, putting relations representatives are going out on the speaking trail, and they're starting a dummy pro-nuclear "citizens' groups."

Several panelists spent time debunking the myths, or more accur­ately lies, that have been enveloped nuclear energy.

One is that nuclear costs less than other forms of energy. The Atomic Energy Commission just released a report, said Meyer, that concluded nuclear power was 34 percent cheaper than coal powered electricity for the year 1978.

Energy consultant Charles Ko­mauff checked the report and found that AIP had left out twelve of the fourteen most expensive reactors in the country. It had also neglected to include some of the cheapest coal-fired plants. After the figure was corrected, even taking the AIP data at face value, Komauff concluded that nuclear power plants were 7 percent more expensive than coal in 1978.

Meyer explained, doesn't begin to take into account the taxes that subsidize the industry, or the funds it will take to decommission the used-up plants and deal with the nuclear waste for which there is as yet no existing technology. In fact, until these ex­penses are determined, no one really knows the real costs of nuclear power.

The nuclear industry is not giving up, Meyer said. "There are still sub­stantial profits to be made if they can get these nuclear lemons into the rate base and charge the ratepayers for them."

Jobs for minorities?

Michelle Tingling, chair of the Mi­norities Organized for Renewable Energy (MORE), took on another myth. "They say to minorities, 'We're going to provide jobs for you.' I'll give it to you as a fact that if they're talking about jobs, You've heard about the spills? People cleaning up the waste?"

"Those communities are those who are flat-out checkpointed, they're almost completely每年都的.

"When we talk about a safe energy future, we're talking about some mea­sure of control over energy—what kind you're using and how you're using it," she said.

Earl Keib, a member of the Furni­ture Workers in York, Pennsylvania—twelve miles from Three Mile Island—asked at one point if it didn't make sense for unionists to begin a move­ment to nationalize the utilities.

This idea of who controls energy was one of several broader issues raised at the conference, all suggested by the seriousness of the nuclear peril.

A number of speakers pointed out that even those Democratic and Repub­lican politicians who claim to be anti­nuclear, like Sen. Edward Kennedy, refuse to take any action against nu­clear power.

Other speakers went beyond express­ing their frustration with the two big­business parties, offering alternative proposals for how the labor movement can fight back.

National labor conference

With the discussion of a national fall conference of labor for safe energy and full employment, the idea of the union movement flexing its muscle, acting on its own independent of the Democratic and Republican politicians, became real.

A young steelworker from Detroit, Stan Hill, explained that the rate for recruitment into the armed services in the Detroit area is soaring. "Many of my friends are going in, not because they want to, but because they can't find jobs," he said.

"The current policy of the govern­ment is not to provide jobs but to draft us into the army. Young people would be inspired if the unions took up the movement, like they are beginning to around nuclear power," he said. "We don't want guns in our hands, we want paycheck.

Hall received a careful hearing and a round of applause from the meeting.

One of the speakers from the floor most favorably received was Pennsyl­vania coal miner Kipp Dawson. She welcomed "the opportunity to build a movement that does not have to rely upon the hollow promises of the Demo­cratic and Republican politicians who have so betrayed the needs of working people.

"In Pennsylvania right now," she said, "our brothers and sisters in Har­risburg are being bombarded with krypton gas, all through the good offices of the politicians, who have done nothing to stop the nuclear threat. In fact they have promoted nuclear power.

The Democratic and Republican candidates for president really represent what we're up against. Ronald Reagan needs no explanation. Jimmy Carter is a name very well liked among coal miners," Dawson con­tinued, explaining that he had tried to use the Taft-Hartley Act to crush the miners' strike in 1978.

She referred to the comment by Joel Bandler, a UMWA representative at the meeting, that national confere­nce for safe energy would not hear from a lot of politicians but instead from the unionists fighting nuclear power.

"The only politicians we would want to speak to are politicians who represent us," Dawson said. "We need our own politicians. We need an independent voice, a labor party."

April 26 antinuclear march on Washington. Toledo meeting considered fall conference of labor for safe energy and full employment.

THE MILITANT/JULY 18, 1980
By Dan Dickeson

SAN MANUEL, Ariz. July 2—"About 1,000 workers showed up this morning at the entrance to the Magma Smelter. "

San Manuel老人

By Jon Hillon

CHICAGO—"Two, four, six, eight—won't let them close the gate!"

Chicago老人
'Without SUB, Ford ain't nothing'

Auto crisis reaches workers still on job

The Ford plant in Metuchen, New Jersey, is one of the few in the country operating at normal production. Some workers felt they were being spared the fate of the hundreds of thousands out of work.

On June 20 Ford permanently shut the nearby assembly plant in Mahwah. The shutdown was blamed on poor quality work. Then at 8 a.m. it was announced that 400 young Metuchen workers who had not completed their probation would be fired, thereby increasing the high-seniority Mahwah work force.

When local United Auto Workers officials protested, the international union put the local in receivership. Ford says that it sent a team from Mahwah in, workers who were to be fired were forced to train them.

Ford, however, announced the Supplemental Unemployment Benefits fund (SUB) had run out of money for all those workers with less than ten years' seniority.

Workers counted on SUB to cushion the anticipated six-week layoff when Metuchen is retooled to produce New Edge and subcompacts. Some hope to get TRA (Trade Readjustment Allowance) benefits from the federal government. But the TRA is supposed to be for workers hurt by foreign competition. The model changeover may not help in that way.

Then Ford posted a notice that it may schedule the two eight-hour shifts for ten hours each.

At a news conference June 20, UAW international representative Joseph Romano said that automobile workers face the same problem as other unions, to refuse to outline in order to live up to productivity supposedly create more jobs in the U.S. With SUB and/or TRA, workers can take a cut in pay as much as their average pay when working, $250 to $300 a week. Without them, they will receive only about $117 a week from New Jersey unemployment.

John Gaige, a worker on the retired Mahwah assembly line, describes below the reactions of people drawn into the uncertainty and pain of the capitalist economic crisis.

By John Gaige

METFICHEN, N. J.—Surprise. Disbelief. And anger. Workers learned from a newspaper article that SUB will be cancelled.

"I heard it this morning and it ruined my day," a young worker chimped in as the line started.

"You know, without SUB or TRA, working at Ford ain't nothing. They want quality, but they never give us the tools to do the job," one worker, speaking only in fragments.

The shutdown has continuing repercussions. Foremen use the code word "quality" to harass, intimidate, and discipline. Shape up or you'll end up like Mahwah.

One foreman goes around asking workers their middle name. After they answer he fires back, "No, it's 'quality.'"

Recently Ford upgraded about seventy general utility workers to check up on quality. A foreman compared them to assistant foremen. They are not supposed to help people get out of the hole (keep up with the line) or make emergency relief calls or clean up like they used to.

The Mahwah closing

The Mahwah closing was calculated to get more mileage out of the plant by firing workers. Ford blamed the victims: the workers.

A foreman told a reporter it was blacks and women who forced the closure. He suggested a large immediate march on the plant. About 300 workers showed up for the one held June 29, many for the first time. The transfer from Mahwah led to a stir concerning affirmative action. The percentage of women will be much lower after the probationary workers are pushed out. Local union leaders contacted the NAACP to investigate.

Within a few days the international UAW stepped in to run the local.

Union meeting

One union meeting was cancelled. Over 300 showed up for the one held June 20, many for the first time. The local president conducted regular business. Then the meeting was taken over by Regional Director Ed Gray. There were many questions on the receivership.

"What is the percentage of women coming from Mahwah?"

There were protests against local president Wedgeworth and chief bargaining committeeman Richardson.

"When will the local be returned to the membership?"

Gray brushed most questions aside. Lawyers from the international backed up Gray's claim that the international could be sued if it acted differently.

Gray ruled all motions out of order. People left the meeting dissatisfied. But there were some positive things. A young Black probationary worker called the meeting "historic," while one in his fifties from Mahwah, his brother, and he suggested a large meeting of both locals be held to discuss the fight for jobs.

An older worker from Mahwah stood up to say, "We need a march on Washington to demand jobs. And no more Democrats and Republicans. We need a labor party."

Cleve. strikers win support, reject threats

By Glen Arndt

UAW Local 451—United Auto Workers members have been on strike here against Baker Material Handling Corporation since April 22. In late June the company escalated its union-busting practices on grievances. We fought too hard for the closing.

The striking workers here are among those who have decided not to receive the solidarity that is essential to winning.

One car a minute, sixteen hours a day at Metuchen. 'Train your replacement, then you're fired.' Surprise. Disbelief. And anger.

It's odd to see them standing around inspecting and polishing cars when they used to run around the line doing jobs here and there.

Ford's dream is not odd. They want to weaken the workers at every level of management and workers.


"Without SUB, Ford ain't nothing!" the Mahwah workers. Ford's dream is not odd. They want to weaken the workers at every level of management and workers.

Ford preaches hatred for its competitors. Ford preaches hatred for its competitors.

"The Mahwah closing was calculated to get more mileage out of the plant by firing workers. Ford blamed the victims: the workers."

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UAW Local 451: 'We fought too long to give up now.' 300 demonstrate in front of Baker plant June 25.
UAW leadership: then and now

By Frank Lovell

Most entrenched officials of the United Auto Workers are conditioned to believe that there is a "philosophy" that goes with their leadership position, something beyond the mundane worry over keeping their well-paid jobs and fat expense accounts. This is what newly elected UAW Vice President Steven Yotkich referred to when he said at the union convention this year, "we're changing names, not philosophy." Bureaucrats talk to each other this way for mutual reassurance.

Their "philosophy" has two sides. One is the necessity for union-management collaboration. The other is the bureaucratic instinct for self-preservation, which was dubiously called "leadership theory" under the regime of longtime UAW President Walter Reuther.

Leaders in class war

This is the opposite of the theory and practice upon which the UAW was founded. Those workers who acted General Motors plants in Flint, Michigan, in the winter of 1936-37 and forced mighty GM to sign its first union contract were engaged in class warfare. They knew from experience that if they lost the battle, the government wouldForeground the strike. They fought against the corporation out of desperation and in self-defense, and other workers fought with them against those out of work and those with jobs. It never occurred to them or the leaders among them that they had anything in common with corporate management.

Union leaders under those circumstances were selected by those who fought. Those who desired to organize the fight and win against all odds were the recognized leaders. The bonds of the union were great. If company thugs and state police were unable to break up picket lines or evade sit-down strikers, government officials were also unable to "get it in to reach a successful settlement" with no union protection. The friendly Democratic party politician was also there, their political future depending on eventual improvement of working conditions and creation of jobs—if the union would just back off from now. The strike leader would then be in a position to secure the seat that all those obstacles was usually elected to union office.

It didn't always happen. Homer Martin, an unannounced preacher who became the first elected UAW president, was not much good as a strike leader or union official. But the UAW in the early days before World War II had ways of correcting such mistakes.

The membership of the union was able to directly influence policy decisions of the leadership. That process began decades ago.

Since 1948, when Reuther consolidated his control over the union, the UAW bureaucracy has been enriched to the point of paying the pecking order within the organizational structure and to select candidates for job vacancies.

IEB caucus

Decisions on policy and personnel are made by the International Executive Board, Caucus, and its decisions are binding. Those on the union payroll who violate the decisions are ostracized if they happen to have union posts, and dumped at the first opportunity. If they have appointed jobs they are fired on one pretext or another. The system does not always work smoothly, but it serves its purpose.

Decisions on policy and personnel are made by the International Executive Board, Caucus, and its decisions are binding. Those on the union payroll who violate the decisions are ostracized if they happen to have union posts, and dumped at the first opportunity. If they have appointed jobs they are fired on one pretext or another. The system does not always work smoothly, but it serves its purpose.

The IEB caucus was designed as a mechanism to reflect the power and the rank and file of the union. When Schrade became an example was a reminder to those who did not know or had forgotten. Schrade's real crime in the eyes of the bureaucracy was to go back to work at the Rockwell plant in Los Angeles after he was dumped as UAW district director. The purpose of leadership caucus is not only to keep order and proscribe political cannibalism. The more important purpose is to shield the bureaucracy against pressure from the rank and file of the union. When Schrade went back to work for a living the bureaucracy instinctively understood that he was appealing to the ranks of the union to win back his old job, and that is unforgivable.

This protective system depends on the working relationship between corporate management and top UAW officials. If the system and the corporation clash, it begins its life. Schrade, for example, was a reminder to those who did not know or had forgotten. Schrade's real crime in the eyes of the bureaucracy was to go back to work at the Rockwell plant in Los Angeles after he was dumped as UAW district director. The purpose of leadership caucus is not only to keep order and proscribe political cannibalism. The more important purpose is to shield the bureaucracy against pressure from the rank and file of the union. When Schrade went back to work for a living the bureaucracy instinctively understood that he was appealing to the ranks of the union to win back his old job, and that is unforgivable.

An important feature of the system was the widespread support of Schrade's comeback effort. Schrade's decision last June to accept Whipple into the Caucus indirectly but effectively expelled me from the Caucus. Woodcock announced here in California that if I exercised my right to return to the Staff he would not permit me to work in California.

"My expulsion was in direct violation of the clearest precedent in the case of Casstevens and Forchione in Region 2 in 1970," he said.

"In that case, Casstevens successfully undermined and defeated Forchione. At that time the IEB Caucus refused to allow Casstevens membership in the caucus because of his serious violation of IEBA Caucus rules. Because of this Forchione was given the right to run again for Director in the caucus and the whole question was taken up by the Regional Staff to make a comeback effort."

"Those clear precedents have been violated in my case," Schrade said. "It appears that I violated the Caucus rules was accepted into the caucus right away, although Casstevens was not. I was expelled and blocked from working on the Regional Staff, as Forchione was not."

The first rule

Schrade did not understand the first rule, which is that in the union hierarchy some are less bound by caucus discipline than others. He had the mistaken notion that fifteen years loyal service in the interest of the bureaucracy entitled him to tenure and gave him equal rights. He thought he was a member of "the family." But one of the duties of membership is to know who is head of the family. The Schrade example was a reminder to those who did not know or had forgotten.

Schrade's real crime in the eyes of the bureaucracy was to go back to work at the Rockwell plant in Los Angeles after he was dumped as UAW district director. The purpose of leadership caucus is not only to keep order and proscribe political cannibalism. The more important purpose is to shield the bureaucracy against pressure from the rank and file of the union. When Schrade went back to work for a living the bureaucracy instinctively understood that he was appealing to the ranks of the union to win back his old job, and that is unforgivable.

No signals

The reasons the leadership came to the UAW convention this year without a militant sounding "plan" to fight the present layoffs and plant closings is not from ignorance of what can be done. Their present political management. Fraser is not getting any signals.

The directors of the auto corporations are not yet sure what they can or will do, and they are undecided how the union files into their future plans. Consequently, Fraser talks about "the threat of Japanese imports, and need to "democratize management." But this is only a way of marking time until he hears from them.

Another source of silence is the two-party political establishment. Politicians in the Democratic and Republican parties prefer not to talk confidentially with union bureaucrats these days. They no longer openly seek union support. Some say they are better off without it. Consequently, Fraser invited the social democrates—Michael Harrington, who wants to reform the Democratic party in this country, and Ed Broadbent of the Canadian New Democratic Party—to talk to the convention about "political alternatives."

At the international convention this year there was no lack of resolutions from the locals addressing the problems of unemployment, inflation, and political action.

UAW members everywhere support the idea of a shorter work week with no retribution in take home pay. The traditional "30 for 40" demand (thirty hours work at the present forty hours pay) is popular. Auto workers first raised it more than forty years ago.

A big public works program, the takeover of idle plants to produce needed goods and services, is nothing new to the UAW. This demand is raised periodically by the union. The leadership always explains that the union has no way to win or implement such a demand. It needs an act of congress.

Several convention resolutions this time called for a labor party to elect working men and women to public office and get the government behind the needs of workers and their families.

As old ties snap . . .

The leadership organized the convention to prevent any of these proposals from being discussed. They knew that under present circumstances these demands, if endorsed by the union, will lead to an open confrontation with the corporations. This is what the bureaucracy fears.

A policy of working-class struggle against corporate management, and against the political tools of management (Democrats and Republicans), will replace the present servile effort of the union leadership to restore and continue the old collaboration.

The new policy will have to be initiated by new leaders from the ranks of workers in the plants, not by the union bureaucracy or any segment of it. The new policy first finds expression in rank-and-file action against management in the work place, and for the needs of the working class in society, just as in 1933 through 1939 when the UAW was being forged in the heat of great class battles.

Further reading

Labor's Giant Step: Twenty Years of the CIO by Art Preis, 538 pages, $7.95.

A Political Biography of Walter Reuther: The Record of an Opportunilist by Beatrice Hansen, 23 pages, $4.00. Order from Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, N.Y. 10014, or from bookstores listed on page 27. Please include $1.75 for postage.
Women in Revolt

'Swe have to decide which side we're on'

The following is a guest column by Gale Shangold.

The most interesting workshops at the Mid-
Atlantic Regional conference of the National Or-
ganization for Women, held in Cherry Hill, New
Jersey, June 14-15, was on women and the military.

It came on the eve of the resumption of draft regis-
tration for men and aimed attempts by oppo-

nents of the Equal Rights Amendment to equate
ERA with drafting women.

The discussion centered around a NOW position
paper on the subject published last March in the
NOW National Times. It was summarized at the
beginning of the workshop by Susan Kahle, one of
its convenors, and Shirley King, who served in the
military.

The contradictory and controversial position paper opposes draft registration but at the same
time advocates registering and drafting women, if
these are imposed on men. It advises Washington to
strengthen the U.S. armed forces by ending discrimi-
nation against women in the military. It argues
that a volunteer army is more effective for the
Pentagon than a drafty force and is in the inter-
est of women.

The unpopularity of this pro-U.S. military posi-
tion was expressed during the workshop and through-
out the conference.

'We have to decide which side we are on,' said
Claire Moriarty from Newport News, Virginia. 'Are
we for or against racial equality in the U.S.
Are we for or against Nicaraguans running
Nicaragua? Are we for or against Iranians control-
ling Iran? The U.S. army fights for the interests of
big business and against South African, Nicar-
guan, and Iranian freedom fighters. We must be on
the side of these freedom fighters, not in the U.S.
army, fighting against their just struggles.'

A theme of the discussion was that rather than
demanding women be included in the draft, NOW
should be demanding that no one should be
drafted—no women, no men.

'Feminists don't just want a piece of the exist-
ing pie, we want to change that pie,' said Deb Jaimieson
from Summit Area NOW in New Jersey. 'We don't
want 50 percent of what exists. We want to change
what exists. There is confusion on what equality is.
Equality means women becoming full human be-
ings. And the military has nothing to do with
women becoming full human beings.'

Mariona Hernandez from Essex County, New
Jersey, is a Chicanas whose brother is perma-
nently disabled as a result of his service in Vietnam.
Hernandez pointed out that Blacks, Chicanas,
Puerto Ricans, and Native Americans were drafted
drafted and killed in Vietnam in disproportionate numbers.

Yet, as in Vietnam, the women did not equal rights
at home. She said that the workshop.

An antidraft resolution passed by the NOW New
Jersey State Conference in March was discussed and unanimously passed by the workshop. The
convenors of the workshop also supported the reso-
lution.

Many women were excited by the discussion, see-
ing it as a real education, and talked about it
afterward to people who had not been able to attend
the workshop.

At the plenary session the next day the antidraft
resolution passed again overwhelmingly, after be-
ing strengthened by conference participants.

The resolution called for NOW to work actively
for the repeal of draft registration, stating 'that
forced conscription is not a right, and therefore we
do not support its extension to women.' It proposed
'that the exemption women currently have . . . be
extended to men.'

During the conference, regional director Judy
Knee urged NOW members to unite with other
organizations in demonstrations opposing the draft.
Support to the protest actions called by the Commit-
tee Against Registration and Draft (CARD) at post
offices across the country during the two weeks of
draft registration beginning July 2
is a good way for NOW chapters to register their
opposition to Washington's war moves.

 Also passed were a resolution against nuclear
weapons and one calling for NOW chapters to sponsor
protests against the arms and other actions on August 26 for the
ERA.

A resolution supporting increased representation
of minorities in leadership positions in NOW was
also passed. Commitment to its spirit was demon-
strated when the conference elected Irenza Frazed,
a longtime Black leader of NOW, to NOW's na-
tional board.

What's Going On

ARIZONA


COLOMBIA

DENVER


CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION. Socialists will march from City Park across from west High School. 9th Ave and Blake St., July 26, 5 p.m. Donation: $2. Ausp: Socialist Workers Campaign. For more information call (303) 514-6954.

OHIO

COLUMBUS

GRAND OPENING OF CLEVELAND SOCIALIST STUDENTS' UNION. Sat., July 26, 2 p.m. at 140 W. 10th Street. Donation: $1.00. For more information call (216) 579-6200.

OCEAN

NEWPORT NEWS

WORKERS AND THE CHANGING SOUTH. Two classes. Sat., July 19, 9 a.m. and 12 p.m. 111 28th St. Donation: $2. Ausp: Socialist Workers Campaign and Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (206) 361-0723.

WASHINGTON D.C.


WASHINGTON D.C.

CELEBRATE ONE YEAR OF FREE NICARAGUA. Local 756 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union will hold a rally at 7 p.m., July 26 at Indiana Avenue and P St., N.W. Free admission. For more information call (202) 347-3033.

WISCONSIN

GRANADA, VENEZUELA. Speakers: Carole Hall, a long-time member of the SWP and a university strike organiser, and David Leader, former SWP member. Fri., July 19, 7:30 p.m., at 2909 N. Humboldt Blvd. (800 S. 35th St. Donation: $2.50. For more information call (217) 347-3033.

WISCONSIN

CELEBRATE THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION. Speakers: Howard Handselman, professor at Marquette Univer-
sity, and Mercedes Ruiz, former SWP member. Sat., July 19, 7 p.m., 256 N. Broadway St., Waukesha. Donation: $1. For more information call (217) 347-3033.

THE MILITANT/JULY 18, 1980
Discriminatory interest

I read in the Seattle paper that Rupert Murdoch, publisher of the New York Post, was granted an 8 percent loan by the Export-Import Bank to buy some flying jetties for an Australian airline he controls. This low-interest loan was approved just six days after Murdoch’s newspaper endorsed Carter in the New York Democratic primary. A few days before the endorsement, Murdoch had met Carter for lunch at the White House.

An article in the same paper a few weeks earlier reported that some home mortgage rates in the Seattle area had soared as high as 17.5 percent. One builder commented, “Our industry is in a state of crisis right now . . . That translates into less opportunity in the long run for the purchaser who needs shelter.”

It’s a sorry state of affairs when jet planes are available to the few at 8 percent interest, and the rest of us are prohibited from buying roofs over our heads by mortgage rates approaching 20 percent.

Phil McCann
Seattle, Washington

Worse than you think

In her excellent column, “Milton Friedman’s box,” in the June 20 Midland, Suzanne Haig says, “Right to work laws outlaw the closed shop.” Unfortunately, the law is worse than that.

The 1947 Taft-Hartley Act outlawed the whole system anyway. But in the summer of 1925 for his work with the Regional Federation of Western Australia, to give

Friedman’s column a basis. Friedman’s is the best explanation of the second world. Friedman says, “We have 8 percent interest rates and that means that the government is in a state of crisis right now . . . That translates into less opportunity in the long run for the purchaser who needs shelter.”

It’s a sorry state of affairs when jet planes are available to the few at 8 percent interest, and the rest of us are prohibited from buying roofs over our heads by mortgage rates approaching 20 percent.

Phil McCann
Seattle, Washington

Gls meet Australia socialists

Recently a delegation of 400 U.S. warships visited Perth, Western Australia. The warships were there to assist the Australians their crews a break after a long stint off the coast of Iran. The task force from which Carter’s mismanaged military attack was launched.

Our small city was suddenly flooded with American tourists and sailors trying to wipe out the boredom and fear contracted during their recent duty. Our branch of the Socialist Workers Party found a ready audience for our political opposition to Carter’s war drive among these people.

While we were selling our paper Direct Action on the streets we sometimes made a special attempt to reach U.S. service people. Simply walking up and saying, “Will you buy this paper? We believe the Shah should be sent back to Iran to face his justice”—was surprisingly enough to clinch a sale.

My experience was that Blacks were the most interested. Direct Action’s cover featured an article in defense of Olo and I sold a paper to some Puerto Rican sailors on that basis. I met a man who was still a young worker. Keen up your good work.

Seth Wigderson
Detroit, Michigan

A phony survey

The agents and think-tanks of the ruling class spend an inordinate amount of time and energy fabricating all sorts of charts, graphs, and surveys to convince us that the country is moving to the right and other similar fictions. All these lines and graphs are part of a concerted effort to maintain a scientific approach.

Recently Paul Trible, congressman from Virginia’s first district, decided to run his own survey in the periodic rag that he sends out to his constituents. “The question Trible asked was simply are you for or opposed to [draft] registration?”

After a month or so results came in. With the 11 percent progressive minority opposed to registration out of 1,953 respondents.

Like most surveys, this one is totally misleading. Trible considers that 89 percent who favor the draft are those whom this anti-imperialist nomine will not affect. Like his mentor, Ronald Reagan, Trible receives most of his support from the white middle and upper class and practically nil from the Black community.

When I was petitioning for the union after a period of time. Under Taft-Hartley no union may legally bargain to get the closed shop. In those states which passed special legislation falsely called “right to work” no union may legally bargain for the union shop.

When Taft-Hartley was passed the government vowed to fight this vicious piece of legislation by selecting Democrats. Thrice in the past three years, and after many Democratic presidencies and congresses, the union is moving to the right and other similar fictions. All these lines and graphs are part of a concerted effort to maintain a scientific approach.

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When I was petitioning for
Learning About Socialism

Why nationalized under capitalism?

A reader's question:
A few weeks ago you ran a column explaining what is wrong with the idea of workers buying factories to prevent them from closing [May 30 issues]. You said that whether owned by a capitalist corporation or worker-owners, the factory would have to operate on the same principles as a capitalist factory. I am writing to ask you why.

My question is, why call for nationalizing a certain industry like oil, steel, or auto? The steel industry in England was nationalized, and we can see today that more workers are forced to enter the streets and close more plants than there. What good is nationalization as long as there is capitalism?

M.P.
Newport News, Virginia

Stu Singer replies:
In England, steelworkers at the nationalized British Steel Corporation were forced on strike for thirteen weeks this year. Perhaps the first time since 1933 management threatened them with an insulting 2 percent wage proposal in the face of 20 percent inflation.

At the same time BSC is carrying out its plan to "rationalize" the steel industry by closing plants and discarding one-third of the workers.

The British Steel Corporation is run by managers appointed by the capitalist government.

Most of the British steel industry was nationalized after the Labour Party victory in the 1945 election. The measure was not strongly opposed by the working class, although it was only a small portion of the British industry was nationalized in this way.

However, this government has not tried to run the nationalized steel industry in the overall interests of the British working class. The government has not even tried to make the nationalized industry as efficient as the private ones. This does not make them or their accomplishments any less than the capitalist industry.

Iron laws
As the May 30 "Learning " column explained, competitive pressures require a "worker-community" owned steel plant, as well as one owned by big capitalists, to put the burden of the economic crisis on the workers rather than on capital. This is the case under this system, an iron law of the system. But this does not hold true in the same way for a nationalized industry.

The difference is the role of the government.

A Labor Party government in England, or even a Conservatives, could operate a nationalized iron industry in the interests of the workers. Where the workers are in command of the steel industry, the capitalist government is not.

The resources of the British state could be applied to this purpose. The government can make the socialist state party to Fight It.

The solution is the overthrow of capitalist rule. This is not a solution to the problems of capitalism. It is a defense of workers against some effects of capitalism.

The solution is the overthrow of capitalism.

Fighting against catastrophe

Nationalization of industry is not a new idea. The measures proposed by Marx and Engels in 1847 in the Communist Manifesto included: "centralization of credit in the hands of the state by means of nationalization of the means of communication and transportation in the hands of the state, extension of factories and instruments of production to those of the state."

These demands, seventy years later, were in the program of the Bolshevik Party in the months before the successful revolution in November 1917.

In a pamphlet written in September 1917 called The Threatening Catastrophe and How to Fight It, Bolshevik leader Leon Trotsky pointed to the loss of workers' control of the iron industry, the closing of the factories, and the general breakdown of society under the sabotage of the capitalists and the government. He Bolsheviks had to put forward a program to be enacted immediately by the capitalist government in power, to carry out the most important measures to prevent the liquidation of society, to make into a single state bank; nationalize the syndicates (giant corporations) such as "sugar, coal, iron, and steel."

The world's most powerful syndicates in the iron and steel industries in Nicaragua is now carrying out a similar program. It is nationalizing industry and has established a single state bank.

Nationalization is a demand of the workers movement, whether it is demanded by a capitalist government or carried out by a workers government. A workers government will fight to extend, not dismantle, nationalized industry in Great Britain.

The key to transforming the nationalized steel industry and the steel industry in General is in the hands of the workers. That includes the struggle to establish a real workers government that will put the interests of the working people above those of the capitalists. The Bolsheviks and Bolshevikovitch governments are models.

M.P. and other Militant readers interested in this question should send in their comments. Check out the discussion in the March 18 issue. The Socialists and Lenin's pamphlet, The Threatening Catastrophe and How to Fight It are both available from Pathfinder Press, 410 West 23rd Street, New York, New York 10014 and at the offices listed below.

Please send questions you would like to see answered in this column to: Stu Singer, 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014.
Detroit city workers win strike support

By Elizabeth Ziers

DETROIT, July 9—Democratic Mayor Coleman Young first threatened and scolded, then tried diplomacy, then threatened again to force 9,000 striking city workers back to work.

They have been out a week now: bus mechanics, garbage collectors, clerical workers, waterworks, guards, and recreation department employees.

They are members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Council 28, and are fighting to defend their standard of living against the ravages of inflation.

The union represents 9,000 of the city's 23,000 workers and has won the support of the labor movement in the city.

Amalgamated Transit Union bus drivers and Teamsters have been honorary striking.

Further support was gained on July 8, when leaders of seventeen city unions—fifteen AFL-CIO unions plus the Auto Workers and the Teamsters—met to discuss what could be done.

Tom Turner, president of the Metropolitan Detroit AFL-CIO, announced later in the evening the full backing of the labor movement for a picket line the next day in support of AFSCME's demands.

Over 1,000 picketers, from the main city unions as well as AFSCME, surrounded city hall for two hours, demanding that the city meet the workers' demands.

"Won't get fooled again"

The city workers' response to Coleman Young's exhortations has been straightforward: "We won't get fooled again."

They remember well what happened in 1977, when the city government had previously agreed to a contract, AFSCME workers' wages rose only 13 percent.

As one Department of Transportation mechanic put it: "We voluntarily agreed to a contract in 1977 which amounted to a pay cut. Now Young is trying to force us to accept another wage cut in 1980."

The city workers have learned a few things since 1977. They've seen city council members grant themselves whopping pay raises. They've seen Coleman Young shell out $20,000 for his personal limousine. They've seen his department spend $3 million to spruce up downtown and refurbish the expressways.

"The city workers are fighting to defend their standard of living against the ravages of inflation."

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They've seen millions of dollars in tax breaks and bond deals extended to Detroit-area developers to build a sports arena and high-rise hotels.

Detroit's workers also saw windfall tax breaks go to Chrysler in 1978, only for Chrysler to turn around and lay off thousands of workers to accept a Chrysler-style contract.

Chrysler-style contract

Now, city officials want AFSCME workers to accept a Chrysler-style contract.

That's why city officials say that AFSCME negotiators have "blood in their eyes." AFSCME leaders are going to the bargaining table with an angry membership at their backs.

City bargainers confronted the strikers by saying the city had nothing and would give nothing. No raise, no COLA, no improvement in overtime provisions.

The union negotiators' original demand was for a 7 percent pay raise and an uncapped COLA, which would be rolled into the base rate. Their chief negotiator, Lloyd Simpson, has since scaled that down to 4 percent.

The city then submitted a new offer. It contains no increase in base wages, but adds an "uncola" of 3 percent per year for three years; and Mayor Young says even this skimpy raise would necessitate laying off more AFSCME members.

While the city moans about the money, union members cite other grievances.

Workers at the city water works are constantly harassed and unjustly disciplined by foremen.

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