Welcome new readers!

We extend a warm welcome to the 2,149 people who subscribed to the Militant for the first time or renewed their subscriptions over the last eight weeks during our spring international circulation drive. Almost 1,900 people also picked up a copy of the new book Malcolm X, Black Liberation, and the Road to Workers Power by Jack Barnes, often with a subscription.

Subscribers signed up at actions protesting cutbacks in education funding in California, at demonstrations by Black farmers demanding an end to racist practices by the U.S. government, at antiracist protests in support of Malcom X, the Broad Liberation, and the Road to Workers Power to participant at May 1 immigrant rights rally in Los Angeles.

Militant supporter James Harris, left, shows paper and Malcolm X, Black Liberation, and the Road to Workers Power to participant at May 1 immigrant rights rally in Los Angeles.

We invite you to participate in the Militant’s spring international circulation drive.

‘We’re tired of miners dying in unsafe mines’

Union members march against Massey

BY BRIAN WILLIAMS

May 18—Some 1,000 coal miners and other workers from various unions marched through downtown Richmond, Virginia, and rallied outside the hotel where Massey Energy Co. was holding its annual shareholders meeting today. The action was organized by the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) to protest the deaths of 29 miners in a massive explosion at the company’s Upper Big Branch Mine in Montcoal, West Virginia, April 5, the worst mining disaster in U.S. history.

Miners and supporters demonstrate against Massey Energy outside Jefferson Hotel during annual shareholders’ meeting in Richmond, Virginia, May 18.

BY BRIAN WILLIAMS

MoNTREAL—Frame-ups and harassment of strikers by Vale Inco, near Sudbury, Ontario, have become a major issue in the strike of 3,000 nickel workers that is now in its 11th month. The workers, members of United Steelworkers (USW) Local 6500, are fighting against concession demands by the bosses that would affect pensions and rights on the job and allow for more contracting out of union jobs.

Vale Inco has refused to negotiate and is attempting to achieve full production using management and scabs. Strikers report only 10 members of Local 6500 have crossed the picket lines. Protests by strikers and family and community supporters closed city roads to an operating Vale Inco mine and mill May 7–12. The Ontario Labor Relations Board (OLRB) then held a hearing May 14 to decide on the union’s request to immediately discuss the question of nine union members fired by the company during the strike on frame-up charges of threatening company officials, security guards, and scabs.

In a ruling announced May 17, the OLRB ignored the union request and “directed” Vale Inco and the union to restart negotiations with a government mediator.

The Spanish government announced new austerity measures May 12 targeting the standard of living of working people. The move is aimed at reassuring wealthy bondholders that the government won’t default on debt payments to them.

A similar crisis a week earlier pushed the government of Greece, led by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, to implement deep cuts aimed at the working class in exchange for $140 billion in loans from the European Union (EU) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) to avert an imminent debt payment default.

Fearing further government defaults, in particular from the southern European governments of Spain and Portugal, the EU and IMF set up a $1 trillion fund for emergency loans.

It appears Intensify That Euro Crisis ‘Could Snowball’ read the headline in the May 16 New York Times, noting that the bailout is not solving the crisis. “With many governments groaning under the weight of huge deficits, the debt of weaker nations that use the euro currency will have to be restructured,” Continued on page 9

Also Inside:

Seattle video shows cop brutality 2

BP oil spill: Unfolding ruin for working people 3

Iran: Kurdish strikes protest executions 5

Impact of Malcolm X on Grenada revolution 6

Canada: 3,000 workers sustain strike against int’l nickel giant

BY JOHN STEELE

MONTRÉAL—Frame-ups and harassment of strikers by Vale Inco, near Sudbury, Ontario, have become a major issue in the strike of 3,000 nickel workers that is now in its 11th month. The workers, members of United Steelworkers (USW) Local 6500, are fighting against concession demands by the bosses that would affect pensions and rights on the job and allow for more contracting out of union jobs.

Vale Inco has refused to negotiate and is attempting to achieve full production using management and scabs. Strikers report only 10 members of Local 6500 have crossed the picket lines. Protests by strikers and family and community supporters closed city roads to an operating Vale Inco mine and mill May 7–12. The Ontario Labor Relations Board (OLRB) then held a hearing May 14 to decide on the union’s request to immediately discuss the question of nine union members fired by the company during the strike on frame-up charges of threatening company officials, security guards, and scabs.

In a ruling announced May 17, the OLRB ignored the union request and “directed” Vale Inco and the union to restart negotiations with a government mediator.

Vale Inco has been pushing to have the question of the fired workers referred to a drawn-out hearings process on a “bad-faith bargaining” complaint that the union filed with the labor board in January.

The workers won a victory May 13 when striker Denis Barbeau was acquitted by the Ontario Court of Justice.
Blacks, Latinos targeted in N.Y. ‘stop and frisk’

BY SETH GALINSKY

New York City police stopped a record 575,300 people in 2009 under its “stop and frisk” policy, 8 percent more than in 2008. While Blacks make up only 25 percent of the city’s population, they were 55 percent of those stopped by the cops. Almost 90 percent of those questioned were Black or Latino.

The main reason given by the cops for the stops was “furtive movements.” Other reasons they listed include “inappropriate attire for reason” and “wearing clothes commonly used in a crime,” according to the Center for Constitutional Rights.

In a March 13 column titled “Big Brother in Blue,” liberal New York Times columnist Bob Herbert noted that the targets of this police harassment are often forced “to sprawl face down on the sidewalk or spread themselves against a wall or over the hood of a car to be searched.”

Close to 90 percent of those stopped are not arrested or given summonses. In most cases, however, no matter what the outcome of the “frisk” the person’s name is entered into the police department’s permanent computerized database.

Conservative columnist Heather MacDonal defended the policy in the March 25 New York Post. She writes that stop and frisk deters “criminal activity before it happens.”

MacDonald asserts that “blacks and Hispanics committed 98 percent of all shootings. Blacks committed nearly 70 percent of all shootings, about 6 percent, is the same

for Blacks, Latinos, and whites. The indiscriminate stopping and harassment of Blacks and Latinos goes hand in hand with New York mayor Michael Bloomberg’s plans to expand a network of security cameras and license plate readers in the city to fight “terrorism” and “street crime.”

An existing network covers the New York Stock Exchange and other “high-profile” buildings, according to the Associated Press.

Bloomberg says the expansion to midtown will be completed by 2011. Under the plan existing and new cameras operated by private companies would also be connected to the police department’s network. There are thousands of surveillance cameras in the city.

Meanwhile, the Chicago City Council on May 12 approved a $16.5 million settlement of a federal class-action lawsuit against the city police department. The lawsuit, filed in 2004, charged that an “institutionalized system of police torture” existed in Chicago, including shackling people to walls or benches and depriving them of food and water. In a related case, jury selection in the trial of former Chicago police detective Jon Burge began May 6. After revelations that for some two decades city cops beat, applied electric shocks, and nearly suffocated prisoners, Burge was fired in 1993.

Dozens of people went to prison based on coerced confessions extracted by the cops. Burge is not being charged with torture. Instead he is accused of perjury and obstruction of justice for lying under oath in 2003 about the abuses.

BP oil rig blast & fight for job safety

More facts are surfacing about the unsafe conditions on the BP-leased oil rig that exploded April 20, killing 11 workers. Subscribe to the Militant to keep up with the news and articles explaining how workers can advance the fight for safety on the job.

SUBSCRIBE TODAY!

NEW READERS

$5 for 12 issues

$10 for 12 weeks

$20 for 6 months

$35 for 1 year

CLIP AND MAIL TO THE MILITANT:
306 W. 37th St., 10th floor, New York, NY 10018

University of Puerto Rico students strike

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—Thousands marched here to back students on strike at 10 of 11 University of Puerto Rico campuses May 7. The students are fighting a plan to reduce the number of students who get tuition waivers, and what they fear are uncontrolled layoffs to privatize the university.

Sign says, “We have proposals, we have chairs, sit down to negotiate.”

After 3,000 students at a May 13 assembly voted by an overwhelming majority to continue the strike, which began April 21, cops surrounded the Río Piedras campus to prevent food or water from reaching striking students. Major unions organized actions May 18 in support of the students.

—RON RICHARDS

Seattle video shows cop brutality

BY CLAY DENNISON

SEATTLE—“It happens all the time. They do whatever they want,” said Rico Muñoz, a Seattle high school student, of a newly exposed case of brutality by city cops. Muñoz was one of 15 participants in a May 15 picket line in front of police headquarters in downtown Seattle.

The picket was in response to a video shown on local television May 6. The video, shot in the early morning hours of April 17, shows Seattle cops who had stopped three young men and forced them to lie face down on the sidewalk. Detective Shandy Cobain, a member of the gang unit, is heard telling one of them, 21-year-old Martin Linder: “I’m gonna beat the [expletive] Mexican piss out of you, homoey. You feel me?” A short time later, Cobain kicked Motem’s hand and the side of his head. Another cop, Mary Lynn Woollum, is seen stomping on the back of Motem’s knee or leg. Stacia Hawkinson, a high school teacher at the picket line, told the Militant, “So many of our students that I know personally have been abused physically by the police, and it’s wrong. How could I not be here protesting?”

Hawkinson carried a hand-lettered sign that featured pictures of Monetti and Malikia Calhoun, a 15-year-old student who was assaulted in a holding cell by two cops in 2009.

Protester lss Sanchez described other examples of harassment, “I was walking with my brother, who is half Black, and a cop pulled over and asked if we were looking into a car we had just walked past.”

After asking about the car, “he asked me, ‘Does your mom know you’re with him?’” Others at the picket reported that passersby described physical abuse and harassment at the hands of the Seattle police.

The first television station to receive the video did not air it. Photographer Jud Morris who filmed the video released it first on the Internet and then to another station that broadcast it three weeks after the incident. The first station fired Morris.

BP oil rig blast & fight for job safety

More facts are surfacing about the unsafe conditions on the BP-leased oil rig that exploded April 20, killing 11 workers. Subscribe to the Militant to keep up with the news and articles explaining how workers can advance the fight for safety on the job.

SUBSCRIBE TODAY!

NEW READERS

$5 for 12 issues

$10 for 12 weeks

$20 for 6 months

$35 for 1 year

University of Puerto Rico students strike

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—Thousands marched here to back students on strike at 10 of 11 University of Puerto Rico campuses May 7. The students are fighting a plan to reduce the number of students who get tuition waivers, and what they fear are uncontrolled layoffs to privatize the university.

Sign says, “We have proposals, we have chairs, sit down to negotiate.”

After 3,000 students at a May 13 assembly voted by an overwhelming majority to continue the strike, which began April 21, cops surrounded the Río Piedras campus to prevent food or water from reaching striking students. Major unions organized actions May 18 in support of the students.

—RON RICHARDS

Seattle video shows cop brutality

BY CLAY DENNISON

SEATTLE—“It happens all the time. They do whatever they want,” said Rico Muñoz, a Seattle high school student, of a newly exposed case of brutality by city cops. Muñoz was one of 15 participants in a May 15 picket line in front of police headquarters in downtown Seattle.

The picket was in response to a video shown on local television May 6. The video, shot in the early morning hours of April 17, shows Seattle cops who had stopped three young men and forced them to lie face down on the sidewalk. Detective Shandy Cobain, a member of the gang unit, is heard telling one of them, 21-year-old Martin Linder: “I’m gonna beat the [expletive] Mexican piss out of you, homoey. You feel me?” A short time later, Cobain kicked Motem’s hand and the side of his head. Another cop, Mary Lynn Woollum, is seen stomping on the back of Motem’s knee or leg. Stacia Hawkinson, a high school teacher at the picket line, told the Militant, “So many of our students that I know personally have been abused physically by the police, and it’s wrong. How could I not be here protesting?”

Hawkinson carried a hand-lettered sign that featured pictures of Monetti and Malikia Calhoun, a 15-year-old student who was assaulted in a holding cell by two cops in 2009.

Protester lss Sanchez described other examples of harassment, “I was walking with my brother, who is half Black, and a cop pulled over and asked if we were looking into a car we had just walked past.”

After asking about the car, “he asked me, ‘Does your mom know you’re with him?’” Others at the picket reported that passersby described physical abuse and harassment at the hands of the Seattle police.

The first television station to receive the video did not air it. Photographer Jud Morris who filmed the video released it first on the Internet and then to another station that broadcast it three weeks after the incident. The first station fired Morris.

The Militant
Vol. 74/No. 21
Closing news date: May 9, 2010
Editor: Paul Mailhot
Managing Editor: Martin Koppel
Business Manager: Angel Lariscy
Editorial volunteers: Roger Calero, Seth Galinsky, Cindy Insigsh, Angel Lariscy, Omar Mina, Doug Nelson, Jacob Perezso, Brian Williams

Published weekly except for one week in January and one week in July.

The Militant (ISSN 0026-3855), 306 W. 37th Street, 10th floor, New York, NY 10008.

Telephone: (212) 244-4899
Fax: (212) 244-4897
E-mail: themilitant@mac.com

Website: www.themilitant.com

Correspondence concerning subscriptions or changes of address should be addressed to the Militant, 306 W. 37th Street, 10th floor, New York, NY 10008.

Periodicals postage paid at New York, NY, POSTMASTER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: United States: For one year send $35 to above address.

Latin America, Caribbean: For one year send $35, drawn on a U.S. bank, to

Africa, Asia, and the Middle East: For one year send $35 drawn on a U.S. bank to above address.

Canada: For one year send Canadian $45 to the Militant, 7177 St. Denis #205, Montreal, Quebec H2S 2B5.

United Kingdom: Send £26 for one year by check or international money order made out to CL London, First Floor, 120 Bethnal Green (Entrance in Brick Lane), London, E2 6DG, England.

Republic of Ireland and Continental Europe: Send £75 one year by check or international money order made out to CL London at above address.

France: Send 76 euros one year to Diffusion du Militant, P.O. Box 175, 23 rue Lecourbe, 75013 Paris.

Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark: Send 400 Swedish kronor for one year to Bildtugargävén 17, 12144 Johanneshov, Stockholm, Sweden.

New Zealand: Send NZ$50 for one year to P.O. Box 3025, Auckland, New Zealand.

Australia: Send $50 for one year to P.O. Box 164 Campsie, NSW 2194, Australia.

Pacific Islands: Send NZ$50 for one year to P.O. Box 3025, Auckland, New Zealand.

Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent the Militant’s views. These are expressed in editorials.
BP oil spill: Unfolding ruin for working people

BY ANGEL LARISCY

MAY 19—A month after a BP oil rig explosion in the Gulf of Mexico killed 11 workers, neither the company nor the U.S. government has a solution to the massive oil leak on the ocean floor that is threatening the livelihood of millions and decades of environmental disaster.

There were early warning signs of problems aboard the rig that BP ignored, the Miami Herald reported May 14. For weeks pressure was building up in the well from the oil and natural gas beneath the ocean. Workers heard loud noises at least three times the day of the explosion as the gases were vented. In the final hours, a heavy gas cloud settled over the platform and birds flying above began to drop. Then gas seeped into the main engines, igniting them, and the rig blew up.

According to a study by the Center for Public Integrity, two oil refineries owned by BP are responsible for 97 percent of all flagrant violations found in the U.S. refining industry in the past three years.

As of May 17 BP said it is salvaging about one-fifth of the oil from the broken pipe, using a sea anchor and pumping into a tanker, leaving the remaining fuel to spew into the water. Already the leak has had an impact on working people in the Gulf region’s fishing and shrimp industry. According to a study by the Center for Public Integrity, two oil refineries owned by BP are responsible for 97 percent of all flagrant violations found in the U.S. refining industry in the past three years.

Continued from front page

The determination of the workers to defend their union remains strong. The Auburn Avenue Research Library of American Culture and History, 101 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30312, has an exhibit on Malcolm X’s speeches, published by Pathfinder Press.

Eventually the workers set up a legal defense fund to finance their defense and to help other workers being prosecuted under the Ellis Act for their union organizing activities.

G. Kendall Scott, a member of the preliminaries planning committee and a member of the Workers Defense Center, said that the workers are determined to defend their union and to see that justice is done.

These were the words of the workers at the Clarabelle Mill who won their contract proposal was bigger than the union’s Copper Cliff picket line.

The Auburn Avenue Research Library of American Culture and History, 101 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30312, has an exhibit on Malcolm X’s speeches, published by Pathfinder Press.

Eventually the workers set up a legal defense fund to finance their defense and to help other workers being prosecuted under the Ellis Act for their union organizing activities.

G. Kendall Scott, a member of the preliminaries planning committee and a member of the Workers Defense Center, said that the workers are determined to defend their union and to see that justice is done.

These were the words of the workers at the Clarabelle Mill who won their contract proposal was bigger than the union’s Copper Cliff picket line.
Washington, D.C.

Recently a team went to Amtrak’s Ivy City maintenance yard to sell the afternoon shift change. A few weeks earlier, three rail workers there bought copies of *Malcolm X, Black Liberation, and the Road to Workers Power*. One is a young Latino who has attended several May Day marches. He told me that he was interested in learning something about the Black struggle in this country because he didn’t learn anything from the Black studies class he took in high school.

I am never empty-handed. I always have a small supply of the book, papers, subscription blanks, and the current forum leaflet. You never know when a discussion will lead to an opportunity to get literature into the hands of a coworker.

—Ilona Gersh

---

**Militant Fund contributions top $117,000!**

**BY ANGEL LARISCY**

*I am glad to contribute to the Militant. It is worth far more to me than I pay for it.* A Black hospital worker told New York Militant fund director Dan Fein when he came to his Harlem apartment to collect a $100 contribution. The worker had renewed his subscription for two years in January and purchased a copy of the new *Pathfinder* book *Malcolm X, Black Liberation and the Road to Workers Power* by Jack Barnes. New York supporters exceeded their $20,000 quota and raised $21,674 from 132 readers.

Responses like these from workers all over the world are what pushed the collection for the eight-week international Militant Fund over $117,215—107 percent of the $110,000 goal!

The Militant is a socialist weekly that relies on contributions from working people and others who value its coverage of working-class struggles and its political analysis of historical and current events. The annual fund covers basic operating expenses and reporting trips.

The fund ran simultaneously with the successful campaign to sell 2,000 subscriptions to the paper and about the same number of copies of *Malcolm X, Black Liberation, and the Road to Workers Power*.

Mike Tucker of New Zealand reported one first-time contributor said he hadn’t considered how the Militant is financed without paid advertising until he was asked to contribute. New Zealand supporters went over their $3,000 quota by $840. “We organize it early and collect it in,” wrote Tucker.

---

**We’re tired of miners dying**

**Continued from front page**

Miners in the United States in 40 years. UMWA members, retirees, and others came by bus from seven states, including West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Utah, to participate in the action.

“We’re tired of miners dying in unsafe mines,” Tanya James, a 50-year-old miner from Elk Garden, West Virginia, told the Richmond Times-Dispatch. At a vigil and protest attended by hundreds of workers yesterday, she and 51 other miners jointly turned on their hard hats at 7 a.m. to commemorate the 52 miners killed in Massey-owned mines since 2000.

“It all comes down to Massey Energy putting profit over people,” Charles Suggs, who traveled to the meeting from Rock Creek, West Virginia, told the Associated Press. “This is not purely a Massey issue. This is a coal industry-wide issue.”

In the meeting, Massey CEO Donald Blankenship praised the company’s safety record, saying its rate of nonfatal accidents “had fallen by 90 percent under his stewardship from 1992 to 2010,” the Wall Street Journal reported.

He asserted that the explosion at the Upper Big Branch Mine “will make the company safer.”

Miners in the United States are not alone in fighting for safe conditions so that no miner has to die. In Russia, miners and other working people have organized protest actions in response to the May 8 explosions at the Raspadskaya mine. The blasts killed 66 miners and injured 129. Another 24 miners are missing.

Some 200 miners and others conducted a sit-in May 14 on railroad tracks in the city of Mezhdurechensk in Siberia where the mine is located to protest unsafe working conditions and demand higher wages instead of pay based on financial incentives tied to production. A busy rail line was “barricaded for three hours,” reported the Moscow News, an online newspaper.

Cops attacked the protesters. Workers fought back, pelting the police with stones and bottles. Twenty-eight demonstrators were detained and 17 policemen injured, according to the *New York Times*.

In response, Russian prime minister Vladimir Putin intervened with a public rebuke to the mine’s management. He also called for increasing miners’ wages and expanding the powers of the state safety inspectors to include temporarily shutting mines and dismissing mine officials, the *Times* reported.

---

Supporters of the Militant in Chicago collected 65 contributions from six states in the Midwest region to go over their quota, reports Dennis Rich- ter. Nine of those decided to increase their pledges during the course of the campaign.

Thanks to all those who contributed!

---

**Welcome**

Continued from front page

the demonstrations for legalizing undocumented workers, at plant gates and on the job, on campuses, and on street tables and going door to door in working-class neighborhoods from Sydney, Australia, to Stockholm, Sweden.

The Militant explains how the bosses’ drive for profits is at the heart of the current economic depression and why workers and farmers need to take political power out of the hands of the capitalist class. Once working people hold state power in our hands, the job begins of reorganizing society from one based on exploitation, violence, and dog-eat-dog competition to one of solidarity among working people that recognizes the worth of every individual regardless of sex, national origin, or skin color.

The Militant is your paper. Are workers at your plant involved in a fight over job safety, pay, or speedup? Are you involved in protests for immigrant rights, against the U.S. intervention in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, or against the closing of hospitals? Do you have a question or comment about an article you read in the paper? Send us an article, photos, or a letter.

The spring subscription campaign has ended, but the opportunities to expand the paper’s readership continue, as do the possibilities to reach many others with the political perspectives laid out in *Malcolm X, Black Liberation, and the Road to Workers Power*. Talk to your coworkers, classmates, friends, and relatives. Encourage them to subscribe and get the Militant.

In solidarity,

Paul Mailhot

Editor
Iran: Kurdish strike protests executions

BY CINDY JAQUITH

Strikers broke out in Iranian Kurdistan May 13 to protest the execution of five prisoners, four of them Kurdish activists, over a year ago as members of the Free Kurdistan Party. The party said “this was the largest in Kurdistan since 2005, when another Kurdish activist was shot and killed by security forces.”

Kamangar, Ali Homayoun, Farhad Vakili, and Shirin Alamhooi, all Kurds, were put to death by hanging in Tehran May 9 with no notice to their families or attorneys. Alamhooi was the one woman among the four. They had been convicted of carrying out “terrorist attacks” as members of the Free Kurdish Party. He added that calls for Kurdish self-governance within Iran. Each had also been found guilty of being a mohareb, or enemy of God, which is a capital crime in Iran.

Like Kurds in neighboring Iraq, Syria, and Turkey, Iranian Kurds face discrimination in jobs, education, housing, language, and culture.

Kamangar had been a schoolteacher. In his hometown of Kamyaran students boycotted classes and workers stayed home from work. Student strikes in other Kurdish areas were also reported.

The city of Sanandaj, the capital of Kurdistan Province, was “deserted” in the face of the influx of mourners to the New York Times but did not call for his name usage. “People have stayed home and the entire bazaar is closed,” he said.

The strike continued throughout the weekend of May 17–19, as a way to weed them out,” Paul John- son, a social activist, explained to the Militant.

Immediately after a militant march and rally of about 600 workers in front of the plant and the voting down of the contract by 80 percent of the union members, the company issued a statement saying it had listened to the concerns of the workers and withdrew the seniority provision from the table. The contract, however, remained unacceptable to union members.

On May 14 hundreds of strikers marched to the plant from the union hall in Long Beach, about two miles away, for a rally of more than 700 in front of a major entrance to the facility. They were joined by Teamsters, members of the Service Employees International Union, and nonunion, mostly Latino immigrant custodians who work inside the plant. As of May 17 no further talks between Boeing and Local 148 have been sched- uled.

Ollie Bivins is a striking member of UAW Local 148.

U.S. government takes aim at workers rights

May 31, 1985

Over the weekend of May 17–19, right-wing Vietnamese thugs in San Jose [California] have escalated their attacks on the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance. Their attempt to disrupt a May 18–19 SWP and YSA educational con- ference in San Jose failed. More than 120 people attended, and the socialists and other supporters of democratic rights are stepping up the campaign to defeat the rightist Social Workers Party and its allies.

The Militant has reported many demonstrations. The families were not allowed to be present for the burials.

The Bill provides for the 30 hour week in all industry; a program of public works on a basis of 30 hours per week; a system of unemployment and social insurance to be paid by the employer.

The Militant May 31, 2010

Continued from front page

The Militant    May 31, 2010            5
Impact of Malcolm X on Grenada revolution

The following is the 19th in a series of excerpts the Militant is running from Pathfinder Press’s latest book, Malcolm X, Black Liberation, and the Road to Workers Power, by Jack Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party. We encourage our readers to study, discuss, and help sell the book. The following is from a 1987 speech by Barnes printed under the title “Malcolm X: Revolutionary Leader of the Working Class.” Copyright © 2009 by Pathfinder Press. Reproduced by permission.

Malcolm’s political ideas and examples were not simply valuable for their time, but offer a guide for revolutionists today and tomorrow. That’s ultimately the only test by which any one can judge revolutionary leadership—a political test. It is the measure of Malcolm’s true stature as an international proletarian leader.

Malcolm’s revolutionary convictions have been validated in many ways, but let’s start with one in our own hemisphere. Let’s start with the Grenada Revolution of March 13, 1979. That’s when the workers and farmers of that small Caribbean island, under the leadership of the Maurice Bishop-led New Jewel Movement, overturned the U.S.-backed dictatorship of Eric Gairy. They brought to power a workers and farmers government that organized and led them in throwing off the boot of U.S. and British imperialist domination and beginning to transform the social relations that for so long had perpetuated capitalist exploitation and oppression. In short, Grenada’s toilers were led to begin discovering their own worth, and were organized to act on that knowledge.

Maurice Bishop was part of the generation of revolutionists, both biologically and politically, that came right after Malcolm. As I noted earlier, Malcolm has many heirs and will right after Malcolm. As I noted earlier, Malcolm has many heirs and will

Maurice Bishop Speaks: The Grenada Revolution and its Overthrow 1979–83

For further reading . . .

New International no. 6
- The 2nd assassination of Maurice Bishop
- Cuba’s rectification process
- Land, labor and the Canadian revolution
- The 50-year domestic contra operation

Maurice Bishop Speaks: The Grenada Revolution and its Overthrow 1979–83

$25

$16

Youngest Centre for Popular Education volunteer teacher, Lyndon Adams, with Maurice Bishop, central leader of Grenada revolution. “Bishop came to politics under the impact of the ‘Black Power’ movement in the Caribbean, which was itself deeply influenced by Malcolm and the Black struggle in the United States,” Barnes says. Cuban Revolution, said Bishop, led movement in Grenada to “develop along Marxist lines” and recognize “the relevance of socialism as the only solution to our problems.”

Does the fact that the Grenada revolution was betrayed by a petty-bourgeois Stalinist clique around Bernard Coard—serving up the island nation to U.S. imperialism “on a silver platter,” in Fidel Castro’s words—diminish in any way the significance of Bishop’s example? The answer is no. We helped working people in this country, in Grenada, across the Caribbean, and around the world to draw the lessons from that counter-revolutionary coup.

Secondly, and more importantly, the working people of Grenada have no doubt is reciprocated by the people of Grenada automatically feel for American Blacks and which we have no doubt is reciprocated by the American Black community.” Revolutionaries in Grenada, Bishop said, “feel a particularly close affinity to American Blacks and other oppressed minorities, to the working-class movement in America.” And he concluded the interview—“without intending to be disrespectful,” he said—“by calling on working people in the United States, whatever their skin color, to get together and wage a consistent fight against the real enemy. Don’t spend time fighting each other. . . .”

Maurice Bishop Speaks: The Grenada Revolution and its Overthrow 1979–83

$25

$16

Available online for only $15. Or for $10 with Militant subscription from one of the distributors listed on page 8.

PathfinderPress.com

A 1980 demonstration in Grenada in support of the revolution

This is a book about the dictatorship of capital and the road to the dictatorship of the proletariat. A book about the last century and a half of class struggle in the United States—from the Civil War and Radical Reconstruction to today—and the unimpeachable evidence it offers that workers who are Black will comprise a disproportionately weighty part of the ranks and leadership of the mass social movement that will make a proletarian revolution…”

Youngest Centre for Popular Education volunteer teacher, Lyndon Adams, with Maurice Bishop, central leader of Grenada revolution. “Bishop came to politics under the impact of the ‘Black Power’ movement in the Caribbean, which was itself deeply influenced by Malcolm and the Black struggle in the United States,” Barnes says. Cuban Revolution, said Bishop, led movement in Grenada to “develop along Marxist lines” and recognize “the relevance of socialism as the only solution to our problems.”
BY PATRICK BROWN
AND BASKARAN APPU

SINGAPORE—Emigration of millions of Chinese around the globe over the last two centuries was the focus of an international gathering here that drew almost 300 people from some 20 countries. The seventh international conference of the International Society for the Study of Chinese Overseas (ISSCO) convened May 7 for three days of plenary sessions, panel discussions, and other activities.

Singapore’s Nanyang Technological University and the Chinese Heritage Centre, located on the university campus, were the sponsors of the conference along with ISSCO. Most participants came from countries in Asia, including China, India, Japan, the Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, and Thailand. Others hailed from countries in Europe and North America, and from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Given the site of the conference and the substantial participation from across Southeast Asia, developments in this region were a particular feature of the event.

ISSCO held its founding conference in 1992 in San Francisco, noted Leo Yuyudarwinda, ISSCO president and director of the Chinese Heritage Centre, at the opening session. Subsequent international conferences were held in Hong Kong in 1994, the Philippines in 1996, Taiwan in 2001, Denmark in 2004, and Beijing, China, in 2007. Numerous regional conferences have been organized as well, including in China, 1999, South Africa in 2006, and most recently in New Zealand last year.

Conference participants were welcomed to the conference by Fu Hai Yien, senior minister of state in Singapore’s government. After keynote addresses by professors Philip Kahn of Harvard University and Tania Chan of the Chinese University of Hong Kong—given in English and Mandarin, respectively—University of Hong Kong—given in English and Tan Chee Beng of the Chinese Heritage Centre, the opening session. Subsequent international conferences were held in Hong Kong in 1994, the Philippines in 1996, Taiwan in 2001, Denmark in 2004, and Beijing, China, in 2007. Numerous regional conferences have been organized as well, including in China, 1999, South Africa in 2006, and most recently in New Zealand last year.

Conference participants were welcomed to the conference by Fu Hai Yien, senior minister of state in Singapore’s government. After keynote addresses by professors Philip Kahn of Harvard University and Tania Chan of the Chinese University of Hong Kong—given in English and Mandarin, respectively—participants got down to the main work of the conference. Issues of some 70 panel discussions, conducted in English or Chinese. More than 200 papers were presented, some 90 of them in Chinese.

Almost half of those were by participants from universities in China. Along with the formal sessions, one of the most valuable aspects of the gathering was the many hours of informal discussion and exchange that took place—over meals, cultural activities, and a post-conference tour of Singapore—among the participants who had come together from around the globe.

Papers addressed a wide range of topics, from literary criticism and the changes in spoken Chinese among the diaspora, to the impact on overseas Chinese of industrial development and increasing class differentiation in China over the past two decades, to the conditions facing Chinese workers, small traders, students, capitalists, and others around the world, from Brunei to India, South Africa, and Peru.

Chinese in Southeast Asia

A number of panels looked at the substantial Chinese populations in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and more broadly in Southeast Asia. With a total population of around 560 million, the region is home to about 30 million ethnic Chinese—about three-quarters of all those who live outside China.

The extent of Chinese settlement varies from country to country. About 29 percent of Malaysia’s population of 28 million is Chinese. In Indonesia, Chinese comprise some 3 percent of the country’s 240 million people. Most of the Chinese migrants to this region have come from the coastal regions in China’s south, including the provinces of Fujian, Guangdong (historically known as Canton), and Hainan Island.

In many countries throughout the region, Chinese communities grew up over the centuries as trading outposts with settlers often subject to exclusionary laws and discriminatory practices, which today’s properied classes find useful to adapt. In Brunei, Malaysia, and Indonesia, land purchase by those of Chinese descent continues to be limited, maintaining restrictions first imposed by the British and Dutch colonial powers.

The Indonesian dictatorship in Indonesia, which came to power through the slaughter of hundreds of thousands, and a bloodletting that targeted the Chinese minority in particular—lasted from 1965 to 1998. It forbade the teaching of Chinese and the public display of Chinese culture, among many other brutal repressive measures. Indonesia’sasley rulers, often acting through military, have frequently set up the Chinese community, especially merchants, as scapegoats to deflect anger against their exploitative rule. Anti-Chinese pogroms, with a harsh toll of murders and rapes, occurred in the last years of Suharto’s “New Order” regime and its aftermath.

Over the centuries many Chinese have, of course, married into and become part of the peoples and cultures of the region in which they settled. In Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia those of mixed ancestry and culture are known as Peranakan Chinese (peranakan is an Indonesian and Malay word referring to the offspring of a native woman and a foreign male). A collection of essays on the subject, Peranakan Chinese in a Globalizing Southeast Asia, edited by ISSCO president Yuyudarwinda, was launched on the second evening of the conference. Teresita Ang See, from the Kaisa Heritage Center and Ateneo de Manila University, herself a former president of ISSCO, presented the book.

She noted that in her home country, the Philippines, people of similar mixed ancestry and culture are called Mestizos.

Impact of Chinese Revolution

Few presentations discussed, or more often encountered on the sharp class struggles throughout the modern history of the region—the capitalist colonial conquests and powerful 20th century independence movements against European colonial powers; the national liberation wars against Japanese imperialism leading up to and through World War II; the socialist struggles against the overthrown capitalist rule in China and parts of Korea and Indochina in the aftermath of that war; U.S. imperialist domination in subsequent decades; and the historic victory of the Vietnamese people in 1975. World-shaking events such as the 1949 Chinese Revolution and the 1965 slaughter of workers and Communist Party supporters in Indonesia—led into the bloody trap by the class-collaborationist policies of the Indonesian CP guided by the Maoist regime in Beijing—were in most cases treated as backdrops to specific studies of Chinese communities and their relationships to their new and ancestral homeland.

One session did sketch the impact of the 1945–49 Chinese civil war on the Chinese population in Singapore and the class polarization around these revolutionary events. Jason Lim of the National University of Singapore noted that as the Red Army, led by the Chinese Communist Party, won ground against the imperialist-backed Kaumintang (Nationalist) forces, some prominent bourgeois figures and one major newsweekly, run by Chinese, were forced out of the Communist Party forces. At one point, he said, some 120 organizations claiming 100,000 followers called an acclamation meeting. Kaumintang leader Chiang Kai-shek.

In the same panel discussion, John Wong Teck Yenn, from Nanyang Technological University, noted that the attraction of the Chinese Revolution led one successful restaurant owner in the 1950s to dub his Hainan Chicken dish “Communist Chicken” in expectation that its popularity would increase.

In a talk entitled “Communists, China Missionaries, and Chinese New Villages: Battle for ‘Hearts and Minds’ in Malaya,” Lee Kang Hing of the University of Malaya described how during the late 1940s and the ’50s, the British colonial rulers of what is now Malaysia, were forced to cut off links between Chinese peasant villages and the pro-Beijing Malayan Communist Party. Half a million people were forced into virtual prison camps called “New Villages.” The move helped to cut off food supplies and information to insurgents operating at the fringes of the jungle. “Lee observed, and became the prototype for similar tactics used byContinued on page 9
Trotsky’s answer to Stalin’s ‘socialism in one country’

Printed below is an excerpt from The Third International after Lenin, one of Pathfinder’s books of the month for May. It presents Trotsky’s defense of the proletarian course of the Russian Revolution that triumphed in October 1917 under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party led by V.I. Lenin. In 1919, the Third Communist International was founded to advance this revolutionary internationalist course. By the time of Lenin’s death in 1924, a privileged petty-bourgeois social layer—whose leading representative came to be Joseph Stalin—had gained the upper hand in the Communist Party and Soviet state apparatus. It justified its actions with the anti-Marxist slogan of building “socialism in one country.” This book presents Trotsky’s 1928 criticism of this perspective, which was laid out in the

vvention. From this there can and must follow (notwithstanding all pompous declarations in the draft program) a collaborationist policy towards the foreign bourgeoisie with the object of averting intervention, as this will guarantee the construction of socialism, that is to say, will solve the main historical question. The program of the party, in the Com- munist terms, therefore, an auxiliary character; their mission is to protect the USSR from intervention and not to fight for the compact of power. It is, of course, not a question of the subjective intentions but of the objective logic of political thought.

“The difference in views lies in the fact,” says Stalin, “that the party considers that these [internal] contradi- ctions and possible conflicts can be entirely overcome on the basis of the inner forces of our revolution, whereas Comrade Trotsky and the Opposi- tion think that these contradictions and conflicts can be overcome only on an international scale, on the arena of the worldwide proletarian revolution.” (Pravda, no. 262, November 12, 1921)

Yes, this is precisely the difference. One could not express better and more correctly the difference between national reformism and revolutionary internationalism. If our internal diffi- culties, obstacles, and contradictions, which are fundamentally a reflection of world contradictions, can be settled merely by “the inner forces of our rev- olution” without entering “the arena of the worldwide proletarian revolu- tion” then the International is partly a subsidiary and partly a decorative instrument, the congress of which can be convoked once every four years, once every ten years, or perhaps not at all. Even if we were to add that the proletariat of the other countries must protect our construction from military interventions, the International according to this schema must play the role of a pacifier instrument. Its main role, the role of an instrument of world revolution, is then inevitably relegated to the background. And this, we repeat, does not flow from anyone’s barbaric intentions (on the contrary, a number of points in the program testify to the very best intentions of its authors), but it does flow from the internal logic of the new theoretical position which is a thousand times more dangerous than the worst subjective intentions.

As a matter of fact, even at the Sev- enth Plenum of the ECCI [Executive Committee of the Communist Interna- tional], Stalin became so bold as to de- velop and defend the following idea: “Our party has no right to fool [!] the working class; it should declare openly that the lack of assurance [!] in the possibility of building socialism—due to our party’s failure to the ad- dition of power and to the passing of our party from its position as a ruling party to the position of an opposition party.” (Minutes, vol. 2, p. 10. Our emphasis.)

This means that we have only the right to place assurance on the scanty resources of national economy but that we must not dare to place any assurance upon the inexhaustible re- sources of the international proletariat. If we cannot get along without an international revolution, then give up the power, give up that October power which we conquered in the interests of the international revolution. Here is the sort of ideological debacle we ar- rive at if we proceed from a formula- tion which is false to the core!

The draft program expresses an in- controvertible idea when it says that the economic successes of the USSR constitute an inseparable part of the worldwide proletarian revolution. But the political danger of the new theoretical course lies in the subjective evaluation of the two levers of world socialism—the lever of our econom- ic achievements and the lever of the worldwide proletarian revolution. Without a victorious proletarian rev- olution, we will not be able to build socialism. The European workers and the workers the world over must clearly understand this. The lever of economic construction is of tremen- dous significance. Without a correct leadership, the dictatorship of the prole- tariat would be weakened; and its downfall would deal a blow to the international revolution from which the latter would not recover for a good many years. But the conclusion of the main historical struggle between the socialist world and the world of capital- ism depends on the second lever, that is, the world proletarian revolu- tion. Each collapse of the Lever of the Soviet Union lies in it that the dis- puted base of the world revolution and not at all in the presumption that it is the only base of the world revolution independently of the world revolution.

Delegates to Second International Conference of Communist Women held in Moscow, June 1921. Communist International in early years reached out to toilers worldwide with an inter- nationalist perspective. Trotsky was a key leader in the spread of this internationalist course toward gutting the revo- lutionary achievements and the lever of the workers the world over must clearly understand this.

The new doctrine proclaims that so- cialism can be built on the basis of a national state if only there is no inter-

Where to find distributors of the Mi- litant, New International, and a full dis- play of Pathfinder books.

UNITED STATES
CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles: 4025 S. Western Ave. Zip: 90062. Tel: (323) 295- 2660. E-mail: lawp@abcglobal.net San Francisco: 5842 Mission St. Zip: 94112- 1015. Tel: (415) 584-2135. E-mail: swpsf@abcglobal.net
FLORIDA: Miami: 719 NE 79th St. Zip: 33138. Mailing address: P.O. Box 3849, Zip: 33138. Tel: (305) 757- 8899. E-mail: swpamiatt@art.net
GEORGIA: Atlanta: 465 Boulevard SE Suite 306A. Zip: 30312. Tel: (404) 627- 3746. E-mail: swp@atlanta@bellsouth.net
ILLINOIS: Chicago: 3355 S. Archer Ave. Zip: 60616. Tel: (773) 890-1190. E-mail: Chicagogwp@abcglobal.net
IOWA: Des Moines: 3707 Douglas Ave. Zip: 50310. Tel: (515) 255-1707. E-mail: swpsedomes@wcofsewetline.net
MASSACHUSETTS: Boston: 53 Bennington St. 2nd Floor, East Bos- ton. Zip: 02128. Tel: (617) 569-9169. E-mail: swpboston@verizon.net

MINNESOTA: Minneapolis: 1311 1/2 E. Lake St. Zip: 55407. Tel: (612) 729-1205. E-mail: twcwpg@wcofsewetline.net
NEW YORK: Manhattan: 306 W. 37th St., 10th Floor. Zip: 10018. Tel: (212) 629- 6649. E-mail: newyorkwpg@mac.com
PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia: 188 W. Wyoming Ave. Zip: 19140. Tel: (215) 495-2842. E-mail: philawpg@verizon.net
TEXAS: Houston: 4800 S. 34th St., Suite E-31A. Zip: 77002. Tel: (713) 688- 4919. E-mail: swphouston@abcglobal.net
WASHINGTON, D.C.: 143 Kennedy St. NW Suite 15. Zip: 20011. Tel: (202) 536-5800. E-mail: swp@washingtondc@verizon.net
WASHINGTON: Seattle: 5418 Rainier Ave. South. Zip: 98188-2439. Tel: (206) 323-1755. E-mail: swpspnw@speakeasy.net

IF YOU LIKE THIS PAPER, LOOK U US

Order online at WWW.PATHFINDERPRESS.COM Offer expires until, May 31, 2010

BOOKS OF THE MONTH

BOOKS OF THE MONTH

Permit that year in Moscow. Copyright © Bukharin and Stalin to the Communist

Bukharin and Stalin to the Communist

Draft program presented by Nikolai Bukharin and Stalin to the Communist International’s Sixth World Congress held that year in Moscow. Copyright © 1937 by Pathfinder Press. Reprinted by permission.

BEYON TROTSKY

The new doctrine proclaims that social- ism can be built on the basis of a national state if only there is no inter-

Trotsky’s answer to Stalin’s ‘socialism in one country’

TROTSKY’s answer to Stalin’s ‘socialism in one country’

TROTSKY’s answer to Stalin’s ‘socialism in one country’

BEYON TROTSKY

The new doctrine proclaims that socialism can be built on the basis of a national state if only there is no inter-

TROTSKY’s answer to Stalin’s ‘socialism in one country’

TROTSKY’s answer to Stalin’s ‘socialism in one country’

TROTSKY’s answer to Stalin’s ‘socialism in one country’

TROTSKY’s answer to Stalin’s ‘socialism in one country’
**EDITORIAL**

Oppose assault on workers rights

Working people should oppose recent government moves to curtail workers rights in the name of fighting “terrorism” and protecting the public from “dangerous” individuals.

Cops questioned Faisal Shahzad, a U.S. citizen ac- cused of attempting to bomb Times Square, for hours before informing him of his Miranda rights—the right to remain silent and be represented by a lawyer. Attorney General Eric Holder argued this violation of Shahzad’s rights was in the interests of “public safe- ty.” A similar argument has been made to justify the executive order by President Barack Obama to assis- tinate U.S. citizen Anwar al-Awlaki, a Muslim cleric the government says communicated with Maj. Nidal Hasan before he killed 13 soldiers at Fort Hood, Texas, last November.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court upheld the authority of the federal government to arbitrarily keep prisoners in custody long after they have served their sentences. The ruling, involving inmates deemed “sexually dan- gerous,” sets a bad precedent for unionists and other fighters the government also considers “dangerous.”

The Miranda ruling was part of the expansion of constitutional protections against government en- croachment on rights won by working people in the course of the Elizabethan Era and growing in the 1950s. These also included guaranteed access to an attorney for any worker accused of a crime, prohibition on us- ing illegally seized “evidence” in court, and abolition of the death penalty.

Today the capitalists have succeeded in eroding many rights by taking advantage of acts that have nothing to do with the fight against class exploitation and oppression, such as the Times Square bomb at- tempt.

As the capitalist economic crisis deepens on a world scale, the employers will widen their wars abroad and deepen their assault on workers rights, working condi- tions and living standards. This will inevita- bly breed working-class resistance. The rulers want as many things in place as possible to bolster their military and police powers and to limit the ability of workers to organize and defend them- selves from government attack. Our answer must be to oppose Washington’s wars abroad and its assault on the rights of working people and their organizations.

**LETTERS**

Tesoro refinery deaths

On April 25 United Steelworkers Local 4883, the official memorial for the seven employees killed in the April 2 Tesoro refinery explosion in Anacortes, Washington. Some 800 local members, family, friends, and neighbors filled the au- ditorium at Anacortes High School to commemorate their lives.

In April 2009 Washington State inspectors cited Tesoro’s Anacortes re- finery for a number of “serious” safety violations and more than 130 lesser violations. Washington State officials allowed the refinery to continue op- erations after Tesoro appealed the citations.

A letter to the editor from Stella Moriarity, Seattle, Washington.

Point of view is refreshing

I’m a prisoner on 24/7 lockdown and was very fortunate to run across a recent issue of your weekly. I was awed at the angle, perspective, and its interpretation of everyday news. Your point of view is so refreshing and left me wanting to know more. My Newsweek and Times subscription- s are very much-needed.

Is there any way I can receive this literature for free until I am able to happily pay? 

A prisoner Florida

**Militant’ Prisoners’ Fund**

The Prisoners’ Fund makes it possible to send pris- oners reduced-rate subscriptions. To donate, send a check or money order payable to the Militant and earmarked “Prisoners’ Fund” to 306 W. 37th St., 10th Floor, New York, NY 10018.

The letters column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of interest to working people. Please keep your let- ters brief. Where necessary they may be edited. Please indicate if you prefer that your initials be used rather than your full name.

**Crisis in Europe**

Continued from front page

tured, deeply lowering the value of their bonds,” said The Times. Banks and financial institutions in France and Germany each hold more than $200 bil- lion of Spanish bank debt.

With U.S. banks holding a similar amount, the Federal Reserve has reinstated a program to pro- vide short-term credit to the European Central Bank.

“The debt mountain that brought down some of the world’s biggest banks and dragged up the inter- national financial system to the brink of disaster has simply shifted to governments,” noted Market- watch in an article titled “The second debt storm.”

The governments will probably be no more capable of repaying their debts than the banks and insurance companies they saved.

Austerity measures in Spain

With the 12th largest capitalist economy in the world, Spain had a public debt of more than 50 percent of its gross domestic product at the end of 2009, with figures rising rapidly. Its budget deficit is 11.2 percent of GDP, substantially above the 3 percent limit set by the EU.

Spanish prime minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero announced a 5 percent cut in wages of pub- lic-sector workers as part of a package of lesser violations. The day before the package was announced, President Barack Obama telephoned the Spanish premier to urge him to take “resolute action” to “build market confidence.”

The official unemployment rate in Spain is 20 percent, the second-highest rate in the European Union, ranking only behind Latvia. According to EU statistics, half the jobs eliminated throughout the euro zone over the past two years have been in Spain.

In response to the austerity moves, leaders of Spain’s two largest union federations called for a strike by public workers June 2. Officials from the Unión General de Trabajadores (UGT) said the work stoppage would be preceded by a series of protests and actions across the country.

Labor union officials hope these actions will blow off steam over the assault on workers’ rights. Neither federation is calling for all workers to join the protests. Leading figures from Comisiones Obreras (CCOO), the largest federa- tion, told the media that he opposed a full general strike that included the private sector because it was “the last thing the economy needs at a time like this.” He added, “The behavior of the trade unions has been and is impeccable during these times of crisis and will continue to be.”

The Financial Times, in a May 11 editorial titled “Lazarus finance: Washington State,” lamented the govern- ment slashing while noting that even deeper cuts will “force the world’s biggest banks and dragged up the inter- national financial system to the brink of disaster.”

“arrested and pay cuts for some state employees.”

**Singapore conference on overseas Chinese**

Continued from page 7

The U.S. military in Vietnam.

Numerous panels also looked at the impact of the Chinese diaspora in other parts of the world. Three examined recent Chinese immigration to a number of African countries, including Mozambique, Tanza- nia, Namibia, Lesotho, and Zambia. The expanding presence of Chinese traders throughout vast areas of southern Africa and the growing numbers of Chinese construction and mining companies, along with sub- stantial numbers of workers brought under contract to Africa by Chinese companies as a ready-trained low-paid workforce, are phenomena that have stoked resentments among local populations and are often played on by demagogic bourgeois politicians in those countries.

Another session, entitled “Interconnection between Chinese Overseas,” included descriptions of Chinese neighborhoods in Boston around the turn of the 20th century, and the Chinese community of about 8,000 in India’s Calcutta, which has historically been centered on the tannery industry.

In her talk at that session on “The Intertwined History of Chinese in Cuba and the United States,” Mary- Alice Waters, president of Pathfinder Press, discussed the impact of the movement of large numbers of Chinese workers into both countries during the mid-19th century. She outlined the bourgeois-democratic revolutions that marked the following decades in the two countries—the wars for independence and aboli- tion of slavery and indentured servitude in Cuba, and the Civil War and subsequent period of Radical Re- construction that crushed the slavery in the United States—and the place of Chinese laborers in both.

Waters pointed to the lessons that Cuba’s socialist revolution provides today for working people around the world seeking to defend their class interests—les- sons presented in Pathfinder’s book, Our History Is Still Being Written: The Story of Three Chinese-Cu- ban Generals in the Cuban Revolution.

Along with a few other Pathfinder titles, this book— in English, Chinese, and Spanish—was available to conference participants in the display area. Publish- ers and booksellers represented there also included the Chinese Heritage Centre, Select Books bookshop, and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, all based in Singapore, as well as the Netherlands-based Brill publishing house.

At the ISSCO membership meeting that concluded the conference, Leo Suryadinata and Teresita Ang See were reelected president and secretary-treasurer of the organization, while Tan Chee Beng, editor of ISSCO’s Journal of Chinese Overseas, was elected vice presi- dent.

Suryadinata announced that regional ISSCO con- ferences are planned in Hong Kong for June 23–24, 2011, and in Buenos Aires, South Korea, in June 2012. He re- ported on tentative plans to hold the next international conference in either Vancouver or Toronto, Canada.

Martin Koppel, Mary-Alice Waters, and Linda Harris contributed to this article.