

THE MILITANT

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

NICARAGUA

Workers &
peasants
committees
advance
revolution

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Arms mass murderer Pol Pot



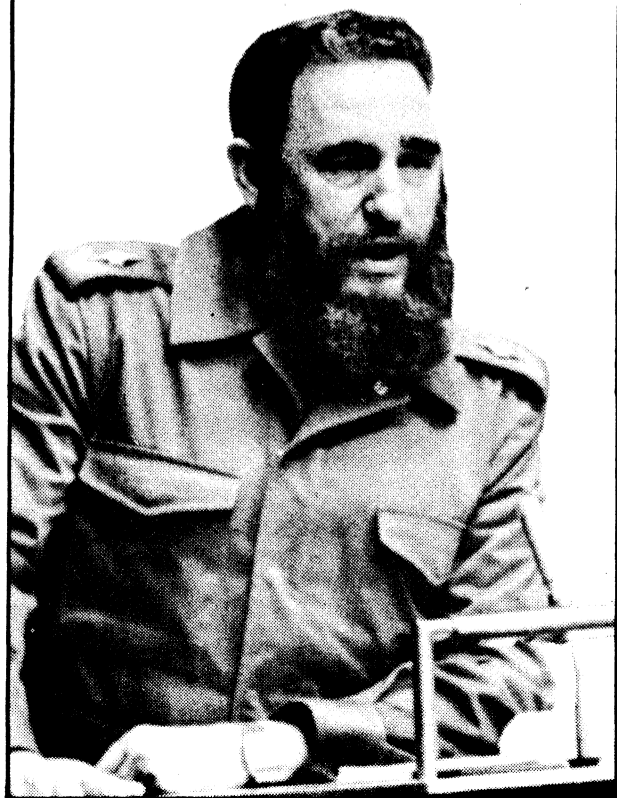
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Chrysler's deal with Fraser: a blow to all labor

Holding the jobs of 130,000 auto workers hostage, Chrysler and its government accomplices have gotten away with a crime against the United Auto Workers and the entire labor movement.

The UAW's new three-year contract with Chrysler:

- defers \$200 million in pension payments,
- delays cost-of-living payments and wage increases,
- calculates benefits on a lower base wage rate, and
- denies Chrysler workers additional paid time off during the first year.

In addition to these givebacks, which reportedly save Chrysler \$403 million at its employees' expense, UAW President Douglas Fraser is offering to loan the company the union's \$850 million pension fund. That would further tie auto workers' fate to corporate profitability. He also says he will submit future Chrysler contracts to a government board for approval if the company's financial problems persist.

To cap it off, Fraser is joining Chrysler's board of directors, where his authority will be used by the company to wrest still more concessions from the Chrysler work force.

As one of eighteen directors, Fraser says he will reflect "labor's point of view." But Chrysler's board has only one purpose: making more profit by increasing the exploitation of its workers.

Fraser's presence will just make the job easier. Whatever he says—and however he votes—his membership on the board is a declaration of "responsibility" for Chrysler's profits.

All this is to show that the UAW "is doing its part to prevent corporate failure," says Fraser. In return the government is supposed to fork over millions of tax dollars to bail out Chrysler. This federal money, which has yet to be pledged, is to guarantee loan repayments to Chrysler's banks and creditors.

But for Chrysler workers there is:

- No guarantee to rehire the 30,000 already laid off,
- No guarantee against more layoffs, plant closings, speedup, and

- No guarantee that Chrysler won't go under anyway after it squeezes every last drop of profit out of its workers.

To the contrary. What UAW leaders have already given away sets the union up for greater attack. Once you start paying off blackmailers, they only become more audacious. There's no limit to what Chrysler and the government will demand.

Other businesses will be encouraged to try the same confidence game. Sales are slow at Ford and General Motors. How could Fraser turn down their bids for special treatment? What about the always-ailing American Motors?

Should the rail unions sacrifice more to restore profits for the bankrupt Milwaukee and Rock Island lines?

Should the Steelworkers "cooperate" to keep their employers competitive?

This is the logic of class collaboration. It starts with the need to help "our" bosses make a steady profit. It leads, particularly in a period of economic crisis, toward bigger and bigger sacrifices of wages, jobs, working conditions, and living standards. Its political expression is union subservience to the capitalist Democratic and Republican parties.

It was this logic that dictated the New York City "recovery" plan of 1975. The public employee unions paid off the city's creditors with a wage freeze, pension fund giveaways, and tens of thousands of jobs. Four years later, public workers are still under the gun, while the city's social services plunge to new lows.

From the weaker public employee unions, the capitalists have now broadened their offensive to go after the powerful industrial unions.

Just a year ago, Fraser explained what is really going on in this country. "Leaders of the business community . . . have chosen to wage a one-sided class war in this country," he charged when he quit Carter's Labor-Management Group in July 1978.

"I would rather sit with the rural poor, the desperate children of urban blight, the victims of racism, and working people seeking a better life than with those whose religion is the status quo, whose goal is profit and whose hearts are cold," he declared.

A year later, Fraser is demonstratively taking a seat with those whose only goal is profit. On Carter's Pay Board and now on Chrysler's board of directors. While the war against working people is hotter than ever, he has taken up posts in the enemy camp.

If working people are to win this war, our unions need a new strategy. Unions were built to defend and improve our working and living standards—not to protect the bosses' profits. That must be the foundation of labor's strategy again.

This means mobilizing the ranks of the UAW and other unions for combat.

Chrysler employees work just as hard as other auto workers and pay the same sky-high prices at the store. They deserve the same wages.

Why should thousands of Chrysler and other auto workers be unemployed while others are forced to work murderous overtime? The time to fight for a shorter workweek without a pay cut is now.

If Chrysler says it can't afford to meet these modest demands, then the company should be nationalized. Instead of paying our tax dollars to Chrysler and its bankers, the government should take over the company's plants and put them to work producing clean, efficient, inexpensive cars.

Instead of Fraser sitting on the bosses' board, the UAW should exercise real control over the auto plants—everything from designing cars to hiring, firing, and line speed.

A campaign to nationalize Chrysler could count on enthusiastic support within the union's ranks.

Not a single Democratic or Republican politician will support such a course, which is no surprise. Their allegiance is to corporate profits. Workers need a different political instrument—a labor party based on the unions.

John Henning, head of the California AFL-CIO, and other leaders of that state's labor movement have called for discussion of the labor party idea. The crisis at Chrysler underlines the urgency of spreading this discussion throughout the labor movement.

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'Clear choice for working people'

Socialist steelworker Dan Fein makes a big impact in Phoenix with his campaign for mayor. **Page 12.**

Southern workers fight for rights

Teamsters Local 391 in North Carolina faces lies and violence from employers as workers seek to organize. **Page 22.**



The case of Huber Matos

The capitalist media is hailing this counterrevolutionary who was just released from a Cuban jail. What's the real story behind his imprisonment? **Page 6.**



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Nicaragua: workers and peasants committees advance

By Fred Murphy

MANAGUA—The Sandinista-led government of Nicaragua announced here October 22 that convocation of the Council of State would be postponed until May 4, 1980, and that its composition would be shifted to better represent the "motor forces" of the Nicaraguan revolution—that is, the workers and the peasants.

According to the provisional constitution or "Fundamental Statute" promulgated by the Junta of National Reconstruction on July 20, the Council of State is to "share legislative powers" with the junta. It is empowered to veto, with a two-thirds vote, measures taken by the junta as well as to draft a new constitution and an electoral law.

The council's original composition was the product of agreements reached between the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the anti-Somoza bourgeois forces before the dictator's fall. It was disproportionately weighted toward the most conservative sectors of the anti-Somoza front.

Out of thirty-three representatives on the council, the FSLN would have had only six or perhaps a few more.

The other delegates were to represent various parties that, as it turns out, have virtually no support. These include reformist-dominated union federations that are rapidly losing ground to the Sandinista Workers Federation (CST), and organs of the bourgeoisie such as the Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Industries, and Union of Agricultural Producers (the landlord's association).

In the period immediately following the July victory, it was widely thought that the Council of State would soon be convoked to assume its legislative function. The September 4 issue of the FSLN daily *Barricada* even carried a front page item announcing probable convocation of the council for September 15.

But the council did not meet. In-



Perspectiva Mundial/Anibal Yáñez
DANIEL ORTEGA

stead, the Sandinista leaders of the revolution, to the displeasure of the bourgeoisie, moved forward with a series of deep-going social measures that have the support of the masses of workers and peasants. The immediate convocation of a non-representative and bourgeois-dominated Council of State—with its veto powers—would have been an obstacle to these moves. So the Sandinistas, with the concurrence of the non-FSLN members of the junta, chose to hold off convoking the council.

Meanwhile, other revolutionary institutions far more representative of the Nicaraguan workers and peasants began to come into existence. None of these were foreseen in the "Fundamental Statute."

Sandinista Defense Committees (CDS) arose in the neighborhoods and began taking on governmental functions.

Workers set up democratically elected committees in the plants and formed unions affiliated to the Sandinista Workers Federation. *Barricada*

has stressed the need for the unions "to be the controller of production" and to "prepare themselves to administer the production that is so necessary for our country."

Peasants and farm laborers began joining the Agricultural Workers Association (ATC) and participating in the administration of the communes and state farms set up by the Nicaraguan Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA).

Other important organizations that had led a clandestine existence at best before the insurrection now took on a mass character—the Association of Nicaraguan Women, the July 19 Sandinista Youth, and the teachers union (ANDEN).

Increasingly anxious to slow down the revolutionary process that is being carried forward by the new FSLN-led government relying on these mass organizations, the bourgeois forces began in late September to agitate for immediate convocation of the Council of State, with its original composition.

An October 22 announcement by junta member Sergio Ramírez made clear that the revolutionary authorities were rejecting the demands of those who are "frightened now that our people have direct participation in power."

The Council of State "must reflect the political reality of the country," Ramírez declared. "We cannot decree the laws prior to the facts that the revolution creates and above all, revolutionary processes involve change."

Commandante Daniel Ortega—one of the nine FSLN "commanders of the revolution" and a member of the junta—took on the bourgeois parties directly, attacking the remnants of the landholding oligarchy's old Conservative Party, which is now split among the so-called Social Democrats, Democratic Conservatives, and other groups.

"We want to make it clear," Ortega said, "that in this country the Conservatives have been the ones who have sold out the nation—who always forced our people to 'volunteer' for their wars of ambition against the Liberals."

Now, Ortega continued, the Conservatives "are terrorized by the fact that the same people they humiliated and used as tools for their own interests have a voice and a say in the government."

The "restructuring" of the Council of State is to be aimed at providing real representation for forces such as the Sandinista Workers Federation, which with its more than 180,000 members and 343 affiliated unions is now by far the largest workers organization in the country; the Agricultural Workers Association, which is rapidly organizing tens of thousands of farm laborers who make up the largest sector of Nicaragua's proletariat; and the Sandinista Defense Committees.

Further modifications of Nicara-

Insurance companies nationalized

Nationalization of the insurance industry was decreed here by the government October 16. A National Insurance Institute will be established to take over and guarantee all insurance policies held by Nicaragua-based companies.

Foreign concerns are now prohibited from selling insurance in Nicaragua although they are required to fulfill the terms of all the insurance policies they currently hold.

These measures cut off what has been a source of imperialist and capitalist exploitation in Nicaragua. And they bring under state control an important block of capital. They also open the way for further measures to protect the homes and property of workers, small businessmen and farmers. —F.M.

gua's governmental institutions can be expected as the revolution unfolds. Already, the CDSs—unforeseen in the junta's program or in the "Fundamental Statute"—are more and more taking on the tasks of government. For example, Nicaraguans wishing to leave the country or obtain a driver's license must get approval from their CDS. In some smaller towns—particularly in Carazo Province—the CDSs are playing a direct role in municipal administration, and *Barricada* has projected coordination of the CDSs on a municipal level as an important next step in the organization of the masses.

Mass assemblies organized by the CDSs in some cities have ratified the appointments of municipal authorities made by the national junta. In some of these gatherings residents have voted to alter the composition of the local government juntas.

Current plans for the Council of State still include representation for those sectors of "private enterprise that are actively participating in national reconstruction," junta member Alfonso Robelo said October 22. But the decisive weight in the restructured council will be in the hands of the workers and peasants—through the CDSs, the CST, the ATC, and other mass organizations.

Together with continuing inroads against the economic power of the exploiters, the convocation of a nationwide body decisively based on these mass organizations would mark an important advance toward the establishment of a workers state ruled through democratic councils of the Nicaraguan workers and peasants.

El Salvador junta kills 24

By Gus Horowitz

Soldiers and police of the new military junta in El Salvador fired on demonstrators in the capital October 29, killing at least twenty-four people, according to Red Cross officials, and leaving dozens wounded.

The demonstration of between 150 and 300 persons, according to AP and UPI reports, was called by the Revolutionary People's Bloc (BPR), in support of other BPR activists who have taken over the buildings of the Labor and Economic Ministries, where they are holding some 300 hostages, including three government ministers.

A witness to the shootings said

that government forces in armored cars not only attacked the street demonstration, but also opened fire with machine guns on "groups watching from street corners."

The Revolutionary People's Bloc, one of the largest left-wing groups in El Salvador, is demanding the release of political prisoners.

The BPR is also demanding higher wages and a halt to price rises. The minimum wage is only three dollars a day, and even that is often not paid, whereas prices for basic foodstuffs such as rice, beans, and corn have risen 30 to 50 percent in the past six months.

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National conference to hear FSLN's Tijerino

By Nancy Cole

Organizers of the national Nicaragua solidarity conference have announced that Doris Tijerino H. will represent the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) at the November 16-18 meeting in Detroit.

David Funkhouser, coordinator of the National Network in Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People, told the *Militant* that they expect "a broad representation from around the country, as well as Canadians," at the Detroit gathering.

Out of the conference, he said, should emerge "a clearer understanding of the situation in Nicaragua and a clearer sense of the direction solidarity work should be taking now."

Funkhouser recently returned from a trip to Nicaragua where, he reports, very little international aid has actually arrived.

"What they need is hard cash for paying salaries and buying imports," he said. "There is still a very great need for medicines and medical equipment."

"The food supply, though it was

nothing great to speak about, had stabilized somewhat. But people were certainly aware that they were using up their provisions and that come December and January, times are going to be very, very hard."

The Detroit meeting will likely propose specific aid campaigns, Funkhouser said. One idea that the FSLN has proposed is a campaign to collect tools for Nicaraguan reconstruction.

The bigger and broader the conference and the more involvement from trade unionists, the better chance that these campaigns will swell in the critical months ahead.

In Detroit, conference builders have reprinted the Network's brochure on the conference and are distributing it in the auto and steel plants, as well as on campuses, at shopping areas, and in the Black and Latino communities.

The survival of the Nicaraguan revolution depends in large part on political and material aid from working people around the world. The Detroit conference is an important step toward organizing that aid and toward insuring that the U.S. government keeps its military forces out of Nicaragua.

200 Nicaraguans in L.A. cheer Sandinista rally film

By Alan Hicks

LOS ANGELES—Two hundred enthusiastic people, most of them from the Nicaraguan community here, turned out for a meeting October 26 organized by the Nicaraguan consulate.

The meeting featured a videotape sent by the Nicaraguan government that shows a September 1 rally in Managua. The rally commemorated the 1967 battle of Pancasan when all but one of a group of Sandinistas were killed by the Nicaraguan National Guard because they refused to surrender.

The October 26 program here began with songs by Nicaraguan folk and protest singer Pedro Taran. The crowd joined in singing the songs popularized during the revolution.

In introducing the videotape, Manuel Valle, Nicaraguan consul general, described the steps being taken to reconstruct his country, to provide medical care for all, and to give land to those who work it.

The videotape was inspiring. An

impassioned rally speech by Tomás Borges, the only founder of the Sandinista National Liberation Front still living, brought repeated cheers and shouts of support from the crowd here.

The tape also showed the military parade of the newly formed Sandinista army. The biggest response from those attending the meeting here was for the battalion of women when they marched past the reviewing stand.

Several other solidarity activities also took place here during the same week. Two hundred students at East Los Angeles College attended a showing of the Nicaraguan film *Patria Libre o Morir* (Free Homeland or Death). At the meeting, which was organized by the Chicano Studies Department, students signed up to work on a student solidarity committee.

And on October 27, a poetry reading over the public radio station in Los Angeles raised more than \$300 for Nicaragua. The reading was organized by the Los Angeles Group for Latin American Solidarity and the Nicaraguan Solidarity Organization.



Solidarity with Nicaragua!

For all supporters of democratic and human rights, and especially for socialists, there is no more important task at this time than organizing a campaign for emergency material aid to Nicaragua. This week the *'Militant'* begins a column to highlight activities in solidarity with Nicaragua.

NOW Minority Women call for massive aid

The Minority Women's Workshop at the October convention of the National Organization for Women approved a resolution detailing the rights accorded women in the Nicaraguan Bill of Rights. Such provisions as equal pay for equal work, maternity leave, and adequate child care are all goals of NOW, the resolution points out.

The resolution concludes with an explanation of the U.S. government's responsibility for the destruction in Nicaragua. "The United States should acknowledge that responsibility and send massive amounts of food and medical supplies to Nicaragua to overcome the devastation that exists, helping the Nicaraguans move forward toward the goal of full equality for women."

Bloomington meeting hears Nicaraguan student

One hundred and twenty-five people turned out at Indiana University in Bloomington October 24 to hear Nicaraguan student Roberto Cajina. A film on Nicaragua was also shown at the meeting sponsored by the school's Department of Latin American Affairs.

Two days later, Cajina spoke at a Militant Forum in Indianapolis.

Nicaraguan poets: 'Song and Struggle'

"*Nicaragua: Song and Struggle* tells the story of Nicaragua as it has been told by the poets who refused to be silent, and who for over forty years have written and sung the struggle of Nicaragua in backrooms and cellars, in prisons and trenches."

That's how the Nicaragua Solidarity Committee of Minnesota describes its bilingual pamphlet of poetry. The collection is intended as a fundraiser for a larger project, a book called *Nicaragua in Revolution: The Poets Speak*. The pamphlet sells for \$1 (discounts for bulk orders) from the committee at 513 Eighth Avenue SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414.

One example is "The Death of Somoza" (that is, of Anastasio Somoza's father) by Ernesto Mejia Sánchez:

Somoza's death, like Foster's,
is a terrible loss, says Ike. Weep!
for the free world. He was a great friend
of the U.S., in public and private.
They'll have to enlarge Arlington
or use the White House lawn
to bury their bosom buddies. And I bet
they're at it already. Because I looked for
Somoza's body all over Nicaragua,
and nobody knew what to say.

Portland group shows FSLN film

In Oregon, the Portland Nicaragua Support Committee recently sponsored a series of showings of the film, *Nicaragua: Free Homeland or Death* (*Patria Libre o Morir*). The documentary film on the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) was made before the fall of Somoza last July.

In Portland the film was shown at Lewis & Clark College, Portland State University, and a Methodist church. The committee also sponsored a showing in Corvallis, Oregon.

—Nancy Cole

Off the press: Castro speech and Nicaragua

By Helen Meyers

On November 3, Pathfinder Press will release two new titles: *The Nicaraguan Revolution* and *Fidel Castro at the UN*: "We represent the immense majority of humanity."

Events in the past few months—the Nicaraguan revolution, the U.S. military's stepped-up moves against Cuba and the entire Caribbean, and Castro's speech to the United Nations—have created a new interest in the truth about Cuba and Nicaragua among the American people.

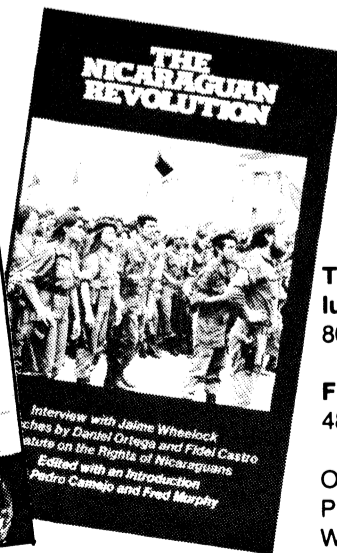
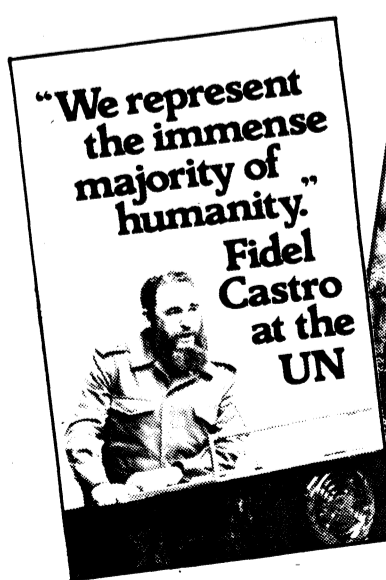
The *Nicaraguan Revolution*, edited and with an introduction by Pedro Camejo and Fred Murphy, consists of an interview with Jaime Wheelock, Nicaragua's minister of agrarian reform; the speech to the Havana Nonaligned Conference by Daniel Ortega, a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; the Statute on

the Rights of Nicaraguans; and the July 26, 1979, speech by Fidel Castro on the Nicaraguan revolution.

Fidel Castro at the UN is the full text of the October 12 United Nations speech that brought delegates to their feet chanting, "Fidel!" The speech clearly places the blame for world poverty and illiteracy at the feet of imperialism. It explains how for the sake of profits, the tiny capitalist minority in the world threatens nuclear holocaust.

The pamphlet also includes an introduction by Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate Andrew Pulley and an article by Fred Feldman on the Nonaligned Conference in Havana.

The distribution of both these titles will aid in defending the Nicaraguan revolution and in answering the barrage of lies the U.S. government advances about Cuba and Nicaragua.



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Booby-trapped 'aid' offer

Carter arms Pol Pot, starves Kampuchea

By Fred Feldman

The headline in the October 28 *New York Times* read, "Cambodia, Barring Aid, Calls It an Imperialist Trick." Similar headlines appeared from coast to coast.

They are lies.

Far from "barring aid" to feed 2.5 million Kampuchean (Cambodian) people threatened with starvation, the Heng Samrin government appealed three months ago for food and medicines from the United States and other countries—with little result.

"We don't hide the fact that we need help," stated Defense Minister Pen Sovan October 12.

The Kampuchean leader charged that "aid" programs operated by the U.S. government, its allies, the United Nations, and supposedly independent relief agencies are primarily helping Pol Pot's troops.

The ousted tyrant controls tiny enclaves along the Thai border, where his Khmer Rouge troops hold about 300,000 people captive. On-the-scene reports have revealed that food aid reaching these zones is used to support Pol Pot's troops—described as "heavily armed and . . . well fed" in an eyewitness report in the October 26 *Washington Post*—while the great majority are starving.

On the other hand, the Heng Samrin regime, which governs about four million people, is getting virtually no help.

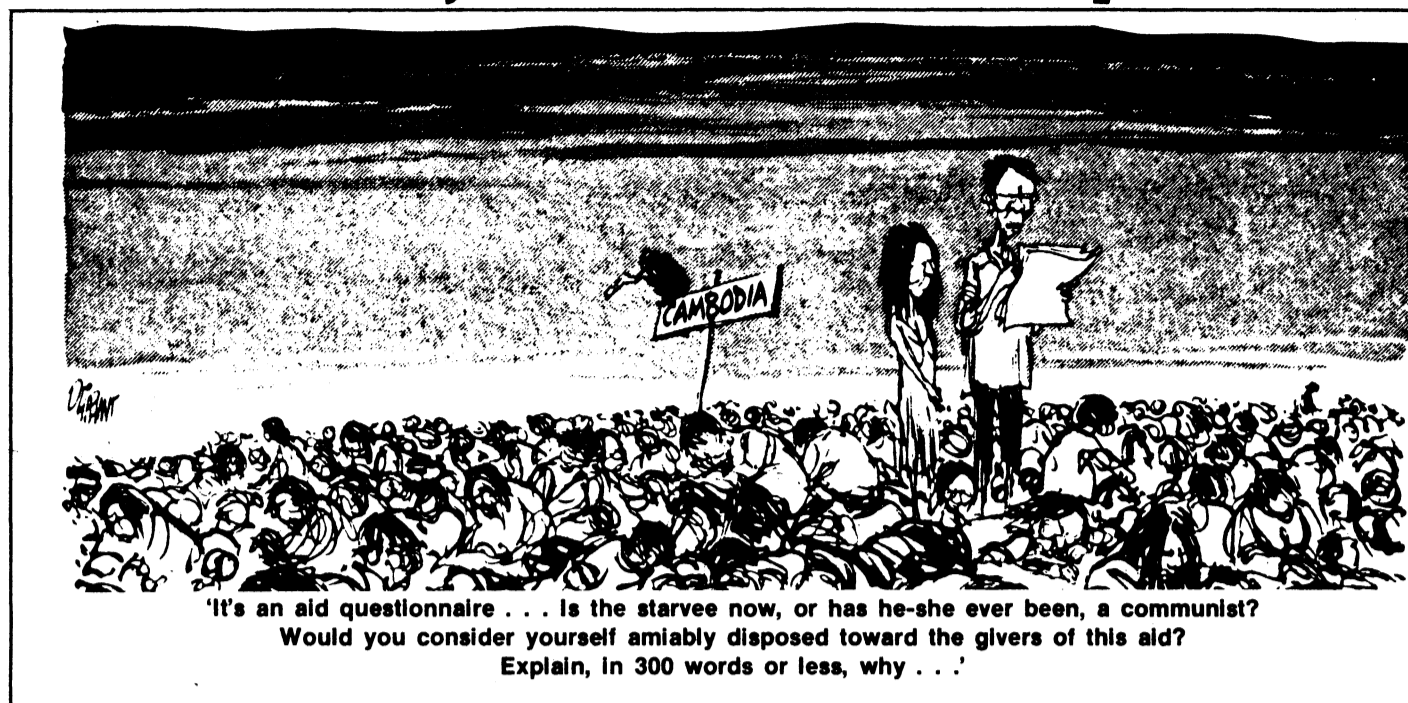
"In the month of September," Pen Sovan stated, "the republic received 41 tons of supplies from international organizations, but through Bangkok [capital of Thailand], according to the international press, more than a thousand tons of products were delivered to surviving counterrevolutionaries and 'refugees.'"

The same *New York Times* article that falsely claimed Heng Samrin rejected aid also reported his government's complaint that the aid the Kampuchean people are getting from relief agencies and capitalist governments was "minimal compared to assistance from Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other Communist countries."

Carter's latest ploy

Carter is still looking for gimmicks that will block aid to the Kampuchean people and provide it to Pol Pot's troops—while preserving a humanitarian image for Carter as the 1980 primaries approach.

The latest ploy was Carter's October 24 announcement that the U.S. govern-



ment would send \$70 million in aid to Kampuchea. The catch was that the Pnompenh government would have to accept the organization of a truck convoy from Thailand into western Kampuchea, where Pol Pot's forces are holed up. Otherwise, no aid.

This was exactly what the Pnompenh government called it: a transparent effort to divert the aid to Pol Pot while pretending to help Kampuchea.

Three U.S. senators went to Pnompenh October 24 to press Heng Samrin to accept the offer. They proposed that the U.S. government should "try to assure the security of the convoys," according to a report by Graham Hovey in the October 27 *New York Times*.

Acceptance of that proposal would be an open invitation for the Thai army, the United Nations, or the Carter administration to move troops into western Kampuchea to rescue Pol Pot's beleaguered hit men.

Pnompenh officials considered for three days before rejecting this booby-trapped "offer," an indication of the intensity of their need for more help from the rest of the world.

U.S. officials are claiming that aid can be delivered only through a convoy from Thailand because the Kampuchean government doesn't have trucks to distribute food. But Carter and U.S.-dominated relief agencies refuse to use Vietnamese trucks for this purpose, holding that collaboration with Hanoi in feeding Kampucheans is politically unacceptable.

Similar lame excuses are being used to bar aid from being shipped directly to Kampuchea's port of Kompong Som.

Hovey reported October 27 that "even the ships that will carry \$25 million worth of food for Cambodians under the Food for Peace program will not go directly to the Cambodian port of Kompong Som in the near future, but this is due to inadequate facilities there."

"The ships instead will go to Singapore." And the right-wing government of Singapore will no doubt make sure that the aid ends up in the "right hands"—that is, Pol Pot's.

The Pnompenh government insists, according to the October 28 *New York Times*, that "its airport at the capital and the port of Kompong Som could handle more aid than they have been receiving and that the Government was capable of distributing food throughout the country."

Since the government has been receiving Soviet food and equipment and distributing them throughout the country, there is no reason to doubt its claims. Relief agencies that mean business about helping Kampuchea—such as Britain's Oxfam—have reported no difficulties in using these facilities.

The facts are plain: Carter remains determined to starve millions of Kampucheans because the U.S. rulers oppose their government and want to impose one that Washington can more easily control.

Instead of helping Kampucheans fend off starvation, Carter is stepping

up military support to Pol Pot, so that this mass murderer can bring death to still more people.

Washington has increased its arms shipments to Thailand's military dictatorship fourfold over last year. And new U.S. military advisers are being assigned to the Thai army.

Arms for Pol Pot

Much of the military hardware ends up in Pol Pot's hands. "Thailand, or at least the Thai military, is allowing arms and supplies across the border not only to Pol Pot's men but to several other non-communist Khmer resistance groups," wrote Mark Frankland in the October 27 *New Republic*.

CBS correspondent Ed Bradley, reporting October 26 from one of Pol Pot's camps on the Thai side of the Kampuchean border, interviewed a U.S. army lieutenant he found there. The lieutenant claimed to be part of a military delegation "observing" the border.

We've heard such cover stories from U.S. "advisers" before.

The U.S. government has 400,000 tons of rice in storage—more than twice what Kampuchea requires to survive. Working people in this country should demand that Carter stop all military aid to Pol Pot, halt the threats and military moves against Kampuchea, and end the food crisis in that country now by sending Kampuchea what it needs—without ifs, ands, or buts.

'Widespread hunger in every village'

The following are excerpts from an eyewitness account of conditions in Kampuchea, based on an eight-day fact-finding tour and given in London October 8 by Brian Walker, director-general of the international relief organization Oxfam. We have taken the text from the October 21 issue of the *Manchester Guardian Weekly*.

No one knows what the real situation is, but we do know there has been a dramatic reduction in the population. I think it is reasonable to say that, out of a population of 7½ to eight millions, there are something like 3½ to four millions left.

The first impression I have brought back with me is of widespread hunger and malnutrition. You see this at every corner and twist of the road, in every village that you enter, in every hospital, in every orphanage. Out of this widespread hunger and malnutrition—which so far as I can see is shared by the entire community, from the

Prime Minister down—there is consequential disease and illness on a significant and massive scale.

The illnesses I found were anaemia, followed closely by malaria and then all the intestinal problems—hookworm in particular—diarrhoea and a great deal of tuberculosis.

Undoubtedly the massively traumatic political event through which the people have gone, the unbelievable cruelty and bestiality of the Pol Pot regime—which in my personal judgment exceeds in immorality the wickedness of that of the Nazi regime against the Jews in Germany—has reduced the population to an extremely confused and befuddled state of mind.

Within this area of personal confusion there is the confusion of the entire community. Under Pol Pot, one of the tactics to create disorientation among the community was virtually to redistribute the whole population. As far as I can gather, this was broadly on a north-south basis—the people living in the north were sent south and the people in the

south sent north.

The 50 percent who have survived are now struggling to walk back to their homes, their villages. These migrant groups are constantly on the move and they are not able to secure a share of the Government's rice ration—because they are a shifting population. So they depend on the goodwill of the governor whose province they happen to be walking through at that time or the goodwill of the people who have received the rice ration in the villages through which they are passing.

So they survive by begging. These groups of people were the emaciated, walking Belsen-type skeletons that one has read about in the media. Their position is one of extreme anguish, extreme pain, extreme malnutrition.

One of the things which struck me very early on was that I did not see any lepers. The reason was very simple—Pol Pot has exterminated all lepers.

Three methods were used, I was told, in different places. In some

villages they were summarily rounded up and shot, in other villages they were given medicine and told to take it—it was poison—and in other villages they were simply chased out into the hills where there was no food and they subsequently died.

The overall impression one has is that the infrastructure of the community has been totally smashed.

The population as a whole is clearly at risk and highly vulnerable to malnutrition, and to the diseases consequent to malnutrition, through to next August. In our own judgment it is generous to say there has been 20 per cent of planting during the current season—the crop which should be ready in January. Other agencies say from satellite surveillance that the figure is as low as 5 to 10 per cent.

When I left Cambodia on Friday the total input of Western aid over nine months—against this hideous background—amounted to 200 tons of food. I don't see how any of us can be proud of that situation.

Why capitalist press parades Huber

By Fred Feldman

On October 21, the Cuban government released Huber Matos from prison. He has completed a twenty-year term for treason against the Cuban revolution. He is among more than 3,000 imprisoned counterrevolutionaries who have been released in the past year, leaving only a few hundred in jail for such offenses.

Matos got a hero's welcome from Costa Rica's capitalist rulers when he

SPECIAL FEATURE: Castro speaks on Cuba's role in world politics. See p. 19

arrived in San José October 22. He was greeted by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and by ex-President José Figueres.

The U.S. media used Matos's release to step up the propaganda campaign against Cuba. He is being portrayed as a martyr—an innocent victim of communist dictatorship. As the *New York Times* and other capitalist newspapers tell it, Matos was a supporter of the revolution who was jailed by Castro

solely because he believed in democracy. Matos's claims—supported by no evidence—of having been tortured in prison are being treated as gospel.

Reporters who looked for signs of torture on the sixty-year old Matos were disappointed. *New York Times* correspondent Jo Thomas had to settle for noting that "only a pale gray mustache remains of what was a dark beard and dark glasses protect bad eyesight."

Enemy of workers

Huber Matos was a bitter enemy of the Cuban workers and peasants. He landed in prison when he moved publicly from counterrevolutionary words to deeds.

A rice planter and teacher, Matos joined the guerrilla fighters in early 1958. He became commander of a Rebel Army column. By this time virtually all sections of the Cuban population agreed that the Batista dictatorship had to go. Support for the armed struggle which Fidel, Raúl, Che, and others had launched more than a year earlier was growing fast.

With the flight of Batista on December 31, 1958, and the entry of the victorious rebel soldiers into Havana, a coalition government was set up. It was headed by a wealthy and popular judge, Manuel Urrutia.

The Cuban capitalists and landlords—and their backers in Washington—hoped that the revolution would stop right there with only a change of faces at the top.

But the July 26 Movement had promised many things to the Cuban people—agrarian reform, an end to racist discrimination and unemployment, free medical care, decent low-cost housing, and an end to illiteracy. Castro and his fellow revolutionaries who made up the core of the July 26 Movement were determined to keep those pledges.

Their determination divided the forces that had joined momentarily to support the ending of Batista's terror.

Matos, who was now military governor of Camagüey Province, opposed a revolutionary course.

Land reform

Simmering conflict between the workers and peasants on one side and the wealthy Cubans and the imperialists on the other exploded on May 17, 1959, when the government, prodded by Prime Minister Fidel Castro, promulgated an agrarian reform bill. This guaranteed sixty-seven acre plots to tens of thousands of sharecroppers, while turning many of the big sugar plantations and cattle ranches into state farms and cooperatives.

The Eisenhower administration in Washington demanded massive compensation for U.S. sugar magnates and cattle barons. And Cuba's landlords and capitalists moved into open opposition.

Since the land reform was overwhelmingly supported by the workers and peasants and could therefore not be attacked openly, the opposition concentrated on denouncing "communist infiltration" in the government, and pressing for a witch-hunt against leftists.

Matos, sometimes joined on the platform by President Urrutia, made anti-communist speeches. (During this pe-

riod, Matos took out a \$120,000 loan from Urrutia which he said was for "normal expenses.") And Matos did what he could to stall the agrarian reform in Camagüey.

"The cattle ranches of Camagüey," historian Hugh Thomas explains, "were in fact the heart of counterrevolutionary Cuba, the home of conservative interests. . . ."

Matos also established ties with Manuel Artime and Rogelio González Corso, two officials in the Ministry of Agriculture. They "had begun to conspire against Castro as early as March 1959," according to Hugh Thomas's venomously anti-Castro *Cuba: The Pursuit of Freedom*. Artime was the figurehead commander of the CIA invasion of Cuba in April 1961.

When Castro denounced Urrutia's obstruction of needed social reforms, mass demonstrations forced him to resign.

CIA role

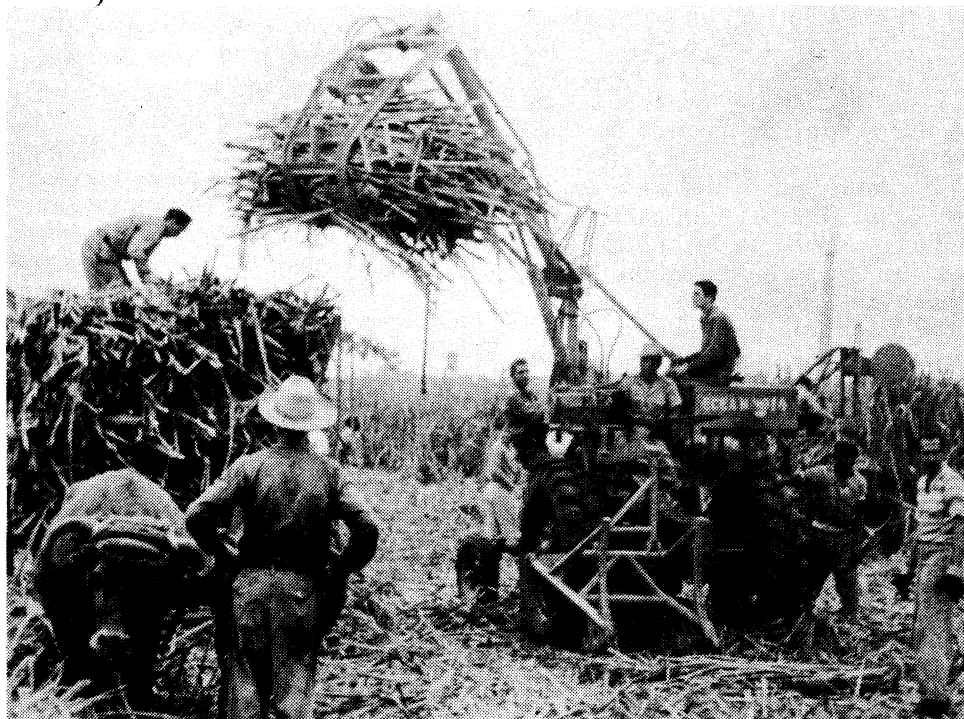
Counterrevolutionists didn't limit themselves to words. Pedro Díaz Lanz, the head of the air force and a close collaborator with Matos in the right wing of the Rebel Army, deserted to the United States in June and called for U.S. action against Cuba. About this time, the CIA began to back bombing raids against Cuban cane fields and towns, carried out by Cuban exile and U.S. pilots.

Counterrevolutionary guerrillas—many landed in Cuba by the CIA—appeared in the Sierra de Escambray. Philip Bonsal, who was U.S. ambassador to Cuba at the time, acknowledged later that "anti-Castro guerrillas were receiving arms-drops from a source generally assumed to be a United States agency."

In mid-August a plot by cattle ranchers in Camagüey to bring down the regime was thwarted. "It is just possible that the CIA were also involved," wrote Thomas.

In Washington, figures like Vice-president Richard Nixon and the chief of naval operations, Admiral Burke, were pressing for the organization of an exile army to invade Cuba.

With the counterrevolution pushing hard, Matos began organizing opposi-



Prensa Latina/Pablo Pildain

Matos began to organize against revolution when Cuban government began massive land reform.

Cuban Mission bombed: cops make no arrests

By Gus Horowitz

NEW YORK—Counterrevolutionary Cubans claimed responsibility for setting off a bomb at the Cuban Mission to the United Nations on October 27.

The bomb had a force equivalent to several sticks of dynamite, according to police officials. It demolished a heavy metal door at the mission and had sufficient force to break windows in about thirty nearby buildings, some of them almost two blocks away. Four persons received minor injuries—two passersby and two police on guard duty at the mission.

No arrests were made. A man who had created a diversionary ruse just prior to the explosion was held briefly by police, but the cops claim to have lost him in the confusion following the explosion.

The bombing followed a pattern typical of previous incidents by Cuban counterrevolutionaries.

Persons identifying themselves as representatives of a group called Omega 7 called United Press International and Associated Press, saying the bombs "were part of the explosives we had reserved for Fidel Castro when he visited New York."

Omega 7 is that same group that bombed the Cuban mission in 1976 and 1978, and that planted bombs at Lincoln Center and Madison Square

Garden at the time of visits by Cuban artists and athletes.

Authorities told the *New York Times* that Omega 7 is a pseudonym used by the Cuban Nationalist Movement, which is also "believed to be responsible for the assassination last April of Carlos Muñoz Varela," a Cuban living in Puerto Rico who was well known for his activity in organizing visits to Cuba and as a leader of the Antonio Maceo Brigade. The brigade is an organization of young Cubans who favor restoration of U.S. diplomatic relations with Cuba and an end to the blockade.

Although the Cuban Nationalist Movement maintains public offices and is known to the government authorities, no arrests were made in any of the above cases either.

Three leaders of the Cuban Nationalist Movement were convicted of murdering Orlando Letelier in 1976; Letelier had been the Chilean ambassador to the United States at the time of the Allende government.

The Socialist Workers Party 1980 presidential candidates Andrew Pulley and Matilde Zimmermann condemned the bombing in an October 29 letter to Mayor Edward Koch, and called for "an immediate crackdown on these terrorists."

"The identity of the criminals is known to the government," Pulley and



Damage from bomb explosion at Cuban Mission to the United Nations. As in past terrorist attacks cops have come up with no suspects.

Zimmermann said, adding that "there is no conceivable pretext" for the police not to arrest them immediately.

The violent anti-Cuba groups, they said, "do not speak for the majority of

the American people. The majority favor an end to the economic blockade of Cuba, the reestablishment of diplomatic relations, and an end to the cowardly crimes of the terrorists."

Matos



Huber Matos greeted in Costa Rica upon release. Bitter enemy of Cuban workers and peasants, he attempted to organize officer corps against the revolution.

tion to the revolution among the officers of the Rebel Army.

On October 19, Matos and fourteen other officers sent "letters of resignation" to Castro denouncing "communist infiltration." Having thrown down the gauntlet, they hoped Castro would back down in face of a split in the Rebel Army. Retreat would have meant the end of agrarian reform, the end of moves toward independence from imperialism, and repression of the workers and peasants instead of moves to thwart the counterrevolutionaries.

Castro didn't back down. Knowing that the U.S. rulers were working day and night to bring down the revolutionary government—and that Washington had used a CIA-organized exile invasion backed by local military commanders to bring down a popularly supported government in Guatemala in 1954—Castro was determined that this would not happen in Cuba.

He went to Camagüey the next day to arrest Matos. The masses of Camagüey poured out in support of Castro and the agrarian reform, and in opposition to the military governor.

On October 21, Matos's associate Díaz Lanz carried out an air raid over Havana that resulted in forty-seven casualties.

Castro's speech

As he always did at key turning points, Castro explained this development to the Cuban people. On October 26 he addressed a rally of one million people who gathered in Havana to protest Washington's stepped-up aggression against Cuba.

"The revolution is here to stay," Castro proclaimed.

He explained why the revolutionary government could not permit the right wing of the Rebel Army command to organize against the revolution:

What the reactionaries would like is an unarmed civil population and an army which is corruptible and that some day may be able to put a brake on the revolution and make our country backslide. This is why the betrayal of Huber Matos is such a serious matter. It was the first attempt to utilize members of the Rebel Army against the revolution; it was the first attempt to corrupt officers, to use them against the people, against the interests of the people, against the Cuban revolution. Of course the reactionaries do not want the workers and farmers to be given weapons. All they want is a professional army of which they might some day be able to win over some officers. They might be able some day to corrupt a professional army and once again have an instrument with which to perpetrate another coup d'etat, like the 10th of March [the date of Batista's 1952 takeover].

But there will never again be a 10th of March in our country.

Castro announced that the workers and peasants would be armed, organized into militias, and given military training. This provided the mass base for the creation later of a revolutionary professional army.

Matos went on trial before a specially-established tribunal De-

cember 11. Fidel and Raúl Castro were the main witnesses against him. Matos, who was represented by counsel, spoke for two hours in his own defense. He was convicted and given a twenty-year term. The officers who had joined his anti-government move were given lighter terms.

Felipe Pazos, head of the national bank and the last important capitalist politician remaining in the government, resigned in the wake of Matos's arrest. Guevara was appointed to replace him.

With the support of the vast majority, the Castro leadership went on to overturn all capitalist property relations and consolidate the first socialist revolution in the Americas.

Algerian experience

Subsequent experience has shown how correct the revolutionary government was to move quickly and firmly against Matos's attempt to organize the officer corps against the revolution.

The workers and peasants government in Algeria, headed by Ahmed Ben Bella, faced a similar problem in the first years after Algeria won its independence from French rule in 1962. Army commander Houari Boumediene went into opposition to Ben Bella's anticapitalist course.

Instead of mobilizing working people against Boumediene, Ben Bella compromised with him. This made it possible for Boumediene to launch a military coup in 1965, place Ben Bella under arrest, and reverse many of the gains won by the workers and peasants.

Matos claims to have supported the Cuban revolution but, in the numerous letters he wrote from prison, he gave no hint of opposition to the Bay of Pigs invasion, the economic blockade, or other counterrevolutionary moves by U.S. imperialism—not even when President Kennedy threatened to pulverize Cuba and the world in the "missile crisis" of October 1962.

Matos was fond of predicting that he would never be released, that Castro would have him murdered before he could leave the country. But the Cubans set him free right on schedule.

The Cuban government can release Matos and thousands of other counterrevolutionaries because the Cuban workers and peasants have defeated them decisively, and dealt big blows to their imperialist masters in the process. Types like Matos can't do much damage to the Cuban revolution today, a fact which all the sanctimonious editorial writers in the capitalist papers can't do much to change.

But the Cuban revolution still has a powerful enemy in U.S. imperialism, which is using the campaign of lies about the Matos case as part of the preparation of new aggressions.

Working people have an answer for this drive. It is to demand hands off Cuba, an end to the blockade, and normalization of diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Socialists plan push to catch up on sales

By Peter Seidman

Interest in Fidel Castro's October 12 speech to the United Nations spurred continued high sales of the *Militant* last week.

At 19.5 percent, industrial sales were also the highest of any issue yet during this fall circulation drive.

This momentum and progress is good. But we're still 21 percent behind where we should be overall.

Lower-than-projected subscription sales are the main reason for the lag. We've now sold 26,435 points—which is 44 percent behind where we should be.

But a number of branches report that they've decided to pull out all stops in an effort to come back from behind.

In addition to scheduling a big weekend sub and sales mobilization, for example, the New York local is taking other steps.

Anticipating a plant shutdown during the sub week, a number of socialist auto workers at the Ford plant in Metuchen, New Jersey, have volunteered to join full-time sub sales teams.

One of these teams will be traveling to New Haven, Connecticut, where it will meet and sell to striking workers at the Olin Corporation's Winchester arms plant. Others will be fanning out to campuses in the tristate region. Laid-off auto workers in Minneapolis and St. Paul will spearhead similar teams.

New Yorkers are confident that the current issue of *Perspectiva Mundial*, featuring the text of Castro's speech in Spanish, will also boost sales.

Students at Hostos College in the Bronx snapped up thirty-five copies.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where *PM* sales generally average about two or three per week, twelve workers have

bought *PM* so far.

Interest in this issue was also high at the Puerto Rican Congress in New Jersey held October 27. Participants bought fifty-two copies.

Hopefully such efforts in other cities will move the drive as a whole back toward schedule:

Boston socialists upheld a proud *Militant* tradition October 27.

They mobilized to sell our issue headlined "Boston Blacks under racist siege, antibusing gangs on rampage."

Despite an atmosphere of racist violence and intimidation in the city, they sold 250 copies of the *Militant* and 32 of *PM*.

As in previous times when racist scum have lashed out at the rights of Boston's Black community, the *Militant* is playing a unique role in getting out the truth.

This role is particularly important now. The city's two big-business dailies are treating the renewed racist onslaught as merely a series of isolated incidents.

So it's no surprise that "the Black community residents we sold to were overwhelmingly friendly. Two-thirds of the people we approached bought the paper," as the Boston sales director reported.

Boston socialists plan to continue with another big sales push as part of next week's sub mobilization.

This time they'll also be bringing the paper to nearby Lynn, where many workers from the giant General Electric plant there live. Many of these workers are now on strike against discriminatory rates for lower-paid workers in the plant. They will no doubt be doubly interested in our coverage of what the labor movement can be doing to join in defense of Boston's embattled Black community.

Cumulative scoreboard

City	Militant		PM		Totals			% Ind.
	Goal	Sold	Goal	Sold	Goal	Sold	Percent	
Detroit	200	406	10	0	210	406	193.3	17.7
St. Louis	100	166	0	0	100	166	166.0	6.0
Gary	90	128	10	8	100	136	136.0	27.9
San Diego	90	112	20	23	110	135	122.7	31.1
Los Angeles	240	294	60	71	300	365	121.6	19.7
Salt Lake City	110	121	5	8	115	129	112.1	5.4
Iron Range	75	84	0	0	75	84	112.0	23.8
Dallas	70	80	15	15	85	95	111.7	18.9
Seattle	140	159	5	2	145	161	111.0	20.5
Washington, D.C.	115	119	35	44	150	163	108.6	6.1
Philadelphia	170	173	30	43	200	216	108.0	17.1
Birmingham	150	158	0	0	150	158	105.3	8.2
Morgantown	80	84	0	0	80	84	105.0	15.5
Kansas City	110	118	7	4	117	122	104.2	8.2
New York City	445	416	105	142	550	558	101.4	20.4
Albuquerque	105	106	20	20	125	126	100.8	-
Portland	90	90	0	0	90	90	100.0	5.6
San Antonio	50	58	15	7	65	65	100.0	43.1
Indianapolis	125	119	0	0	125	119	95.2	2.5
Ann Arbor	15	13	0	1	15	14	93.3	0
Denver	105	99	20	16	125	115	92.0	17.4
Miami	50	71	50	17	100	88	88.0	13.6
Tacoma	125	109	0	0	125	109	87.2	9.2
Twin Cities	225	194	0	0	225	194	86.2	6.2
Louisville	100	85	0	1	100	86	86.0	27.9
Chicago	275	233	50	33	325	266	81.8	30.1
Newark	125	100	25	22	150	122	81.3	20.5
Atlanta	125	97	0	3	125	100	80.0	5.0
Tidewater	130	104	0	0	130	104	80.0	46.2
Milwaukee	115	93	10	0	125	93	74.4	30.1
New Orleans	100	77	5	0	105	77	73.3	36.4
Pittsburgh	200	142	0	0	200	142	71.0	36.6
Oakland/Berkeley	165	133	50	12	215	145	67.4	5.5
Phoenix	100	80	40	7	140	87	62.1	44.8
Albany	100	62	5	1	105	63	60.0	6.3
Boston	175	95	15	7	190	102	53.7	7.8
Baltimore	125	58	0	0	125	58	46.4	25.9
San Francisco	200	72	50	20	250	92	36.8	9.8
Southern Team		235				235		54.9
Totals	5655	5143	725	527	6380	5670	88.9	19.5

Petitioning: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo.

Not reporting: Houston, Piedmont, San Jose.

Covers sales of issue forty-one of the *Militant* and the second week of sales of *Perspectiva Mundial*.

% Ind. indicates percentage of total sold at plant gates and to co-workers on the job.

*Figure not reported.

Korea coup: move to head off mass upsurge

By Fred Feldman

After gunning down President Park Chung Hee October 26, the South Korean military seized power and declared martial law. Army Chief of Staff Chung Seung Hwa took over as martial law commander in a coup indelibly stamped "Made in U.S.A."

The takeover was signaled by the killing of President Park and four of his bodyguards. The head of the powerful Korean Central Intelligence Agency, whom the ruling generals now claim was responsible for the plot to assassinate Park, was placed under arrest as were other aides of Park and officials of the KCIA.

U.S. officials dismissed as a "coincidence" the fact that General Chung was within earshot when Park was gunned down.

The 38,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, whose units operate under a joint command with the South Korean armed forces, were placed on alert as soon as martial law was declared. U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown declared October 28 that an American aircraft carrier and radar warning planes were being sent to South Korea.

Target: Korean masses

The Pentagon claimed the alert was aimed at deterring North Korea from military moves against the South, but the real target was the Korean masses. "Both U.S. and Korean forces have intensified their efforts to capture any infiltrators that North Korea may send in to foment trouble," reported the *Wall Street Journal* October 29. "Infiltrator" is a charge that the South Korean government often lays against workers, farmers, and students who defy its rule.

President Carter expressed "shock and sorrow" about Park's demise and State Department officials claimed events had caught them by surprise (even though Secretary of Defense Brown met with the top generals in Seoul a week before the killing).

But it was the U.S. military and the CIA that trained the Korean Army and KCIA in the use of murder and torture against political opponents. It is only natural that they would turn these methods against Park himself when he became a liability.

These are the same methods that the American CIA—using Saigon generals to do the dirty work—employed to get rid of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963 when massive antigovernment protests threatened to get out of hand.

Whatever the degree of direct U.S. involvement in Park's assassination, U.S. officials aren't unhappy with the outcome: "American influence with the caretaker government is greater than it was with the strong-willed President Park," asserted the October 29 *Christian Science Monitor*.

The move to get rid of Park came in the wake of the biggest explosion of popular protest in South Korea since the demonstrations that brought down Syngman Rhee's dictatorship in 1960. Antigovernment demonstrations began in Pusan, leading to the imposition of martial law there on October 17. They spread to Masan, where troops were ordered in on October 18.

The protests spread from there to the shipbuilding center of Ulsan, as well as Kwongju and Taegu.

Although the participants were generally described as students in the U.S. media, many of the protesters in Masan were industrial workers.

The demonstrations were sparked by the expulsion of Kim Young Sam, leader of the opposition New Democratic Party, from the National Assembly and the resignation of the entire opposition from that stacked body.

Ferment deepened after the initial demonstrations had been quelled. In



Troops burn homes of civilians suspected of opposing South Korean dictator Syngman Rhee during Korean war. Twenty-six years later, U.S. troops in South Korea are still being used to prop up hated dictators.

an unprecedented move, the NDP proclaimed its solidarity with the protesters October 25.

An earlier sign of growing unrest was Kim Young Sam's declaration June 13 that he was ready to meet with North Korean officials if it would help to get talks started. This was a rebuff to Park's policy of maintaining a constant siege atmosphere around alleged threats from the North in order to justify suppression of all dissent in the South.

Fear another Iran

Park's removal and the installation of a military regime were motivated by the fear harbored by the generals—and their paymasters in Washington—that South Korea was headed for a popular upsurge like those that toppled the shah of Iran and the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua.

With Park out of the way, U.S. propagandists are now left with the unsavory job of justifying the U.S. government's eighteen-year record of support to his regime of torture, murder, rigged elections, and corruption.

The resulting eulogies to Park appear to have been lifted intact from earlier articles praising the butcher shah of Iran as a "modernizer."

Henry Scott Stokes portrayed Park's regime in the October 27 *New York Times*, as one of "economic expansion pushed at the expense of human rights." A major factor in spurring this "industrial revolution," for Stokes, was "the stationing of tens of thousands of American troops."

Stokes explained that Park's foes just couldn't appreciate all that progress and efficiency: "He 'made the trains run on time' . . . But doing so got him into trouble."

Stokes asserted that the income of the average Korean rose to \$1,500 under Park's regime.

If this figure is accurate, it means Korean workers take home a mere \$125 a month. And this doesn't take into account the effects of 30 percent annual inflation and an unemployment rate of 8 percent.

Moreover, there is a vast gap between the tiny handful of rich in South Korea and the poor. It is this gap—not "progress"—that Park's army and secret police were and still are protecting.

South Korea—like some other semi-colonial countries—experienced a substantial industrial expansion during the capitalist boom of the 1960s. Capitalist investors were attracted by the miserably cheap wages, the absence of social welfare measures, and the brutal measures taken to suppress strikes and unions.

For millions of workers this "progress" meant grinding poverty, long hours, declining health due to job-induced diseases, and brutal mistreatment by arrogant employers and supervisors backed to the hilt by the government.

But now the boom is over. Semi-colonial countries are being hit with special ferocity by the effects of the world capitalist economic crisis.

This crisis helped spark the new outbreak of struggle in South Korea.

"Now the inflation rate is high, a credit squeeze has started, jobs are hard to find, there is increasing tension between the opposition party and Mr. Park and the government is cracking down on worker groups" wrote Stokes in the August 15 *New York Times*.

Working class

The one lasting accomplishment of the boom was the creation of a sizable industrial working class in Korea, including many women, which is now coming to the fore in the new wave of mass protests.

The growing instability of Park's regime—and fear of further extension of the Vietnamese revolution in Southeast Asia—motivated Carter to cancel the announced plans to withdraw some American troops from Korea after his visit last June. It was a move to bolster Park's wobbling reign of terror.

The presence of these troops has nothing to do with protecting American or South Korean working people from "North Korean aggression." It has everything to do with protecting the profits of U.S. capitalists—in Korea and around the world.

U.S. imperialism bears complete responsibility for the tortures, jailings, and murders that characterized Park's rule.

From 1950-53, U.S. planes devastated the countryside in the Korean war, millions of Koreans were killed, and thousands of American lives were thrown away to keep dictator Syngman Rhee in power and prevent the

Korean people from reunifying their country. Park became a protégé of the U.S. military chiefs during the war, as he had been of the Japanese imperialists during World War II.

The Korean war was fought for the same reasons that the U.S. imperialists later fought the Vietnam war. The Vietnamese workers and farmers succeeded in taking control of their own country, while the South Koreans were left under the thumb of the U.S. capitalists. And U.S. troops are kept in Korea to see that it stays that way.

'Trip wire'

As Drew Middleton explained it in the October 27 *New York Times*, U.S. troops are a "trip-wire" to assure massive U.S. involvement in any "hostilities" in "one of the potential East Asian trouble spots."

If the Korean people (South or North) threaten imperialist domination in the South—including the billions in U.S. capitalist investment—Carter is ready to throw American working people into a new Vietnam, and even to bring the world to the point of nuclear war.

That is what makes the demand for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea so important for all working people in this country.

It has been a bad year for U.S.-supported dictators. Park Chung Hee's ignominious end is another sign of the weakening position of the U.S. imperialists, and the growing determination of workers and peasants all over the world to fight for a better life. It remains to be seen for how long the new military dictator will be able to keep the lid on the demands of South Korea's workers and farmers for democratic rights, social justice, and freedom from imperialist domination.

Withdraw U.S. troops, say Pulley, Zimmermann

The following statement was released October 29 by Andrew Pulley, Socialist Workers Party candidate for president, and Matilde Zimmermann, SWP candidate for vice-president.

U.S. troops should be withdrawn from Korea immediately—before the American people are dragged into another war.

Massive protests by Korean workers and students are shaking the U.S.-supported dictatorship to the core. In the last weeks, tens of thousands have poured into the streets to express their opposition to a regime that uses troops and tanks to brutally suppress democratic rights.

The main prop of the Park Chung Hee dictatorship and his successors is the United States, which maintains 38,000 troops in South Korea. Without U.S. backing the corrupt regime would collapse.

President Carter, who claims to support human rights, is committed to keeping U.S. troops there to preserve the dictatorship and U.S. investments. As long as those troops remain, the risk is great that we will be involved in another conflict in Korea—where tens of thousands of GIs and millions of Koreans died a generation ago.

The American people do not want another Korean war!
The U.S. should get out now!

New evidence of oil company swindles

By Andy Rose

As U.S. oil companies report record-breaking profit increases, a new campaign has gotten underway to divert the blame for the energy ripoff onto the Arab oil-producing countries.

The news media have spotlighted recent crude oil price increases by Kuwait, Libya, Iran, and Iraq. Libya raised the price for its top quality crude to \$26.27 a barrel; the other producers set prices of about \$22-23 a barrel.

When the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meets in December, an increase in its official ceiling price (now \$23.50 a barrel) is likely.

Working people in the United States are told that these OPEC moves are the cause of soaring prices for gasoline (up 41 percent so far this year) and home heating oil (up 47 percent).

This explanation is just as phony as last spring's gasoline shortage.

As in the past, OPEC is following behind price increases already carried out by the major world oil companies—first and foremost the U.S. oil giants. The oil producing countries are simply trying to retain for themselves a share of the tremendous wealth being pumped out of their lands by world imperialism.

The real situation is signaled by the sharply rising "spot price" for oil in the world markets. At roughly \$40 a barrel, the spot price is almost twice as high as the OPEC price.

Most OPEC oil is sold under long-term contracts at a set price. The spot market is where oil is bought and sold on a day-to-day basis.

OIL PROFITS SCOREBOARD

	3rd quarter profits	increase from year before
Exxon	\$1.15 billion	118%
Texaco	\$612 million	211%
Mobil	\$595 million	130%
Gulf	\$416 million	97%
Sohio	\$366 million	191%
Arco	\$320 million	45%
Conoco	\$247 million	134%

The major oil companies—U.S., French, Dutch, and British—continue to control the transportation, refining, and marketing of oil on a world scale. They can find a thousand ways to channel oil they buy from OPEC onto the spot market for resale at higher prices. The oil companies pocket the difference.

This situation obviously puts the oil producing countries under pressure to raise their own prices to share in the take.

The question is: why are spot prices so high?

Oil consumption in the United States is down. Industry deliveries of gasoline dropped 5 percent in September while deliveries of distillates, which include home-heating fuels, dropped 7.2 percent. The decrease in consumer demand was attributed to sharply higher prices. People just can't afford to buy as much gasoline and heating oil, no matter how much they may need it.

In fact, U.S. oil imports in September were 7.3 percent lower than a year ago. Oil refineries cut back their operations to only 84 percent of their capacity, down from 90 percent a year ago.

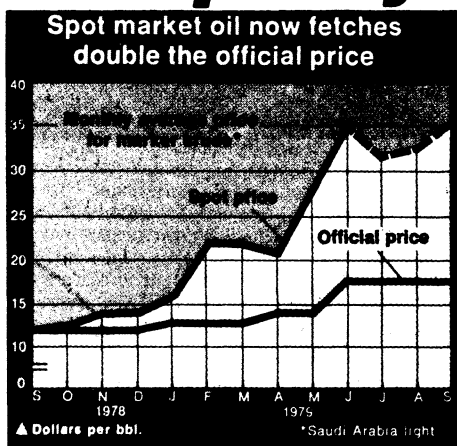
The demand for oil is likely to drop even further as the recession deepens, factories close down, and more workers are fired.

So are those "Arab oil sheiks" cutting back production in order to keep supplies tight and prices high?

Just the opposite. Saudi Arabia, the biggest OPEC producer, increased its output from 8.5 million barrels a day to 9.5 million barrels a day earlier this year. According to a report in the October 20 London *Economist*, "... privately, Saudi Arabia's oil planners are fairly sure that production will run at 9½m b/d right through the first three months of 1980. And, more importantly, they are considering producing as much as 10½m b/d for a few months."

The October 29 *Business Week* confirms that "oil supply and demand are approximately in balance world-wide..."

The key reason for the high spot price is that the oil companies are hoarding millions upon millions of



barrels of oil.

Business Week reports "a stockpiling effort that is filling up tanks worldwide."

The September 22 *Economist* gives this description: "Hastily recommissioned tankers are again being ordered to steam slowly, adding more millions of barrels to the effective stockpile. Heating oil dealers in central Europe and eastern North America are finding it hard to coax extra gallons into their customers' brim-filled tanks."

The *Economist* cites an estimate by the International Energy Agency that stocks of oil and oil products would be at an all-time record high by October 1.

The oil companies claim their stockpiling is justified by fear of future oil shortages. But the immediate impact is clear: to keep prices artificially high

and add billions more dollars to company profits.

Meanwhile, evidence of massive price-gouging by the oil companies continues to mount. A recent Energy Department report revealed that oil refiners increased the retail price of home heating oil twice as fast as the price of crude oil between January 1977 and 1979.

And an unpublicized civil trial in Nova Scotia, Canada, four years ago—belatedly reported by the *New York Times* on September 30, 1979—provided a vivid picture of fraud and profiteering by Exxon, the world's largest oil company. Company documents and testimony by Exxon officials revealed that:

- "The company disguised increases in its profit margins by backdating them to blend in with price increases tied to OPEC price increases."

- "Exxon used transactions between subsidiaries... to justify price increases to other customers."

- "Exxon used offshore corporations to 'launder' and artificially inflate price increases... these corporations were organized to avoid millions of dollars in taxes."

Both the semicolonial oil-producing countries and working people in the United States are victims of the oil corporations' insatiable drive for profits. Nationalization is the only way to call a halt to their plunder.

Aramco's fast shuffle

It just doesn't pay for the oil-producing countries to keep their prices down.

Saudi Arabia has been selling oil for several months at \$18 a barrel, significantly below other OPEC producers. Saudi oil goes to Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, and Standard Oil of California, the four U.S. companies that make up Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Company).

Business Week reported October 8: "... the main effect of the lower Saudi price seems to have been to funnel the \$3 per bbl. differential below Iranian prices into the

Aramco partners' pockets. Industry analysts think that the four companies, as much as possible, are selling the Saudi crude in Europe and meeting U.S. demand with higher-priced Iranian oil, because U.S. law limits the permissible markup on any imported crude, and European rules do not."

Just by coincidence, Exxon, Texaco, and Mobil reported the highest profits of any oil companies for the third quarter of 1979. Exxon and Mobil more than doubled their profits; Texaco's tripled. Standard Oil of California hasn't reported yet.

1,000 arrested in Wall Street nuclear protest

By Ed Josephson

NEW YORK—More than 2,000 demonstrators gathered near Wall Street, the nation's financial capital, October 28 to protest the big corporations' investment in nuclear power.

The drenched but spirited crowd braved freezing rain to hear representatives of labor, civil rights, feminist, and environmental groups denounce the callous disregard for human needs by the corporations that profit from the nuclear industry.

On Monday, October 29—the fiftieth anniversary of the great stock market crash—more than 1,000 protesters returned to Wall Street, symbolizing their opposition to nuclear investment by attempting to peacefully close down the New York Stock Exchange.

More than 1,000 people were arrested for sitting down in front of the police barricades closing off the streets surrounding the Exchange.

Most demonstrators were released quickly after being issued a summons. Several hundred who refused to identify themselves were given conditional releases the same evening.

The Exchange ordered many of its workers to arrive as early as 6 a.m. to avoid the protest. All doors on Wall Street were locked and employees were admitted through a side entrance to the building. The Exchange opened for business on schedule.

Speakers at Sunday's demonstration stressed the need for unity among all

those victimized by the profit system, a system that leads big business to invest not only in nuclear power, but also in the nuclear weapons industry and the South African apartheid regime.

Henry Foner, president of the Fur, Leather and Machine Workers Joint Council, opened the rally by condemning the corporate irresponsibility which leads to both nuclear catastrophes such as Three Mile Island, and economic catastrophes such as the Depression.

Many speakers called for public ownership of the energy industry as the only way to insure safe and abundant energy for the American people—sentiments echoed by many banners in the crowd.

Joseph Carnegie, a member of the Transit Workers Union, reminded the crowd that both the Democratic and Republican parties are united in favor of nuclear power. "Unless working people unite, they'll find themselves going down the drain in either a nuclear accident or a nuclear war," he said.

The demonstrations on both Sunday and Monday were organized by the Manhattan Project—a coalition of anti-nuclear groups in the Northeast including the SHAD and Clamshell alliances.

Demonstrators came from as far away as New Hampshire and South Carolina to join the protests.



Cops drag off protester outside New York Stock Exchange

Campaigning in the South

'Make Louisiana a union state: repeal right

By Peter Seidman

NEW ORLEANS—The labor-hating, racist Democratic Party politicians who run Louisiana won a big victory here three years ago when they got "right to work" laws put back on the books. The laws prohibit the union shop and restrict workers' right to organize.

Since then inflation has soared. Taxes have gone up. The bosses have cut wages and slashed out at safety regulations and working conditions.

But, with membership down and in a weakened position, the trade-union movement here has been less able than ever to defend working people from this pummeling by the employing class.

Their backs to the wall, workers are ready and willing to listen to new ideas on how to fight back.

That's what Matilde Zimmermann, the 1980 vice-presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, came to discuss with them during a tour here October 23-24.

Zimmermann also urged support for SWP gubernatorial candidate Greg Nelson in the October 27 Louisiana primary. Nelson, twenty-seven, is a member of the United Steelworkers of America Local 13000. He works at the giant Kaiser Aluminum plant in Chalmette.

Five Democrats and one Republican have spent an estimated \$20 million to come out on top in this contest.

The state AFL-CIO calls for a vote for any of three of the Democrats—all supporters of the union-busting "right to work" laws.

Nelson calls this "a crisis" for the state's labor movement.

"Last election, the AFL-CIO backed Democratic candidate and now governor Edmund Edwards because he promised to oppose 'right to work,'" Nelson says.

"Then Edwards stabbed us in the back. But in this election, the Democratic candidates openly promise to knife us right up front."

Zimmermann kicked off her tour at a new conference where she gave the socialist alternative to this dead end:

"We don't need 'right to work,'" she explained. "We need more unions. Tougher, democratic unions. And we need to use the power of these unions against our enemies in the political arena. We need a party of our own—a labor party based on the power of the unions, a party that can fight on behalf of all the oppressed and exploited."

Zimmermann brought this message to campaign engagements throughout the area—and learned first hand what misery "right to work" is bringing the working people of Louisiana.

* * *

The 417 members of United Steelworkers of America Local 8373 have



Matilde Zimmermann, center, talks to striking steelworkers at Amax Nickel Refining Company.

been out on strike against the Amax Nickel Refining Company in Braithwaite, Louisiana, since September 1.

Zimmermann, Nelson, and a group of supporters make the one-hour trip out from New Orleans to express their solidarity.

When we introduce ourselves, the strikers greet us warmly.

There are only six pickets on the line, four white men and two Black women. This was because of an injunction slapped down the second day of the strike.

Five strikers have already been run over by company scabs, the workers tell us.

Other pickets have been threatened by company gun thugs. The picket line is under constant surveillance by a company microphone and videotape recorder.

But that's the only coverage Local 8373's strike has gotten. There's been a virtual blackout in the capitalist media.

"We expect to be here 'til at least December," the pickets tell us. "None

of us will go back without our union."

The workers explain how the company forced this strike in the new climate fostered by the "right to work" laws.

"Safety is one main issue," one man says of Amax's last-offer contract. "Heavy forced overtime," is another. At bottom "they're trying to break the union."

Zimmermann and Nelson raise ideas about demanding thirty hours work for forty hours pay as a way of creating more jobs and fighting forced overtime.

They ask about labor solidarity. Local 13000 donated \$1,000. The firemen have also given support. So have some Teamsters and rail union locals.

The strikers think more could and should be done. Like a union support rally, or a march through the surrounding Plaquemine Parish. "Or at least a labor picnic."

Zimmermann agrees.

"The Perez brothers run this parish like a little kingdom" they inherited from their father, a prominent Louisiana political boss, say the strikers.

Zimmermann raises the idea of a labor party that could mobilize the Louisiana union movement behind their strike and even "run a steelworker in the elections to challenge the Perez brothers' control."

The strikers listen thoughtfully.

Two buy copies of the *Militant*. All of them gladly take campaign literature.

They warmly shake our hands as we set off to make an engagement at the afternoon shift change at the Kaiser plant in Chalmette.

* * *

Nelson is already well-known at Kaiser.

Many people coming in to work stop to say hello. Nelson introduces them to Zimmermann. Both candidates hand out leaflets for a rally the next night. The president of Local 13000 as well

as the chairman of the safety committee stop by. So do Rev. Isidore Booker and Cynthia Hawkins, two leaders of the fight waged by Local 13000 to defeat Brian Weber's well-publicized challenge to the affirmative-action program their union negotiated with Kaiser.

As workers go by, they say:

"Hi there, governor!"

"That's my comrade here."

One older Black man says: "I'm a friend of Nelson, but I haven't made a decision yet about who to vote for."

"You the fellow who works for Kaiser? Hope you make it fellow."

"You've got a lot of people in there wearing your buttons."

"Saw you on TV. Liked it."

Nelson tells his partner, a flex machine operator, that he'll be an hour late to work.

"Take your time," the man replies. "You're running for governor."

* * *

We're up at 5 a.m. the next morning to talk with dock workers, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, shaping up at the union hiring hall.

Zimmermann raises the idea of ending the blockade against Cuba and opening up U.S. trade with the island. Also, starting massive shipments of food to Nicaragua.

She says that as one of the nation's largest ports, this would create many jobs in New Orleans.

Those she speaks with nod their heads in agreement. Many buy copies of the *Militant*—as they do every week. Ten buy copies of *How I Became A Socialist* by Andrew Pulley, the SWP candidate for president.

At a news conference the day before, Zimmermann also urged trade with Cuba.

Zimmermann made another important point at the news conference.

She urged the working people of Louisiana to stand shoulder to shoulder against the resurgence of Ku Klux Klan violence taking place in the South. All workers, whites as well as Blacks, have a stake in stopping this, she explained.

Blacks are some of the best fighters against right to work and for strong unions. After all, they suffer lower wages and worse working conditions than anyone else when the bosses have a free hand. So racist attacks on Blacks are really an attack on the whole labor movement.

"That's why," Zimmermann said, "we say the labor movement should organize to smash the KKK."

Nationalize the energy industry

The Socialist Workers Party candidates call for nationalizing the energy industry to take it out of the hands of the greedy profiteers. They say working people need to know the truth about this vital industry on which our well-being depends.

A new brochure—perfect for introducing working people to the 1980 SWP campaign—is now available. Order a bundle to distribute in your workplace, school, or neighborhood. 4¢ each, single copies free. Mail to SWP 1980 Campaign, 14 Charles Lane, New York N.Y. 10014.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Send me a copy of the energy brochure.
Enclosed is _____ for _____ copies of the energy brochure.



Matilde Zimmermann and supporters campaign at Avondale Shipyard

Militant/Peter Seidman

to work!

The highlight of Zimmermann's tour was campaigning outside the gates of the Avondale Shipyard. The largest private employer in the state, Avondale boasts in its *Employees' Guide* that it is "the only major non-union shipyard in the United States." The company adds that it "is also one of the most productive shipyards in the country" and one that "prefers to operate its facilities without the interference of organized labor."

For the 9,000 or so people who work there this means that Avondale is a hell hole where injury and death on the job are commonplace.

When the 4:30 p.m. whistle blows, hundreds of workers start running out the gates.

Today Zimmermann, Nelson, and six other campaign supporters are there to meet them.

"Make Louisiana a union state! Repeal right to work!" the socialists start shouting.

"Hi, I'm Matilde Zimmermann, socialist candidate for vice-president."

"Hi, I'm Greg Nelson. I'm running for governor. I'm a member of the USWA at Kaiser Chalmette. Our union just organized the biggest shipyard in Virginia at Newport News. I think we should do it here too and make Louisiana a union state!"

Workers smile as they go by. Some stop and shake hands.

"I recognize you from TV, sir."

"Good luck."

"I've been here sixteen years. I know what right to work means."

Guards at the gate house look on grimly. A Jefferson Parish cop car is on the scene within minutes, looking on.

They're trying to intimidate the workers. So accepting a leaflet or smiling becomes a sign of defiance.

Almost everyone who goes by takes one. Some passengers jump off buses to take stacks of leaflets to pass out to their co-workers inside. Many are folded up and put inside pockets.

People in cars from the parking lot flash V-signs and take leaflets as they go by.

A demonstration of sorts against

right to work is taking place right under the company's nose.

* * *

An October 24 rally caps off Zimmermann's tour. It shows the considerable impact the socialist campaign is beginning to have.

Half the forty-six people here are not yet members of the SWP. Many are at their first socialist meeting.

The impact is obvious in other ways also. Like the careful attention paid to speeches by the five Local 13000 workers in the audience.

The impact is also clear from greetings to the rally. One is from Joy Van Buskirk, a member of the executive council of the United Teachers of New Orleans. Nelson's stand on right to work makes him "the only candidate to represent the interests of the working people of Louisiana," Van Buskirk says. "I wish the AFL-CIO leadership had the courage to endorse him."

Vicky Cofield, a member of the Jefferson Parish Federation of Teachers, also gives greetings. Cofield was active in a recent, hard-fought—and victorious—strike.

In her speech, Zimmermann blasts Carter's claims that American workers are threatened by Soviet military advisers in Cuba.

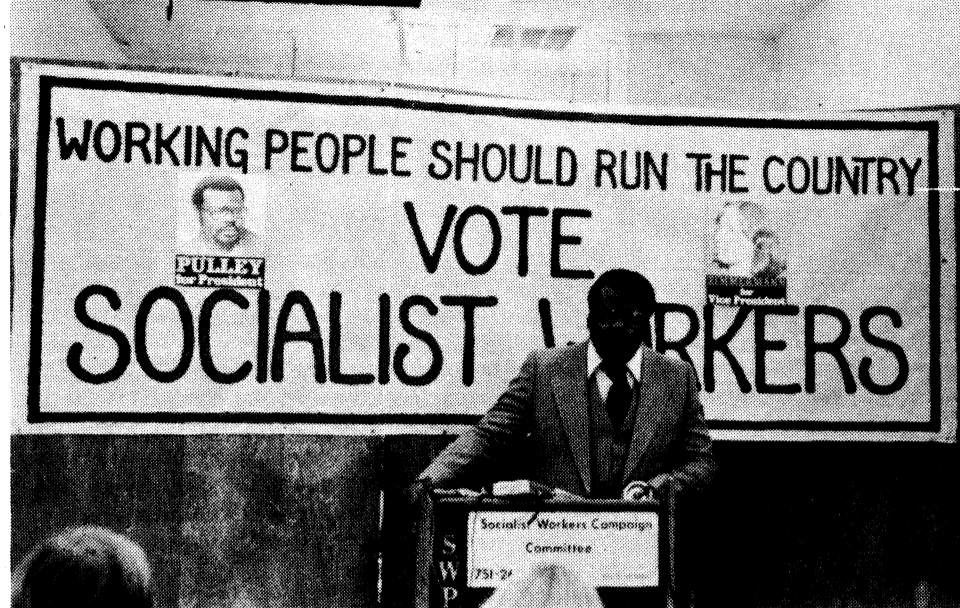
"There is a threat to the security of working people here," Zimmermann says. "But it doesn't come from Cuba."

"Castro doesn't lay you off," the socialist candidate explains. "And he doesn't collect an extra nickel every time the price you pay for a quart of milk goes up. And talk about security! He doesn't build nuclear power plants on earthquake faults near our cities!"

"These threats come from the big corporations that rule America through the Democrats and Republicans. Working people need a party of their own, a labor party based on the power of the unions, to fight that rule," Zimmermann says.

The rousing reception to her ideas at the rally—and all during her tour of Louisiana—show that the bosses and their political stooges are in for an increasingly hard time in what they've hoped to preserve as the "right to work" South.

Victory rally for Ohio ballot drive



Andrew Pulley speaks at Cincinnati news conference.

Militant/Kathleen Denny

By Elizabeth Myers and Valerie Libby

CINCINNATI—A victory rally here October 28 celebrated the successful completion of the Ohio statewide ballot drive. Giving his congratulations to the efforts by Ohio petitioners was Socialist Workers presidential candidate Andrew Pulley.

At a rate of almost 1,000 signatures per day, campaign supporters collected 21,277 signatures to place Pulley and his vice-presidential running mate, Matilde Zimmermann on the ballot in Ohio; along with John Powers, a Cleveland auto worker, the SWP's candidate for U.S. Senate.

Ohio petitioners went over their goal of 20,000, due largely to the enthusiastic response they found for placing socialist candidates on the ballot.

Cleveland SWP organizer, Alyson Kennedy, was the high petitioner in the state, collecting 968 signatures.

More than half the crowd of about 100 unionists at a Cleveland energy protest rally Oct. 17 signed to put the socialist candidates on the ballot.

Powers collected 461 signatures, sixty of them from his co-workers at Baker Material Handling. The vice-president of Powers' union, United Auto Workers Local 451, signed, along with shop stewards and members of the Local's women's committee.

Two steelworkers in Cincinnati, both working more than fifty hours a week, collected over 500 signatures each. A Toledo auto worker on layoff, Janet Post, collected 775 signatures.

Speaking to the rally, Pulley said, "Working people in Ohio, just as everywhere, are fed up with the record of the Democrats and Republicans. More and more they are interested in seeing workers' candidates run against Carter and the other representatives of big business."

Pulley is a member of United Steelworkers of America Local 1066 at U.S. Steel's Gary Works.

Speaking with Pulley was Mark Rahn, also a steelworker, and the SWP's candidate for Cincinnati City Council. Rahn, twenty-four, is chairperson of the Cincinnati Young Socialist Alliance.

Earlier in the week, Rahn attended a march of 4,000 called by the Cincinnati Federation of Teachers to demand funding for public schools. Also, professors at the University of Cincinnati have gone out on strike for the first time in history—over tenure, grievance procedures, and wages.

Rahn expressed his full support for the strike.

"The school board is threatening to close the Cincinnati public schools for three weeks in November and December for lack of funds," Rahn said. The teachers have been denied a pay boost for 1,000 days.

"Every other candidate and politician in the city says there is no money or that working people have to pay more taxes to fund education for our children. I don't agree."

"There is plenty of money available," Rahn continued. "First, there's the \$136 billion war budget. This money should be used to educate children, not to bomb and maim children in other parts of the world."

"Then there's the big downtown corporations. The developers of Fountain Square are avoiding \$18 million in property taxes over the next thirty years. The Central Trust Tower and the Cincinnati Bell Tower are getting off the hook to the tune of \$7.5 million over the next ten years. It's these big businesses, not working people, that should be taxed to pay for schools."

"And let's look at Sohio. Their profits just soared by 191 percent to a whopping \$366.2 million. There's plenty of money to solve the school crisis, with no cuts in education or in teachers' wages," Rahn declared.

Pulley spoke about the issue of school desegregation and pointed to the recent flare-up of racist violence against Black schoolchildren in Boston. He blasted local officials for giving the racists a helping hand by refusing to place the blame where it belongs—on the racist opponents of busing who are trying to deny Black children an equal education.

Pulley also blasted Washington's policy on aid to Kampuchea (Cambodia). He explained how the White House was cynically trying to use the issue of relief aid to try to prop up the remnants of the brutal Pol Pot regime, while denying aid to the great majority who live under Heng Samrin. Pulley pointed to Washington's insistence on a "land-brigade" of trucks—with the U.S. providing "security"—to transport aid from Thailand as the latest example of this attempt. He said that this withholding of food was a criminal attempt to block the extension of the Vietnamese revolution.

Pulley said, "Kennedy got on TV the other night to denounce Carter for not sending aid to Kampuchea. But, Kennedy's position is just the same as Carter's."

"Kennedy pretends he is concerned about the starving Kampuchean people," Pulley continued. "But, why wasn't he concerned when he voted for all the war appropriations for the massive bombing of Cambodia? It was the thousands of B-52 bombers, virtually obliterating this small country, that is the cause of the severe starvation today," Pulley said.

During his two-day stint in Cincinnati, Pulley was interviewed by two TV stations, and campaigned at the big General Motors assembly plant in Norwood.

What 'right to work' really is

The following excerpts are from a speech by Socialist Workers Party gubernatorial candidate Greg Nelson at the October 24 campaign rally in New Orleans.

Millions of dollars, a constant barrage of editorials about the evils of big labor, and rivers of political doubletalk from the big-business candidates have been used to confuse the working people of this state about the "right to work" law.

It is as if the slaveowners, back in the days of chattel slavery, were to pass something called the "right to own" law.

Now most people would think that there is nothing wrong with the "right to own." After all, I own a toothbrush. I own my own shoes and clothing.

But the slaveowners wanted the right to own *human beings*. That isn't a right at all. It's a crime!

It's the same with right to work. It doesn't mean that everybody gets a job. It means that the boss gets the right to work you to death.

The trick comes in what is a "right" and who gets this right.

If you really want to see the effect of right to work, then go to Avondale Shipyards.

That's right to work in action.

They've had right to work since they opened up.

It's probably the only "right" the workers at Avondale have.

Because the right to work at Avondale means the right to have hundreds of needless industrial accidents, including numerous deaths each year.

The right to work at Avondale means you give up your real rights the minute you hire on.

You give up freedom of press, freedom of speech, and freedom of association. As one worker explained, you can toss out the Bill of Rights when you enter Avondale.

That's the *real* right to work law.

And that's what the Democrats and Republicans want at Kaiser Aluminum.

They want that at the New Orleans docks.

They want a little Avondale at every rail yard and refinery in the state.

And when a Democrat or Republican party politician tells you he doesn't know that's what right to work is all about, then tell him what he is. A no-good liar.

PHOENIX SWP CAMPAIGN: 'A clear choice for working people'

By Janice Lynn

"I'm campaigning on the Socialist Workers Party platform and that's what qualifies me to be the mayor," reads the October 21, Sunday edition of the *Arizona Republic*, Phoenix's major daily.

Dan Fein is a thirty-four-year-old welder, on leave from Midland-Ross Capitol Castings in order to campaign full time for the Phoenix mayor's seat. He is a member of the United Steelworkers of America Local 4102.

The only other candidate in the race is the Republican incumbent, Mayor Margaret Hance.

The *Militant* telephoned Phoenix October 26 to talk to Fein about his campaign. We were lucky to catch him in between campaign engagements.

He had just returned from a luncheon in honor of Ruben Bonilla, national president of the League for United Latin American Citizens.

"I was the only candidate for either mayor or city council who was invited," Fein explained.

"My campaign has expressed its full support to the struggles of Chicanos—for busing; bilingual, bicultural education programs; increased funding for schools; affirmative-action programs on the job; and a halt to police brutality and racist frame-ups in the barrios."

Later that evening, Fein attended a statewide LULAC meeting where he spoke about his campaign.

Fein explained, "Never before in Phoenix has there been such a clear cut choice for mayor. Margaret Hance makes no secret of her ties to big business. She sits on the board of directors of Valley National Bank, one of Phoenix's largest. Just last week, Valley National reported whopping profits of 42 percent."

"Meanwhile, the working people of Phoenix are barely limping along under Carter's seven-percent wage guidelines. Phoenix is the sixth most expensive city to live in, yet our wages are nowhere near the sixth highest."

Right-to-work

One of the major issues in Fein's campaign is his call for repeal of the state's "right-to-work" (for less) law.

"We are saddled with this law which undermines union organizing," Fein explained. "This has led to significantly lower wages in Arizona than in states without this anti-union law. My opponent Mayor Hance has openly

declared her support for this reactionary measure."

A fund-raising letter on Fein's behalf was recently sent out by thirteen individuals including prominent civil libertarians, well-known Chicano and labor movement figures, political activists in the Democratic party, leaders in the women's movement and professors at Arizona State University.

The letter urges people to contribute to Fein's campaign, attend a November 2 campaign rally, and vote for Fein on November 6.

The letter points to Fein's positions for "reinstating cut city services (the low-income job training program, library hours, parks and recreation hours, collection of uncontained trash); an end to the \$20 million annual tax-free give-away to banks as interest payment on bonds; the right of public employees to strike; against the right-to-work laws; ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment; and [for] the right of women to control their bodies."

As the *Militant* talked with Fein, the other phones in the campaign office were continually ringing. Fein explained that the headquarters has been flooded with calls. Volunteers come regularly to help on the campaign.

Many are activists in the women's movement. The Democrats and Republicans in the Arizona state legislature still refuse to pass the ERA.

The SWP campaign was one of the sponsors of an October 25 abortion rights rally at the state capitol. Fein was one of the invited speakers.

He called for full federal and state funding so that all women can have access to safe and legal abortions. Fein's opponent, Hance, refused to speak at the rally.

Campaign supporters have been coming in to the headquarters and taking stacks of campaign posters to paste up throughout the city. Other campaign workers come by on Saturday to help with campaign distributions at shopping areas.

One young Chicana and her two children have been volunteering at the campaign headquarters every morning. She has recently decided to join the Young Socialist Alliance, the socialist youth organization that is actively supporting the socialist campaign.

Classes have been organized at the campaign office to discuss the basic ideas of socialism.



Dan Fein, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Phoenix, is welder at Midland-Ross Capitol Castings.

Many of Fein's most active campaigners are other steelworkers. Two of them, Betsy McDonald and Lou Schlesinger, are members of USWA Local 3937 at Reynolds Metals Co. They have been campaigning for Fein during their lunch breaks, and meeting with a good response.

In an attempt to prevent these campaigners from winning support for Fein, the company threatened to fire them if they continued talking about the Fein-for-mayor campaign during their breaks.

Fein responded immediately and held several well attended news conferences to protest this attempt to interfere with the election process. "Now that some employees at Reynolds are campaigning for a workers' candidate, the company bosses are trying to silence them," Fein told reporters.

The steelworkers union also filed grievances on behalf of the two campaign supporters protesting the company's interference with their free speech rights.

"As a result of the pressure," Fein said the company was forced to back down. "And now, they tell me, the plant is buzzing with conversations about my campaign."

One of the local TV stations did a profile on all the candidates. A camera crew accompanied Fein and several of his supporters to the plant gates outside Reynolds Metals. The station began its coverage by stating, "These are the Socialist Worker's favorite places to campaign. These are the people they are trying the most to reach. . . ."

Fein agrees. He sent a letter to union locals in the Phoenix area requesting to speak before their meetings. The letter said in part, "I feel strongly that labor should have a voice in the municipal elections. I am campaigning against the 'right to work' law as well as other causes in the interest of unions and all working people."

The response has been excellent. Fein spoke before the Communications Workers of America Local 8519; two meetings of USWA Local 3937; USWA Local 5913; before his own local meeting; and informally to a number of other USWA locals.

"At these union meetings," Fein told me, "the idea of working people having our own party—a labor party—really hits home. These unionists see how we aren't getting a thing with Democratic and Republican politicians running the government—that, in fact our problems are getting worse. They see how they operate in the interests of the business community, not our interests. So, in order to solve our problems, a labor party, fighting for workers' interests, becomes a concrete alternative that union members can clearly support."

The morning of the *Militant* interview Fein got up at 3:00 a.m., and along with several campaign volunteers, drove out to the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station. About 7,000 workers are employed there. Fein's platform calls for a halt to construction on this dangerous nuclear facility and proposes that the crews be put to work building bridges that are badly needed in the Phoenix area, or on other useful projects.

"People immediately stopped," Fein said, "and wanted to know more about my campaign. Many told me they had seen me on TV and asked for stacks of literature to distribute to workers inside."

The danger of nuclear power has been an important issue for the Fein campaign. "We participated in a three-day antinuclear conference at Arizona State University," Fein said.

"We issued a campaign statement expressing our support for the November 10 demonstration at the state capitol protesting the Palo Verde nuclear plant."

Fein made an October 14 appearance before the Low Rider's Club. Five hundred young Chicanos were packed into the club in the Chicano community of South Phoenix. Mayor Hance declined to appear.

Fein spoke out against police harassment of the Chicano youth; about youth unemployment; and about full rights for undocumented workers.

Nicaragua

"I also talked a lot about Nicaragua," Fein said. "How the Nicaraguan youths are the ones driving the revolution forward in the country; how the youths are the ones who have the courage and sacrifice to fight for freedom at all costs."

Fein's remarks received an enthusiastic response and campaign supporters quickly sold all copies of the *Young Socialist* newspaper they had brought along.

Fein has publicly called for Managua, Nicaragua to be adopted as a sister city as part of Phoenix's sister-city program.

Fein is also supporting efforts by attorneys from the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund to seek an injunction postponing the November 6 elections. In Phoenix, the city council is elected at-large, not from districts. This effectively disenfranchises the communities of Chicanos and other oppressed minorities, leaving them no representation.

Campaign supporters are invited to an open-house November 6, at 7:00 p.m. to watch the election returns at 1243 East McDowell.



Dan Fein at one of his many news conferences during campaign

Vote Socialist Workers on Nov. 6

Listed below are the Socialist Workers Party candidates in the November 6 local elections. In some states, restrictive ballot laws prevent socialist candidates from gaining ballot status. Write-in candidates are indicated by an asterisk (*).

ARIZONA

Phoenix-Dan Fein for Mayor

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco-Sylvia Weinstein for Mayor; Deborah Liatos for Board of Supervisors, District Seven

KENTUCKY

Louisville-Mary Gutekanst for Board of Aldermen, Twelfth Ward

MARYLAND

Baltimore-Norton Sandler for Mayor*

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis-Gayle Swann for Mayor

OHIO

Cincinnati-Mark J. Rahn for City Council
Toledo-Susan A. Skinner for

Mayor;* George Windau for City Council*

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia-Nora Danielson for Mayor; Stephen Eckardt for City Controller; Benjamin Bailey, Wilson Osteen, Marta Reinhart, and John Werntz for City Council At-Large

TEXAS

Houston-Debby Leonard for Mayor

UTAH

Salt Lake City-Pamela Burchett for Mayor*



Hear the
Socialist
Workers
candidates



CHICAGO/GARY

Socialist Campaign Rally
Speaker:
Andrew Pulley, SWP candidate
for president

Gary—Friday, November 9
Reception & rally 7:30 p.m.
Gary Sheraton Hotel, Broadway
Donation: \$2

Chicago—Saturday, November 10
Reception & rally 6:30 p.m.
434 S. Wabash
Room 700, Chicago
Donation: \$3

Andrew Pulley

candidate for president

Nov. 4-5 Milwaukee
Nov. 9-10 Chicago/
Gary

Matilde Zimmermann

candidate for vice-president

Nov. 4-5 Houston
Nov. 9-10 San Antonio

other socialists on tour

Cathy Sedwick

Nov. 1-4 New York/
New Jersey
Nov. 7-9 Newport News, Va.
Nov. 14-16 Minneapolis/
St. Paul

Fred Halstead

Nov. 2-4 Salt Lake City
Nov. 8-10 New Orleans

Héctor Marroquín

Nov. 9-11 Kansas City
Nov. 15-17 Virginia, Minn.

(Marroquín's tour sponsored by Héctor Marroquín Defense Committee, P.O. Box 843 Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003).

For more information call the Socialist Workers Party branch nearest you. See the directory on page 27 for phone numbers and addresses.

Pulley &
Zimmermann
in 1980!

Marroquin urges defense of Cuba

By Meg Hayes

DETROIT—"Washington's slanders and threats against Cuba are also threats against Nicaragua," Héctor Marroquín told more than seventy people at the Detroit Militant Forum on October 14.

"They are telling the Nicaraguan working people and peasants, 'We don't want any more Cubas' and they are telling the Cuban people, 'We don't want any more Nicaraguas.'"

"But," Marroquín continued, "the Cuban people and the Nicaraguan people have a message for Washington: 'We don't want any more Yankees.'"

Marroquín received an enthusiastic response from the audience when he explained: "Washington fears the international solidarity Cuba provides. They fear the inspiration the Cuban revolution provides for the workers and peasants of the entire hemisphere. Washington is terrorized that the masses of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and the rest of Central America might follow the Cuban example: that is, one of justice, equality, and revolutionary internationalism."

The forum, held only two days after Fidel Castro addressed the United Nations, came at a high point in interest in Cuba and recent U.S. military aggression in the Caribbean. It had been publicized at local auto plants, steel mills, college campuses, and high schools. More than a dozen people came after hearing announcements on local radio stations.

Marroquín found a lot of interest in Cuba throughout his three-day tour in Detroit. Fifty-five students came to hear him speak on "Cuba and Soviet Troops" at a Young Socialist Alliance forum at the University of Michigan. An informal get-together was held in Ann Arbor with Marroquín to watch Castro's speech broadcast on television.

At Plymouth High School, outside



Héctor Marroquín, fighting for political asylum in this country.

Ann Arbor, Marroquín was the guest of two senior government classes. He explained to almost 100 students that he was a victim of a frame-up in Mexico designed to squelch political dissent. When he described his fight for political asylum in this country, many students responded by volunteering to write letters to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in his support. Several signed up to receive more information on the case and become involved in local defense activity.

An important focus of the tour was to help raise funds necessary to publicize this case. Marroquín is now appealing the April decision of the INS to deport him back to Mexico.

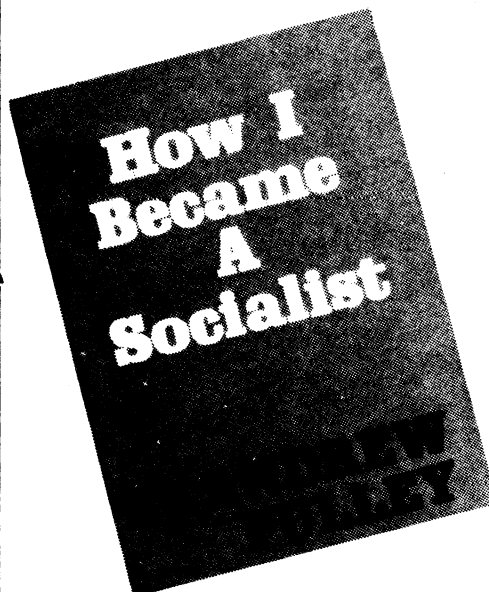
Defense supporters here raised

nearly \$600 by taking collections at every meeting where Marroquín spoke and through a benefit cocktail party on October 13.

Local supporters of the defense gave special attention to building the benefit among their co-workers. Among the fifty people who attended were members of the United Auto Workers at River Rouge and the United Steelworkers from Great Lake Steel.

Steelworkers and auto workers sold tickets at Ford's River Rouge Complex, Great Lakes Steel, Chevrolet Forge Plant, Whitehead, and Kales, and to members of UAW Local 140 at Dodge Truck. Other supporters bought blocks of tickets to help publicize the case and raise funds.

Join the Socialist Workers Campaign!



Yes, I want to help.

☐ Enclosed is \$_____.

☐ Please send me a free packet of campaign material.

☐ Please send me the following:

—copies of *How I Became a Socialist* by Andrew Pulley. 50¢ each, 35¢ each for ten or more.

—copies of *Bill of Rights for Working People* (English or Spanish). 3¢ each.

—"Pulley for President" buttons, and
—"Zimmermann for Vice President" buttons (with photos). 50¢ each, 35¢ each for ten or more.

—"Human Needs Before Profits" but-

tons, and _____ "Vote Socialist Workers" buttons. 50¢ each, 25¢ each for ten or more.

—"Pulley for President" posters, and
—"Zimmermann for Vice President" posters. 10¢ each, 8¢ each for ten or more.

Clip and mail to Socialist Workers Presidential Campaign Committee, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
Zip _____ Phone _____
Union/School/Organization _____

Paid for by the Socialist Workers Presidential Campaign Committee. A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.

By Suzanne Haig

The national conference of the National Organization for Women, held in Los Angeles October 5-7, represented a major step forward for NOW and the entire fight for women's rights.

The 3,000 conference participants, overwhelmingly young, were optimistic and with good reason. They were inspired by the new possibilities for powerful allies to join with the women's movement, and especially by the upsurge in labor support for women's rights and the Equal Rights Amendment.

Two important union gatherings had occurred just prior to NOW's meeting: the August 12 Labor for Equal Rights Now (LERN) conference, which called for a January 13 march for the ERA in Richmond, Virginia; and the September 13-16 convention of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW), attended by 1,100 women.

These two meetings were but the most recent of a series of labor gatherings organized by different unions to discuss the problems of women on the job—from the auto plants to the post offices to the coal mines. They showed the increasing desire of working women to fight back against discrimination on the job and in society as a whole.

They also reflected the growing realization of working people—male and female—that the fight for women's rights is part of the broader fight against union-busting, racist attacks, right-to-work laws, inflation, and unemployment. These attacks are educating the entire labor movement in the heat of the battle on the need for unity.

Just as labor is more and more recognizing that women's rights, the ERA in particular, is a working-class issue, so participants in this NOW conference saw their fight as women directly related to the struggles of their allies in the unions and the Black and Latino communities.

Resolutions before the NOW conference took up a wide variety of political issues, from the ERA, abortion, and lesbian rights, to union organizing drives and affirmative action, to the draft, nuclear power, and aid to Nicaragua. More than at any previous time, the women attending this conference saw no contradiction between their fight as women and other social issues. In fact, most felt it was imperative that the women's movement take a stand on other big political questions.

At the same time, the conference indicated the growing involvement of other social movements—particularly the labor movement—in NOW.

Interaction with unions

There were many more trade-union members of NOW at this conference, reflecting the desire of working women to get the power of the feminist movement behind their struggles on the job.

An entire morning session of the conference was devoted to a salute to working women and the labor movement (see box).

Unions sent official representatives to the gathering, such as Marsha Zakowski of the United Steelworkers civil rights department. The USWA had a literature table at the meeting, as did national CLUW. Several unions—including the USWA, United Auto Workers, International Association of Machinists, Office and Professional Employees International Union, and others—placed greetings in the official NOW convention booklet.

Discussions in the NOW conference labor workshops became focal points for discussion at the conference as a whole, reflecting the growing role of working women in shaping NOW and its political perspectives.

A workshop on "Problems of Women in Labor Unions" was attended by more than 100 women. They were steelworkers, auto workers, public employees, Teamsters, postal workers, construction workers, boilermakers, and railroad workers.

A woman from the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union in Hershey, Pennsylvania, explained in the work-

shop: "I came here to get women in my union more active. Of 2,700 members, 1,000 are women but only 6 attend union meetings."

Other NOW members in unions asked for help in setting up women's committees, for ideas on how to combat company harassment, for support in strikes they were waging.

A featured speaker on the workshop panel was Gloria Jordan, vice-president of the International Chemical Workers Union Local 882. Jordan is a leader of the strike at Sanderson Farms, a chicken processing plant in Laurel, Mississippi. She described the inhuman conditions at the plant that drove the mostly Black and female work force to walk out and launch a boycott of Sanderson's product, Miss Goldy chickens.

There were also panelists from the J.P. Stevens boycott, from the Occupational Safety and Health Urban Coalition, and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Labor resolution

The workshop discussed and passed a comprehensive resolution on women and labor for NOW in the coming year. The resolution (reprinted on page 16) endorsed the J.P. Stevens and Miss Goldy chickens boycotts, solidarized with organizing drives and opposed right-to-work laws, urged a fight to protect affirmative-action gains during layoffs, and denounced sexual harassment on the job.

The January 13 Virginia labor march for the ERA was a central topic of discussion at the workshop. The San Francisco chapter of NOW had submitted to the convention a resolution to support the march, the December 2-9 local actions leading up to it, and LERN's campaign of education around the ERA.

One of the LERN co-coordinators, Suzanne Kelly, attended the labor workshop and spoke for the proposal. Kelly, a member of NOW, is also the president of the Virginia Education Association. "NOW's involvement is crucial," she told the workshop. "NOW proved it could mobilize people in a short time when it brought 100,000 out for the ERA in Washington, D.C., on July 9, 1978."

Sara Nelson, head of NOW's labor task force, also spoke in favor of the proposal and the work LERN forces have carried out in Virginia since 1977.

The labor workshop approved the San Francisco proposal overwhelmingly. Two workshops of Black and Latina women did the same.

Following the labor workshop, some 300 women attended an "ERA National Campaign Overview" workshop chaired by NOW President Eleanor Smeal.

San Francisco NOW's proposal to endorse the Virginia march was loudly applauded in this workshop. As the list of labor endorsers of the action was read out—including national CLUW and locals and districts of the United Auto Workers, Teamsters, United Mine Workers, and others—women cheered.

Trade unionists speak

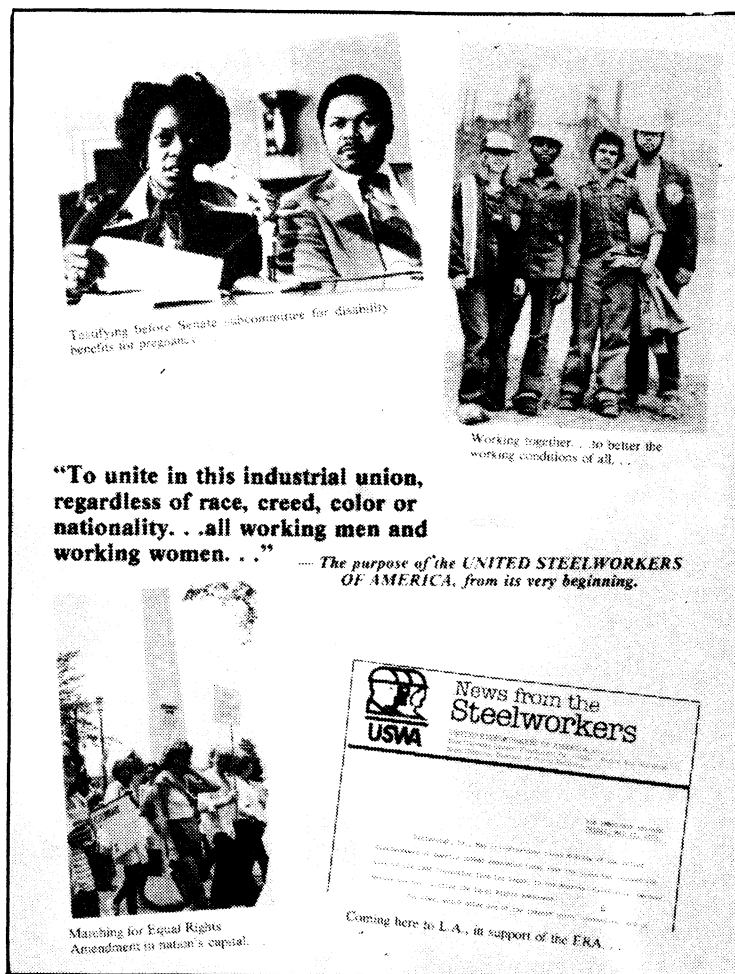
The workshop participants listened attentively as trade unionists spoke on how NOW's support for the march could inspire working women. A steelworker got up and explained that a visible, powerful demonstration for the ERA would encourage women steelworkers to fight back against sexual harassment. "We need something to show that people are backing us as women on the job," she said.

Mary Zins, a Pennsylvania coal miner and member of Local 2874 of the United Mine Workers of America, talked about the growing support for the ERA in her union and reported on the recent conference UMWA women held.

NOW member Robbie Scherr, from the United Transportation Union in Los Angeles, discussed the kind of power labor could bring to the fight for the ERA.

"When you talk about steel, Teamsters, the AFL-CIO, you're talking

NOW welcome in women's



"To unite in this industrial union, regardless of race, creed, color or nationality... all working men and working women..."

— The purpose of the UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, from its very beginning.



Clockwise from top left: United Steelworkers of America greetings to NOW conference workshop panel.

about power and money," she said.

That power could help build NOW, she added. "With this action in Virginia, I can get railroad women in my union to come to NOW and join, because they'll see NOW involved in an alliance."

Joey Rothenberg, from United Steelworkers Local 2610 at Sparrows Point in Baltimore, explained how the NOW-initiated ERA march on Washington in 1978 had spurred the formation of a women's committee in her union. "If NOW endorses January 13, I can go back to my union and get them behind this march too."

Discussion focused not only on the power labor could bring to the ERA fight, but on the pitfalls of relying on a different "ally"—Democratic and Republican legislators—to ratify the amendment.

Suzanne Kelly pointed out that the defeat of the ERA in Florida, North Carolina, and Illinois was due to "pro-ERA" legislators switching their votes. And in Virginia, she added, it was one legislator—elected on a pro-ERA platform—who killed the ERA by voting "no" once in office.

The proposal to endorse the Virginia ERA march and accompanying activities passed by a big margin in the ERA Overview workshop. But some NOW members disagreed with the proposal, counterposing a strategy of working to elect "pro-ERA" candidates and defeat "anti-ERA" contenders instead.

A caucus of the labor workshop took place Saturday night to discuss further the differences between these two strategies.

Carol Pudliner, Virginia NOW state coordinator, attended the workshop and spoke out against the labor-sponsored march.

She argued that a march would interfere with NOW's electoral efforts and would actually have a negative effect—by disrupting negotiations between NOW and Virginia legislators NOW is lobbying.

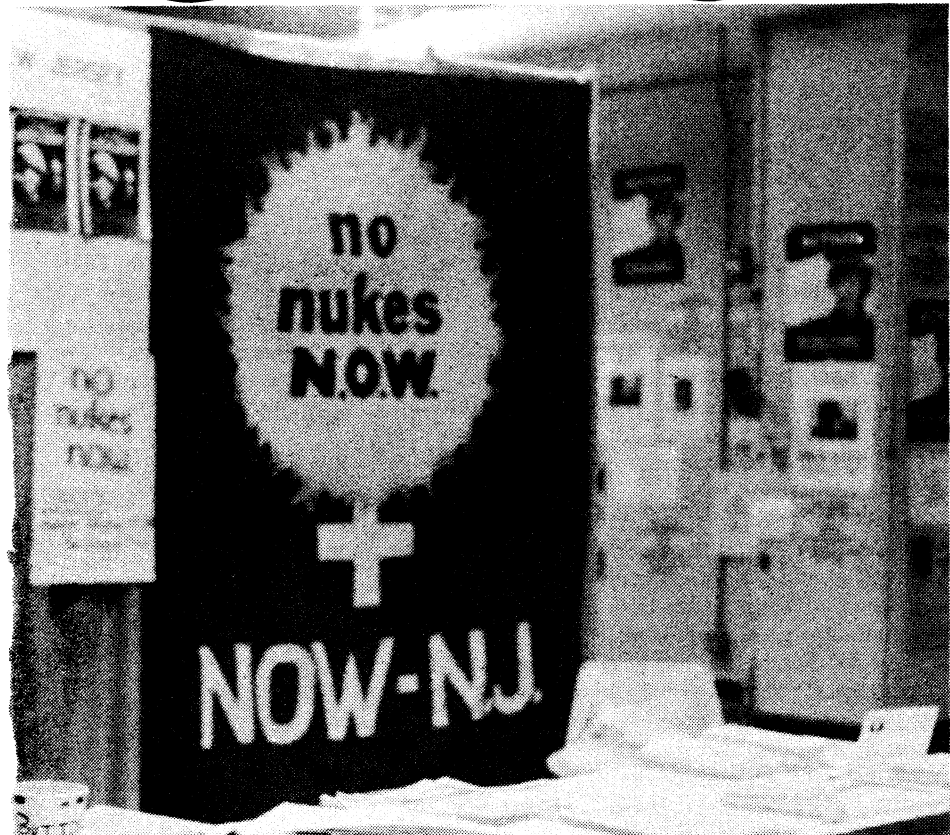
Some of the other Virginia NOW leaders present agreed with Pudliner, arguing that financial and human resources would be diverted away from the lobbying and electoral work.

But Virginia NOW member Betsy Whittaker, an auto worker, urged women to support the march. She described the upsurge around women's rights in the area she came from, Newport News. There, Steelworkers Local 8888 is fighting to organize a union, she said, and women workers have been in the forefront. A big march in the state would not only boost the ERA, but would strengthen women Steelworkers and the USWA's organizing fight.

Other women in the workshop argued that NOW should welcome labor's move to march for the ERA. The unions have a genuine stake in women's equality. Moreover, they can mobilize the power needed to force the legislators to ratify the ERA, women said.

When one opponent of the proposal answered that the unions have in the past endorsed openly anti-ERA candidates, a young machinist stood up and said, "Yes, that's true. But we have to change that too!"

Times allies rights fight



Militant/Cindy Jaquith

9; New Jersey NOW chapter booth; plenary session at conference; NOW labor-

The workshop discussion reflected an ongoing debate in NOW over how to win the ERA. Some, like the Virginia NOW leaders who opposed the march, believe that the correct approach is to campaign for Democratic and Republican candidates who say they are for the ERA. Visible activities such as demonstrations or picket lines will hurt their chances for election, according to this strategy.

But more and more women in NOW are coming to see that this is not the right approach; that the Democratic and Republican parties are responsible to big business, which profits from the discrimination against women. Big business doesn't want the ERA and that's why the ERA continues to suffer defeats.

Relying on these two parties results in subordinating women's rights to the demands of capitalist politicians. They end up calling the shots and that means telling women to sit back and keep quiet.

Real allies

Instead, women need to mobilize their real allies in the labor and civil rights movements to build the broadest, most visible movement possible, a movement that can force the legislators to ratify the ERA.

There are many women in NOW who are attracted to the idea of building this kind of movement. While they still believe in working to elect Democrats and Republicans, they are increasingly opposed to subordinating the independent women's movement to the demands of these politicians.

At the Sunday conference session, the January 13 march proposal received a powerful boost from Addie Wyatt, vice-president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

In her keynote address she urged NOW members to support the action which her union, the United Food and Commercial Workers, has helped spearhead.

"There are some people who seem to feel that such rallies are unnecessary," Wyatt explained. "But my response to that is that as much as we can, we ought to keep raising the issue, we ought to keep clarifying the issue. We ought to keep projecting it before the states and before the whole world until we can win the kind of support that we need to guarantee the ratification of the ERA." She urged the conference to give the January 13 march "all the support that you can."

A motion for the conference to endorse the march came to the floor that afternoon, just before the scheduled time to adjourn.

Conference delegates so much wanted to hear discussion on this and other important resolutions that by a two-thirds majority vote they decided to extend time for one hour.

When the resolution to back the Virginia ERA campaign came to the floor, Carol Pudliner introduced a substitute motion, referring the entire resolution to NOW's ERA Strike Force for implementation.

This was unsatisfactory to most of the delegates, who wanted to demonstratively welcome the labor-initiated

Continued on next page

NJ UAW organizes for Virginia ERA march

NEWARK—The United Auto Workers union in New Jersey has begun to put some muscle behind the Labor for Equal Rights Now campaign to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment in Virginia. LERN has called for an education/action campaign for the ERA, including a January 13 march and rally in Richmond, Virginia.

The first move was made by the Region 9 New Jersey CAP Council Women's Committee, which set up an ERA subcommittee to educate the union's 35,000 members and organize buses for the January 13 march.

Hundreds of LERN pamphlets called *Labor's Stake in the ERA* have already been distributed in auto assembly and parts plants in New Jersey. One thousand more are on order.

A UAW brochure on the ERA—put out by the International—is also being distributed in large quantities.

The women's committee is also putting out a green-and-white UAW ERA button and T-shirts with the UAW symbol advertising the Richmond march. These will certainly start a lot of discussions on the assembly lines.

To coincide with the LERN week of local activities December 2-9, the UAW will host an educational meeting December 3 on why working people need the ERA. The Coalition of Labor Union Women, National Organization for Women, and the Women's Affirmative Action Committee at the UAW Regional office in Cranford are also participating. Gloria Johnson, national treasurer of CLUW, will be the keynote speaker.

The UAW has also made its regional office available as a headquarters for coordinating buses for the march. Laid-off auto workers will be able to run leaflets, make phone calls and coordinate material distribution from the office.

UAW Local 595 at the GM assembly plant in Linden, New Jersey, discussed at its last meeting a motion to support the march and sponsor a bus of its own. An ERA literature table was set up at the meeting and a presentation on why Local 595 members should participate in the march was received enthusiastically by the 200 members present at the meeting.

Despite the fact that there was a motion already on the floor to adjourn, that motion was rescinded and another motion was passed unanimously to sponsor the bus by a cheering and clapping membership.

When it was announced at the meeting that fifty women would be needed to fill the bus, workers yelled out "men too!" After the meeting adjourned, forty people signed up for the bus and took literature to pass out around the plant. Several men said their wives would also want to go.

The next day the bus was totally filled as members of the women's committee went through the plant telling workers about the march. Alternate transportation is now being planned.

At Local 1669, Englehardt Industries, Wendy Berger, co-chair of the UAW Region 9 subcommittee on the ERA, made a presentation to 250 union members. Her president, Jay Webb, said, "I back you 100 percent and will be in Richmond."

In addition the New Jersey AFL-CIO is supporting the march. The Newark Teachers Association is putting out a January 13 button and sending buses. United Transportation Union Local 800 has set up an ERA subcommittee. CLUW is organizing its members to go to Virginia. And the Cumberland County Central Labor Council has endorsed the LERN activities and will send \$200 to the campaign in Virginia.

Salute to working women

*As we come marching, marching,
We bring the greater days.
The rising of the women means
the rising of the race.
For the people hear us singing,
Bread and Roses, Bread and
Roses.*

* * *

*Don't scab for the bosses, Don't
listen to their lies.
Us poor folks haven't got a
chance, Unless we organize.
Which side are you on? Which side
are you on?*

* * *

These are excerpts from a medley of working women's songs that opened up the Sunday morning session of the national conference of the National Organization for Women held October 5-7 in Los Angeles.

The performance of these songs by the Los Angeles Women's Community Chorus accompanied a slide presentation marking NOW's salute to the battles of working women and men. Cheers punctuated by standing ovations went up from the crowd as slides were shown of the textile workers organizing drive in the early part of this century; the recent drive of the United Farmworkers in the Southwest; the battles of the United Mine Workers; the union contingents for the ERA at the July 9 NOW march on Washington; and the recent conference of the Coali-

tion of Labor Union Women.

Ginny Foat, 1979 NOW conference coordinator, in her opening remarks to the session, said working women "have always been a part of the American work force. . . . Thousands have struggled against the agonies of dangerous and difficult working conditions, long hours, poor pay, and labor abuse."

"They have turned out on strike against these conditions and have been beaten, jailed, and killed in the cause of the labor movement."

The NOW program, said Foat, "is a tribute to what these women endured and accomplished in their struggle to improve the quality of all our lives."

And it was especially a tribute to the steelworkers, miners, auto workers, teachers, truckers, clerical workers, railroad workers, and other working women who were part of the nearly 3,000 women attending the conference.

It was a fitting introduction to the morning's guest speakers, who included Inez Cassiano, a founder of NOW, D.C. president of the National Conference of Puerto Rican Women, and recently elected to the Board of NOW's Legal Defense and Education Fund; Addie Wyatt, vice president of the United Food and Commercial Workers and of the Coalition of Labor Union Women; and Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women.

—S.H.

...NOW

Continued from preceding page

campaign by endorsing the march right then and there. And, as one speaker pointed out, NOW chapters would need to jump into the campaign right away to ensure its success.

After questions from the floor, Eleanor Smeal clarified Pudliner's motion from the podium. While referring implementation to the strike force, she said, NOW would endorse the march right away. Local NOW chapters could begin working to build the action as soon as the conference ended.

The substitute motion, with these additions, passed overwhelmingly.

Sexism and racism

An integral part of NOW's deepening ties to working women was the greater consciousness at this conference of the central role Blacks and Latinas must play in the feminist movement.

At a news conference following the national gathering, Smeal stressed NOW's solidarity with the struggle against racism and pledged a campaign to recruit more women of the oppressed nationalities.

"We are working with the leadership of women's groups from Black constituencies and Hispanic constituencies," she told reporters.

"We are forming chapters in minority communities and hiring minority field organizers. You cannot really work to eliminate sexism without dealing with racism. They're part of the same fabric."

These goals were a theme running



Sharon Parker, chair of NOW minority Women's Committee, ran for National Secretary.

throughout the conference.

They were a central part of the keynote addresses given Sunday by Inez Cassiano, current president of the National Conference of Puerto Rican Women in the Washington metropolitan D.C. region, and just elected to the board of the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund; Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women; and Addie Wyatt.

Wyatt said, "Until Black sisters and their families are free of racism, sisters, we're still bound—all of us." She stressed the need for NOW to increase its Black and Latina membership.

Dorothy Height explained that while women earned fifty-nine cents for each dollar earned by men, Black women earn three dollars to the five dollars earned by white women.

"This should not be a battlecry for us to be against each other," she told the crowd. "It should tell us loud and clear that we need each other and we need to realize that until all of us have advanced, none of us have advanced. . . . The way to bring the top up is by pulling up the bottom."

Resolutions passed in the workshops held by Black and Latina women included opposition to capital punishment and support for U.S. aid to Nicaragua. They also called for NOW to appoint Black and Latin women to do outreach in their communities and for another National Minority Women's conference in 1980.

The role of women of oppressed nationalities in NOW was also a theme in the election of new national officers.

Black runs for office

Sharon Parker, head of NOW's Minority Women's Task Force, ran for national secretary. In her campaign speech to the conference, delivered partially in Spanish, she pointed to the need to broaden the ERA movement to involve "all human rights groups." In addition to winning the ERA, she added, NOW should become involved in "economic, civil rights, environmental, and labor issues."

NOW must fight, she concluded, for "poor people, racial and ethnic minorities, and the working class."

Parker received nearly 300 votes, out of the more than 800 cast by delegates. Incumbent secretary Sandra Roth was reelected. Roth was part of a slate headed by Smeal.

A number of delegates, however, supported Parker while voting for the rest of the candidates on Smeal's slate,

because they recognized that electing Black women to NOW's leadership would strengthen the organization as a whole and better reflect the kind of women's movement NOW aspires to be.

Other resolutions

The delegates passed a comprehensive reproductive rights resolution projecting the fight for safe, legal abortion as a major NOW campaign.

This represented an important step away from an incorrect course the NOW leadership had embarked on earlier in the year. Last winter NOW leaders had met with reactionary anti-abortion figures to try to achieve a "compromise." The meeting was highly unpopular with NOW members, who viewed it as a retreat from the unconditional abortion rights stand NOW has had in the past.

A weakness of the reproductive rights resolution passed this year, however, was its failure to support federal guidelines that require a thirty-day waiting period before a woman is sterilized. These guidelines—which in no way restrict women's right to choose—are a needed curb to the racist practice of forced sterilization suffered in particular by Blacks and Latinas.

The conference also passed a resolution reaffirming NOW's active support to lesbian and gay rights.

Reflecting the concern of members for an open and democratic organization, the New Jersey NOW state conference submitted a resolution to establish a letters-to-the-editor section in the *National NOW Times*. This would allow NOW members to express different points of view within the organization, the resolution explained.

Unfortunately, this resolution did not pass.

1980 elections

The conference took place as the presidential election campaigns were heating up.

At a news conference on the first day of the conference, President Smeal told reporters "we will be in massive numbers at both [Democratic and Republican] conventions."

When asked what she thought of President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy, Smeal replied that Carter's record on women's rights was "mixed," and criticized his anti-abortion stand. She then said she thought Kennedy "has been vigorous for the ERA and reproductive rights."

The conference took no position on candidates. While the idea of NOW

members being delegates at the Democratic and Republican conventions was urged by national NOW leaders, as well as for demonstrations outside the conventions, there was little discussion of this perspective. Women expressed far more enthusiasm for united action campaigns with labor and other allies, such as the Virginia march.

A general ERA resolution that was passed, however, made the strategy of electing Democrats and Republicans and lobbying legislators the central thrust. The resolution was signed by incoming national officers and reflected the main orientation of NOW's ERA Strike Force.

Conference delegates elected national leaders for the next two years. The slate of candidates elected was: Eleanor Smeal, president; Judy Goldsmith, executive vice-president; Jane Wells-Schooley, vice-president for action; Sandra Roth, national secretary; and Alice Chapman, national treasurer. Goldsmith and Smeal ran unopposed.

Arlie Scott, the outgoing vice-president for action, was defeated in a reelection bid. Her supporters were angered that she was not included on the Smeal slate, charging this was a retreat from NOW's commitment to gay rights. Scott is a well-known lesbian activist.

Scott's backers held a floor demonstration in her support during the Sunday plenary proceedings after the election. During the demonstration, Scott went to the platform and sat in the vice-president's chair.

She then addressed the conference, pledging continued activity. Smeal thanked Scott for her contributions to NOW.

Lead movement forward

The course of action adopted by this NOW conference—especially the decision to build the January 13 labor ERA march—reaffirms NOW's potential to lead the women's movement forward in alliance with the labor and civil rights movements.

It opens up new opportunities to win the ERA and other women's rights, as well as to strengthen NOW's common work with labor organizations such as CLUW, the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, and union women's committees.

In the final months before January 13, NOW can take a big step toward building an alliance to drive ahead and win the ERA—and a big step toward building a mass independent women's movement.

NOW labor workshop resolution

Below is the full text of the resolution passed in the Problems of Women in Labor Unions workshop at the national NOW conference.

WHEREAS: Despite gains in some areas of women's life, the wage gap continues to grow between the wages of men and women;

Organization of women into unions lags behind organization of men into unions and unionization of women is the best current means of decreasing the wage gap;

Coalitions between feminist organizations and labor organizations will help create an environment in which issues of critical importance to women and workers can be attained;

Meaningful affirmative action and betterment of women's economic condition can only be achieved in an economy committed to full employment.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Organization for Women's Labor Committee enter into a full time effort in coordination with the NOW leadership to produce a series of national and regional conferences over the next two years—organized around issues facing union women and would-be

union women including rank and file organization to ratify the ERA;

That National NOW support and endorse the Labor for Equal Rights Now actions which include public actions, locally and regionally, during the week of December 2-9, 1979, and a massive state-wide march/rally in Richmond, Virginia, on Sunday, January 13, 1980, to demand that the Virginia General Assembly pass the ERA at the coming session; that all NOW members in areas near Richmond be urged to attend the march/rally; and that National NOW call for January to be a month of actions in solidarity with the LERN activities and urge all the chapters to participate.

NOW support efforts of the Citizens' Clearinghouse Against Right-to-Work, in particular the Southwest Regional Conference for the Repeal of Taft-Hartley 14-b—the root cause of Right to Work in all states—on November 10-11 in Albuquerque, New Mexico; and the Labor effort to defeat Right-to-Work in Louisiana and wherever it rears its ugly head;

That NOW chapters take action at this crucial time in the retail campaign of the J.P. Stevens boycott

and that an Action Alert stating specific activities necessary for this final push be sent to all NOW chapters;

That NOW members support the boycott of Miss Goldy chickens and give support to members of International Chemical Workers Union, AFL-CIO, Local 882, who are on strike against Sandersons Farms in Laurel, Mississippi;

That NOW support a national coalition activity and use all applicable strategies to achieve equal pay for work of comparable value;

That NOW denounce sexual harassment of workers, expose its prevalence, and defend its victims;

That NOW go on record against discriminatory lay-offs so the unions may negotiate seniority lists preserving the affirmative action gains won by labor and recognizing the traditional strengths of the seniority system;

That NOW demand the enforcement of current laws on full disclosure of corporate money spent to hire anti-union consultants and that NOW present testimony at the Thompson Labor Committee hearings on the destructive impact of

these anti-union consultants regarding the unionization of women;

That NOW support a shortening of the standard work week to increase the opportunity for more full time jobs and that NOW support the establishment of flexible work hours including, but not limited to: 4-day work week, part time jobs, job-sharing, voluntary early retirement with no loss of benefits, and a minimum wage which keeps pace with the cost of living;

That NOW join with others to defend the employment rights and reproductive freedom of workers who are exposed to toxic substances and other hazards, and that NOW push to ensure that women workers' safety and health problems be appropriately addressed by those federal agencies responsible for administering occupational safety and health laws;

That NOW reconfirm the 1978 Labor Committee resolution entitled "Closing the Wage Gap—A Feminist-Labor Issue;"

That NOW present to George Meany on his retirement, a suitably engrossed tribute to his work in support of issues critical to women and workers.

Strengthens secret police

FBI charter: new weapon against civil liberties

By Duncan Williams

WASHINGTON—A giant fraud is being carried out here. It goes by the name of "The Federal Bureau of Investigation Charter Act of 1979," and its perpetrators are the FBI, the Justice Department, President Carter, Sen. Edward Kennedy, and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Kennedy, aided by the ACLU, is currently guiding this swindle through his Senate Judiciary Committee, which held public hearings on the charter October 10 and 11.

What is the FBI charter? In Kennedy's words, it "symbolizes the fact that the Bureau has learned from its mistakes, has identified the causes of these errors and has come forward with a charter which contains provisions which will insure that the chronicled abuses and failures of the past will not be repeated in the future."

The charter will, says Kennedy, further enhance "the expertise, the professionalism, the dedication, and the excellence of the Bureau."

Strengthening secret police

This liberal reform of the FBI is aimed at strengthening the nation's secret police force. It does so in two ways. First, it adds significantly to the legal powers of the FBI to trample on the First Amendment rights of the American people.

Secondly, by imposing some purely cosmetic "restrictions," it feeds the propaganda about the "new" FBI, which is law-abiding, rejects the "excesses" of the past, and won't do anything illegal.

The repeated exposures of the FBI's record of massive violations of elementary democratic rights—many brought to light as a result of the Socialist Workers Party's suit against the FBI—have weakened the bureau as an effective political police force. Lacking in credibility and thoroughly despised by millions, the nation's political police are hampered in their job of concocting frame-ups, spreading slanders, disrupting political groups and union struggles, and compiling detailed files on everyone who dares to speak out against government policy.

The purpose of the charter is to restore the FBI's image. This point was stated baldly by former FBI director Clarence Kelley in his testimony before Kennedy's committee here: "My primary concern [as director] was to reestablish the credibility which may have been lost because of past exposures. . . . We have to have credibility."

Not only does the charter not eliminate current abuses, it actually will give the FBI the authority to commit new crimes.

Specifically, the charter OKs govern-

ment wiretaps, burglaries, and electronic surveillance, if the FBI thinks these "investigative techniques" are "necessary" for prosecution of a case.

It authorizes the use of informers and gives these spies permission to break the law in pursuit of their goals. Moreover, it explicitly states that no court can order that the identity of informers be revealed.

It grants the FBI a new power—to obtain bank and credit records of individuals and organizations under investigation.

Victims can't sue

And finally, the charter allows the FBI to cover up what its army of finks and provocateurs have done. It removes all liability from the Justice Department, the FBI, and individual agents and informers for any crimes they may commit.

In other words, victims of FBI crimes can't sue the government.

No wonder every representative of the FBI has said that they are satisfied with the charter!

Of course, a lot of window dressing has been hung as bait for the gullible. The FBI promises never to conduct Cointelpro operations, to have a scrupulous regard for First Amendment rights, to keep its finks in line, etc.

The Senate hearings themselves are just for show. Testimony is being taken only from supporters of the charter. Those who call for rejection of the charter, such as Andrew Pulley, have been denied permission to testify.

Unfortunately, the bait has some takers—notably in the ACLU, itself a victim of FBI crimes. In testimony before Kennedy's committee, ACLU lobbyists said, "The ACLU has long advocated enactment of an FBI Charter. . . . We commend the Justice Department and the FBI for developing a proposed FBI Charter. . . ."

Of course, the ACLU wants some amendments made to the charter. If added, these amendments would further enhance the FBI's new image, without changing anything fundamental. For instance, the major "improvement" the ACLU wants is to require the FBI to get a judicial warrant before it could use informers against unions, political activists, Black groups, and so on.

Further legitimacy

The only effect this reform would have would be to further legitimize the use of stoolpigeons and provocateurs.



KENNEDY: charter will enhance 'expertise and dedication of the Bureau.'



Provisions in new charter would give FBI legal cover to go after peaceful labor protests such as this one in Newport News, Virginia.

The political police would have no trouble whatsoever finding compliant judges to issue whatever warrants they desired.

The charter will not be a weapon in the fight against the FBI; rather, it will be a weapon in the FBI's attacks on democratic rights and liberties.

What is needed is a campaign to expose the truth about this charter and to defeat it. A victory in this fight will be a step forward for civil liberties.

Such a campaign is what Andrew Pulley is calling for. "The labor movement," he explained in an October 10 statement, "has a special stake in defeating the FBI charter. Numerous provisions in the charter allow the government to victimize people engaged in what the FBI calls 'intimidation or coercion.'"

"Every unionist who has ever been on strike knows that the government always uses these words to describe peaceful picket lines. In any battle between the bosses and the workers we don't need a charter to know which side the FBI will be on.

"The labor movement, and the vast majority of the American people, need and want to put an end to FBI crimes. I urge Congress to defeat the proposed charter."

What's in the FBI charter proposal

By Margaret Winter

The proposed FBI charter makes legal, for the first time, numerous government violations of democratic rights.

1) The FBI's "general authority to investigate," as outlined in the charter, gives the political police the go-ahead "to conduct an investigation on the basis of facts or circumstances that reasonably indicate that a person has engaged, is engaged, or will engage" in criminal activity.

Based on its own speculation, the FBI can assert that an individual or group will break the law and it can open an investigation. And there is, quite literally, no First Amendment activity by unionists, civil rights activists, socialists, or feminists that the FBI can't characterize as a violation of the "Rebellion and Insurrection," "Seditious Conspiracy," and "Advocating the Overthrow of the

Government" provisions of the U.S. law.

The FBI to this day is fighting the Socialist Workers Party lawsuit against it by invoking the very laws cited above, despite the fact that in forty years they couldn't come up with any evidence to attempt a prosecution of the SWP.

What's more, the FBI is free to "investigate" groups organizing legal, peaceful protest actions that may require federal services, such as public health services.

2) Under the provisions of its authority to investigate "terrorist activity," the FBI can go after anyone "influencing or retaliating against the trade or economic policies or actions of a corporation or other entity engaged in foreign commerce, by intimidation or coercion."

In cop language, any peaceful picket line or boycott against a com-

pany constitutes "intimidation and coercion." Any union held in violation of a "right to work for less" law or a Taft-Hartley injunction is fair game for the FBI.

3) But there's a lot more to the charter than a license to investigate people the FBI doesn't like. The charter also legitimizes the "investigative techniques" that have aroused the hatred of millions of people. Consider the following:

- The charter provides that FBI undercover agents and informers may commit "criminal acts" in order to "establish and maintain credibility" or "to obtain information or evidence necessary for paramount prosecutive purposes."

Burglaries, break-ins, even murder (such as FBI informer Gary Rowe's participation in the Ku Klux Klan murders of civil rights worker Viola Liuzzo and of four children in a Birmingham church) could be coun-

tenanced under this provision.

Wiretaps, bugs, mail covers, "trash covers," pretext calls—all are explicitly legitimized by the charter. The only safeguard is that they be used to further "lawful investigations." But as we have just seen, any investigation the FBI wants to conduct can be justified under the charter.

- The charter puts a cloak of secrecy over all these crimes by stating, "In no event may a court order an attorney for the Government or any other official of the Department of Justice to disclose the identity of a confidential informant. . . ."

- Finally, even if the FBI violates its own charter, no victim of a government crime can sue "any officer, agent, or employee or former officer, agent, or employee" of the U.S. government.

Electrical strikers defend Black women

By Kip Hedges

LYNN, Mass.—Most people know the General Electric Co. for its toasters, washers, and dryers. More than 100,000 GE workers nationwide know the company from a different angle—its anti-unionism, race and sex discrimination, and wage-slashing.

All 3,500 workers in the Aircraft Engine Group (AEG), one of two divisions at the Lynn GE plant, are now on strike because the company is trying to impose speed-up on a group of women workers, many of whom are Black.

It's no big mystery where racists now on the rampage in Boston get some of their inspiration—from GE.

Kip Hedges works in the Aircraft Engine Group at the Lynn General Electric plant and is a member of International Union of Electrical Workers Local 201.

After the strike here began, a foreman said to one of the AEG workers, "What are all of you worked up over about this case? It's only some broads and a few niggers!"

The majority of workers involved, however, understand the issue of solidarity. According to one male worker, "If they can make those women do more work for the same money, they can do it to all of us. I can't really afford to go out, but in a way, none of us can afford to stay in."

Another worker said, "The company's always trying to divide us and pick away at our union. We've got to put them away once and for all."

Local 201 of the International Union of Electrical Workers, which represents all 8,000 workers at the Lynn plant, already has a lawsuit against GE charging that the company discriminates against women workers by channeling them into certain low-paying jobs.

The specific issue of the strike, which began October 27, dates back nearly two years when workers in the prep-to-braze department of AEG filed a grievance for a pay-rate increase. This was after two machines, eighty-seven new jobs, and 127 new operations were introduced into the job with no increase in pay.

The twenty-nine workers in the prep-to-braze department are almost all women.

The increased work load is roughly the same as being told to run, instead of one, two machines at the same time for the same money.

Two years of negotiations yielded nothing. On October 1 of this year, the twenty-nine prep-to-braze workers were forced to strike. A week later, the 800 other workers in their building joined the strike in sympathy.

GE has responded like the antilabor outfit that it is. Through local newspapers and a letter mailed to the homes of all AEG employees, they have ap-

pealed over the head of the union for workers to return to work and vote against expanding the strike.

They have offered to allow the strike to resume by May 1, 1980, if no progress has been made in the union's antidiscrimination case. But the twenty-nine workers don't need more stalling. They need action.

GE has tried to bribe the union and the prep-to-braze workers with offers of transfers to higher-paying jobs for the twenty-nine while leaving unchanged the pay-rate on the job in question. The union rejected the offer.

Aircraft workers did exactly that at a mass meeting of more than 2,000 on Monday, October 23, when they voted to empower union officers to expand the strike to all 3,500 AEG workers if necessary. Then GE rejected all union proposals, including a proposal to have the strike settled by a third party.

On Friday, October 27, union officials expanded the strike and shut down AEG.

Boston Militant forum protests antibusing violence

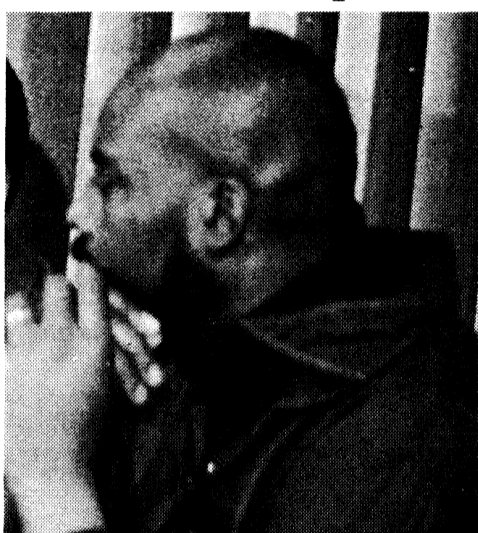
By Osborne Hart

BOSTON—"Black reaction and self preservation can't be equated with the violence of white racism," Democratic State Rep. Mel King told a Militant Forum audience here October 27.

Along with school committee candidate Jean McGuire, and Jeannette Tracy of the Socialist Workers Party, King participated in a panel discussion on the recent wave of racist violence in this city. Sixty-five people attended the meeting.

King's remarks were directed at the news coverage here, which has tried to portray as racist any actions of self-defense by Black students under attack from antibusing bigots.

The media have actually downplayed white racist violence here to the



MEL KING: warned racist violence could escalate.

point where Blacks are pictured as the criminals and whites as victims.

King declared that the "focus should be on racist violence and those responsible."

Emphasizing the seriousness of the situation, King said, "This city is on the brink of a race war. And if we don't do something, things are going to escalate."

"Black children need to be protected in the public schools of Boston," McGuire said. "It is open season on young Black people."

Tracy, a recent SWP candidate for city council, said the racists "want to roll back the gains of school desegregation. If they can't do it through the courts, then they are more than willing to resort to terror."

She emphasized the need to get out

the truth about what is happening in Boston because of the news media's cover-up of the real facts.

She demanded that the city provide full protection for the Black students and that those responsible for the racist terror, including those who shot Black student Darryl Williams, be arrested and prosecuted.

Tracy called for a "public show of support to put the racists on the defensive, to show that they don't own the streets."

"We must reaffirm the right of Black students to attend any school in any part of the city to achieve an equal education—and the right of Black and Puerto Rican citizens to walk, work, and live in Boston without fear of attack. The time to do it is now."

...Boston Blacks hit banning of film

Continued from back page

tober 14-19, when gangs of white racists roamed through the downtown area of the city assaulting Blacks. There were also attacks on Black students in the schools. Since then, there have been fewer reported incidents of violence. But this could change at any time.

On October 24 a group of some seventy whites tried to enter Hyde Park High School. They were turned away by the cops because they presented "a clear danger" to others. The cops were informed that the whites had met in an area near the school. Later in the day, Black students re-

quested to leave early because they feared for their safety.

Students who were suspended from Charlestown High School October 22 returned to school October 29.

A Black Charlestown High School student, who asked to remain anonymous because of possible victimization, told the *Militant* that day, "Things were alright today—but tense. If anyone had said anything, something would have happened."

Karen Holmes, of WILD News, told the *Militant* that the station receives periodic calls reporting racist harassment. Most of this news is covered up by the major media.

Meanwhile, the Boston cop investigation into organized racist violence, announced on October 19, has resulted in no arrests or recommendations. Mayor Kevin White and other city officials also continue procrastinating on the prosecution of the three white youths arrested for the shooting of Black football player Darryl Williams. Their hearing has been postponed until later in November.

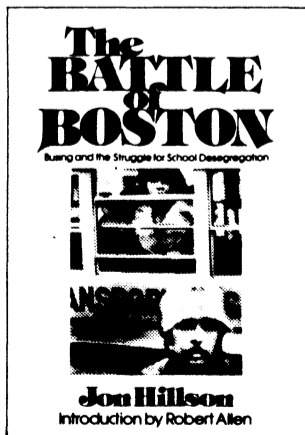
The Boston NAACP has requested an investigation of the Williams shooting, as well as previous acts of racist violence.

In an October 8 letter to Assistant Attorney General Drew Days, Tom Atkins, Boston NAACP president, asked the Justice Department to probe the situation to determine whether any civil rights laws have been violated. The NAACP has not received a reply.

A spokesperson in the U.S. Attorney's office here said the Justice Department has a copy of the NAACP request. But the agency refuses to take any action at this time.



December 14, 1974, march in Boston in support of desegregation. Labor needs to speak out today to defend busing and Black students in Boston.



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Castro on Cuba's role in world politics

On September 28, at the height of the furor created by the Carter administration over its supposed discovery of a brigade of Soviet combat troops in Cuba, Fidel Castro held a news conference in Havana for U.S. and other foreign journalists. The text was printed in the October 7 issue of the Cuban weekly *Granma*.

One of the areas the discussion centered on was Cuba's role as an independent and sovereign country, and Castro's view of Cuba's part in international politics.

When asked if he would allow the journalists present to inspect the training bases staffed by Soviet forces, Castro responded:

"Would the United States Government allow a group of Cuban journalists to inspect U.S. military installations—ones of our choosing—nuclear research centers, the headquarters of the Strategic Air Command? . . . Why should we submit to any form of inspection? I repeat: not even during the October [1962 Missile] Crisis, when world peace was in the balance, not the reelection of a president, not even during the October Crisis would we allow it. I repeat that we will never allow an inspection of Cuba. This is a question of principle, an article of faith almost."

Cuba not isolated

Referring to Washington's constant hostility and to the U.S. blockade, Castro declared:

"All the plans against the Revolution have failed. Cuba is not more isolated: Cuba is less isolated than ever. The prestige of the Cuban Revolution is not smaller; it is greater than ever before. Five presidents have had their campaigns and subversive plans against Cuba run aground. Maybe Carter will be the sixth and then all we can hope for is that we'll have better luck with a seventh U.S. president."

Asked about nuclear arms in Cuba, Castro said: "Everyone in the world knows that we have no nuclear submarines and that we have no nuclear weapons. Everyone knows there was an agreement on this between the Soviet Union and the United States in 1962. We are not bound by that agreement, because, quite simply, we were not party to it and everyone knows that. In other words, we have never given up any of our rights. Do you understand? . . . The Soviet Union is the only country that could supply us

with nuclear weapons. And the Soviet Union has scrupulously—that is the precise word: scrupulously, rigorously—abided by the 1962 October Crisis agreements. That is what I can declare. Accords which we were not party to and which we don't feel bound by."

One journalist asked if Cuba had set up "a training facility to train troops from the People's Revolutionary Republic of Grenada?"

Fidel replied: "I prefer not to answer that question. Strictly speaking, we do not have a training center. Now we have given certain collaboration, modest and discreet collaboration, since the triumph of the Revolution. But to speak of a center, no. There have been some Cubans there, there have been some Cubans and they have given a kind of modest and discreet aid. . . .

"We offered this collaboration at the beginning, after the triumph of the Revolution. But now, all the collaboration that we are discussing with Grenada deals with collaboration in the fields of medicine, construction, fishing, as well as some agriculture."

In rebutting the charge that Cuba is a Soviet puppet, Fidel asked: "Why do they pay so much attention to Cuba, if Cuba doesn't have any policies of its own? Why did they pay so much attention to the Sixth Summit? Why are they so concerned that Cuba heads the Nonaligned Movement? Why does Cuba today have the support that it has in the heart of that Movement? How can this be explained, if we are a satellite country?"

SALT II treaty

Turning to the SALT II treaty, Castro stated: "It is said that this minicrisis, this pseudocrisis, or however this crisis is called, true or false, can jeopardize SALT. If this is true, then I think that this is something that is of concern to all of humanity, not only to the United States, the USSR and Cuba."

But after this endorsement of SALT, Castro continued: "Now what is the price of SALT? Must we be subjected to blackmail? Must we be subjected to intimidation? Must we be subjected to humiliation? On these grounds, there will be no collaboration from Cuba for that."

"With respect to the stand the Soviets will take, I think you must ask the Soviets that. I can't speak for the Soviets. But the Soviets have shown themselves to be our good friends."

Charged by one journalist with interfering in the affairs of Grenada, Castro declared:

"Grenada was already a legally constituted government. Where is the interference there? If that is interference, then you are interfering in at least 60 countries in the world. I don't know how you can talk about our interference. And what about your interference in Japan, Turkey, Greece, the FRG, England, Spain, Panama, Puerto Rico? The list is never-ending. . . .

"We have collaborated [with Grenada] and we have done so with discretion. . . . But because we want to do it that way, because we feel it is convenient to do it that way, because we don't want it to appear that we are creating conflicts, we don't want it to appear that we are creating problems. . . . We have been discreet, careful. We have not been going around publicizing it."

Cuban troops in Africa

Two days later Castro granted an interview to Dan Rather of CBS-TV, an interview that was also printed in full in the same issue of *Granma*.



CASTRO: 'Cuba is less isolated than ever.'

Replying once again to the charge that Cuban forces in Africa were acting as "mercenaries" for the Soviet regime, Fidel said:

"Mercenary armies never defended a just cause. The causes we have defended all over the world have been just causes."

"You can ask the Africans, the Angolans, the Ethiopians and the fighters in Namibia and Zimbabwe; you can ask all the really progressive and honorable movements."

"You can ask the most prestigious governments in Africa; they can answer that question."

Taking up the relationship between Soviet and Cuban policy, Fidel said, "At times we coincide. We don't always coincide."

Rather asked: "Can you think of a time when you've not coincided with Soviet policy?"

Fidel replied: "I gave an example, the October crisis in 1962."

Nicaraguan revolution

Moving on to Rather's claim that the Nicaraguan revolution represented one of "Fidel Castro's military adventures," Fidel declared:

"What is it that makes Nicaragua Castro's adventure? It was an adventure of the United States. It was the United States that intervened in Nicaragua, that set up the National Guard and installed Somoza in power and kept him there for over 40 years. . . .

"It wasn't Cuba nor was it Cuban soldiers that overthrew the Government of Nicaragua, that is, the Somoza dictatorship. It was the Sandinistas,

the people of Nicaragua."

Rather asked: "Were you the principal arms supplier for the Nicaraguan rebels?"

Fidel replied: "There is absolutely no proof of that."

"But I have no intention of answering that question."

Revolution in El Salvador

Rather suggested that perhaps another example of a Cuban adventure is in El Salvador. Answering that, Fidel said:

"What's happening in El Salvador? There is a corrupt, tyrannical, genocidal government, and the people are no longer willing to tolerate the regime. Why must we be blamed for that?"

Rather: "Because you were training the people, you are supplying the arms, the money. . . ."

Fidel: "I think that the United States is the one that has trained all those armies—the one in Chile that murders the people, the one in Uruguay that has killed thousands of Uruguayans, Somoza's army and that of El Salvador—the United States has trained and equipped all the genocidal governments in this hemisphere, not Cuba."

"If we were to help the revolutionaries we would have the right to do so, but I'm not going to say here that we are doing so."

"That is our affair and not a matter to be discussed on television."

Rather: "But you don't deny it?"

Fidel: "I neither confirm it nor deny it. I proclaim it as a right; furthermore, as a duty."

Venezuela hits U.S. war drive

Venezuelan Foreign Minister José Alberto Zambrano stated October 23 that U.S. naval and marine corps exercises in and around Cuba carried out under the pretext of Soviet troops there constituted an "excessive demonstration of force, in a situation difficult to characterize as an authentic crisis. . . ."

Speaking at the meeting of the Organization of American States

in La Paz, Bolivia, Zambrano complained that such U.S. military moves make the nations of the Caribbean region appear "to the eyes of the world as subject to military tutelage."

Alfred A. Rattray of Jamaica spoke in support of Zambrano's remarks, insisting that the Jamaican government "rejects the Caribbean as a sphere of military conflicts among great powers."

NEW

Castro's U.N. speech

Pathfinder is going to press with a pamphlet reprinting the full text of Castro's United Nations speech along with an introduction by Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate Andrew Pulley. Order now!

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U.S. to step up arms

Morocco's war against Saharan people

By Ernest Harsch

Striking swiftly across hundreds of miles of barren desert, several thousand Western Saharan freedom fighters on October 5 attacked the Moroccan-occupied city of Smara, the third largest in Western Sahara. In several days of fierce fighting, the guerrilla forces claimed to have killed more than 1,200 Moroccan troops and captured considerable military equipment.

The battle of Smara is just one indication of the increasing strength and effectiveness of the Polisario Front, which is fighting for the Western Sahara's independence. Under Polisario's leadership, the Sahraoui people have made significant advances in recent months in their struggle to regain control over their country.

They have forced the Mauritanian regime, which formerly occupied part of the Western Sahara, to pull out of the war. They have won growing international support for their right to national self-determination. And they have thrown the Moroccan army of King Hassan onto the defensive.

U.S. policy

In face of this situation, the Carter administration announced on October 22 that it plans a major increase in arms shipments to Morocco.

Although Washington formally maintains that it is neutral in the conflict, it has backed Hassan's war against the Sahraoui people ever since the Spanish colonialists handed the territory over to Morocco and Mauritania in 1975—against the will of the people living there.

Now the Carter administration is dropping its pretense of neutrality, claiming that Morocco needs U.S. arms for self-defense!

Like the U.S. interventions in Angola, Ethiopia, Zaïre, and other African countries, the White House's backing to the Moroccan monarchy in its war against the Sahraoui people represents a serious threat to African sovereignty. If not stopped, it could escalate into even greater direct imperialist aggression in the region.

Imperialist backing to Hassan had been building up well before the Carter administration's recent moves. From 1974 to 1978, American arms exports to Hassan jumped dramatically from \$4.1 million to \$99.8 million—almost in step with the increase in fighting. American F-5A jet fighters, bombs, napalm, and other weapons have been used against the Sahraoui people.

For public relations purposes, the White House maintains that Hassan does not have U.S. permission to use these arms in the Sahara, but government officials now admit that they know Hassan is doing so.

American approval for Hassan's war effort was further underlined in February 1979, when Carter approved the sale of spare parts for the F-5As, armored vehicles, and other arms used by the Moroccan army in the Sahara. It also approved the sale of six Boeing CH-47C "Chinook" heavy-lift helicopters, a helicopter that was used by American forces in Vietnam. The helicopters were delivered in August.

Despite Washington's public pronouncements of "neutrality," a counselor to Hassan himself has noted that these arms sales underline "the exceptional character of the real position of the United States."

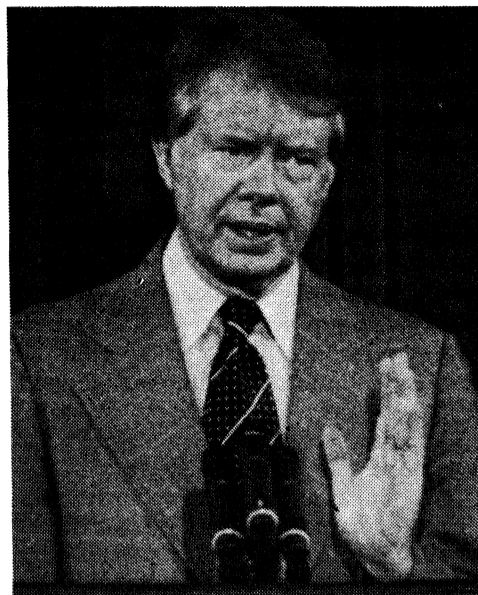
With American encouragement, President Sadat of Egypt has also sent arms to Hassan. French imperialism has likewise been an important backer of the Moroccan monarchy; the Moroccan air force used French-supplied Mirage jets in the battle of Smara.

Polisario advances

Despite the considerable imperialist military aid to Hassan, and despite the Moroccan army's vastly greater resources and number of troops, Polisario has been able to register significant advances, thanks to the overwhelming support it has from the Sahraoui population.

Founded in 1973 to fight against Spanish colonial rule, Polisario continued its struggle for independence when the country was partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania.

Striking into Mauritania itself, Poli-



CARTER: Lends military hand to Morocco's Hassan.

sario was able to subject the Mauritanian forces to considerable pressure. Under the strains of the war—and growing antiwar sentiment among the Mauritanian population—the dictatorship of Moktar Ould Daddah was overthrown by a military coup in July 1978. A little more than a year later, in August 1979, the Mauritanian authorities signed a pact with Polisario agreeing to withdraw from "the unjust war in the Western Sahara" and recognizing Polisario as the "representatives of the Saharan people."

Fearful of the repercussions of this Polisario victory, Hassan further extended Moroccan involvement in the war. As Mauritanian troops were pulling out of southern Western Sahara, Hassan annexed the area as a "province" of Morocco. He also increased Moroccan troop strength in the Western Sahara, recalling the 1,500 troops he had stationed in Zaïre (who were helping to prop up the Mobutu regime) for that purpose.

Washington provided assistance to Hassan in this operation by flying the Moroccan troops out of Zaïre on American planes. According to Polisario, they were flown directly into the Western Sahara.

Polisario's advances on the ground have been paralleled by political gains internationally. Several dozen governments have now recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, including twenty in Africa itself. The recent summit conference of Nonaligned countries, in its final declaration, recognized the right of the Sahraoui people to "self-determination and independence" and condemned Morocco's annexation of even more Saharan territory.

The Cuban government, which has backed the Saharan struggle for several years, has played an important role in rallying international support for the Sahraoui people.

Even before the Mauritania pullout from the war, Polisario forces had struck at Moroccan garrisons within Morocco itself. Since then they have escalated such attacks, hoping to make the war as costly for Hassan as possible.

Journalists traveling with Polisario forces have reported that the Moroccans have abandoned numerous small garrisons, falling back on the main centers. Increasingly, even those have come under Polisario attack. Such important Moroccan garrisons as Techla, Bou-Craa, and Bir Anzaran in the Western Sahara and Abetih, Tan-Tan and Lebuiate have suffered heavy losses. At times, even the Moroccan regime has admitted losing hundreds of troops.

The economic strains of the war have fostered rising discontent within Morocco itself. In early 1979, tens of thousands of workers went out on a series of strikes. Some demoralization has been noted among Moroccan troops as well.

If the war in the Western Sahara continues to drag on as it has, and Moroccan forces continue to suffer heavy losses, Hassan's throne will become increasingly shaky. Loss of this bulwark of reaction is one of the imperialists' greatest fears in the region, and has been an additional factor in their opposition to the Saharan freedom struggle.

From Intercontinental Press/Inprecor

How the Palestinians were driven from Israel

By David Frankel

Not even former prime ministers can escape the heavy hand of the Israeli censors. Particularly when the facts about how the Palestinians were driven from Israel is involved.

In the October 23 issue, *New York Times* correspondent David Shipler quoted passages of former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's memoirs that were censored by the Israeli government.

The deleted passages dealt with the expulsion of 50,000 Palestinian inhabitants from the towns of Ramle and Lydda during the 1948 war. Rabin's account gives the lie to the argument usually made by Zionists—that some 700,000 Palestinians left their homes and villages because they were ordered to by the Arab governments.

Describing a meeting between Palmach Commander Yigal Allon—later an Israeli foreign minister—David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first prime minister, and himself, Rabin said:

"While the fighting was still in progress, we had to grapple with a troublesome problem, for whose solution we

could not draw upon any previous experience: the fate of the civilian population of Lod [Lydda] and Ramle, numbering some 50,000. . . .

"We walked outside, Ben-Gurion accompanying us. Allon repeated his question: 'What is to be done with the population?' B.G. waved his hand in a gesture which said, 'Drive them out!'

"Allon and I held a consultation. I agreed that it was essential to drive the inhabitants out. . . .

"'Driving out' is a term with a harsh ring. Psychologically, this was one of the most difficult actions we undertook. The population of Lod did not leave willingly. There was no way of avoiding the use of force and warning shots in order to make the inhabitants march the 10 to 15 miles to the point where they met up with the [Arab] legion."

In his self-serving account, which presents the expulsion of the Palestinian population as an incident rather than the systematic policy that it was, Rabin stresses how hard things were—not for the Palestinians expelled from their homes, but for the Israeli soldiers carrying out the action!

"Great suffering was inflicted upon the men taking part in the eviction action," Rabin says. "Soldiers of the Yiftach Brigade included youth-movement graduates, who had been inculcated with values such as international brotherhood and humaneness. The eviction action went beyond the concepts they were used to."

After the *Times* publicized Rabin's account, Allon claimed the whole thing never happened that way. "I did not ask the late Ben-Gurion for permission to expel the population of Lydda. I did not receive such permission and did not give such orders," he said.

Although Rabin was one of the brigade commanders who actually carried out the expulsion, Allon argued that "I was his commander and my knowledge of the facts is therefore more accurate."

Allon resorted to the timeworn lie that the Palestinians fled because they were "panic-stricken" and because "they were instructed by the Arab Legion to evacuate in order to enable the latter to recapture Lydda from us."

The censorship of Rabin's memoirs is only the latest incident in which the

Israeli regime has attempted to hush up damaging information. Through military censorship, the Israeli army made a year-long effort to stop news about an atrocity in southern Lebanon from leaking out.

In that case, an Israeli military court established that during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in March 1978, Lt. Daniel Pinto seized four Lebanese villagers, including a sixteen-year-old boy. Pinto tied the four up in separate rooms of a building, tortured them, and then strangled them and dumped their bodies into a well.

Pinto was convicted of two counts of murder (two of the bodies were not recovered) and sentenced to twelve years in prison. A military appeals court reduced the sentence to eight years in January. In June, the case was reviewed by Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, the Israeli army chief of staff, who reduced the sentence to two years.

Eitan invoked military censorship to prevent the facts of the case from getting out, but he was unable to prevent them from being printed in newspapers outside of Israel.

From Intercontinental Press/Inprecor

Dissidents sentenced in Czechoslovakia

By David Frankel

A hurried two-day trial ended in Prague October 23 with the sentencing of six Czechoslovak human-rights activists on charges of "subversion of the republic."

All six defendants were leaders of the Czechoslovak civil-rights movement, Charter 77; and of the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted (VONS), a Charter 77 subgroup.

The Stalinist regime—despised by the Czechoslovak people and owing its existence to the Soviet invasion of August 1968—had the gall to charge that the six fighters for democratic rights had been "abetted by a foreign agent."

But the failure of the regime to present even the pretense of a criminal case and the worldwide condemnation of the frame-up—including protests by many Communist parties—marks the trial as another blow to the already miniscule prestige of the Czechoslovak government.

Hoping to keep publicity to a minimum, the regime barred foreign journalists and supporters of the defendants from the courtroom. Forty people who took part in a vigil outside the courthouse on the night of October 22 were arrested, and the trial was rushed to an end.

Petr Uhl, who at the time of his arrest May 29 was the editor of the Charter 77 information bulletin, was described from the start as the principal "conspirator." He was sentenced to five years in prison.

Vaclav Havel, an internationally known playwright and one of the three original Charter 77 spokespeople, received a four-and-a-half-year sentence.

Vaclav Benda, secretary of VONS and a Charter 77 spokesperson, got four years.

Jiri Dienstbier, a commentator for Radio Prague and a member of the Communist Party prior to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, and Otta Bednarova, a journalist, were both sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Dana Nemcova, a leading activist in the cultural underground, drew a two-year suspended sentence. The court cited her seven children as the reason for its "leniency."

International labor outcry

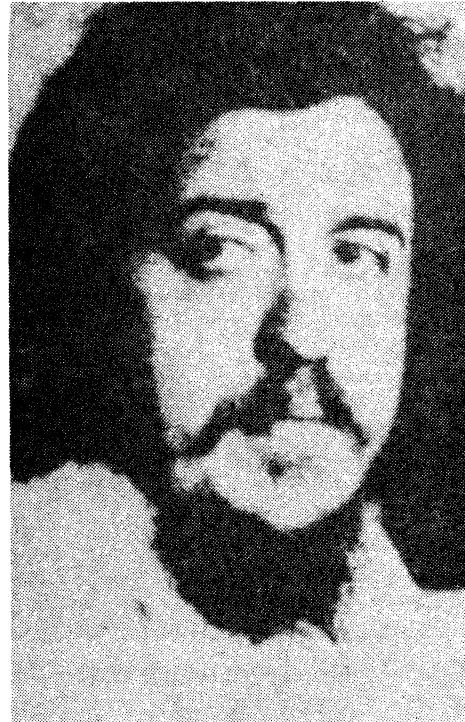
Especially damaging to the Czechoslovak regime has been the outcry against the sentences in the international labor movement. *L'Humanité*, the newspaper of the French Communist Party, declared October 24 that "the motives given for the arrests, the conduct of the trial and the length of the prison terms can only be received with indignation."

L'Unità, the Italian Communist daily, announced the verdict on its front page and called it a "serious and inadmissible sentence." The Italian Trade Union Federation, which includes the Communist-led Italian General Confederation of Labor, also denounced the sentences.

Amnesty International has adopted the six as "prisoners of conscience."

Among those who had previously protested the frame-up of the six were seventy-eight Labour Party members of Parliament and twenty-four leaders of the British Communist Party. Olaf Palme, in his capacity as a leader of the Second International, denounced the "monstrous trial," as did French Socialist Party leader François Mitterrand.

On June 6 more than 3,000 people demonstrated in Paris against the



Framed-up for defending human rights: from left, Vaclav Havel, Vaclav Benda, Petr Uhl.

arrest of the Charter 77 activists. Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov also protested the arrests and urged worldwide protests.

Charter 77

Since its appearance in January 1977, Charter 77 has presented the Czechoslovak Stalinists with a continuing dilemma. Presented as a petition to the authorities, Charter 77 demanded that the regime adhere to the democratic standards embodied in the Czechoslovak constitution and in the covenants on human rights ratified at the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Charter 77 explained that there were "many fundamental human rights that, regrettably, exist in our country only on paper."

It noted that "tens of thousands of citizens have been prevented from working in their professions for the sole reason that their views differ from the official ones."

"... many young people are prevented from pursuing higher education because of their views or even because of their parents' views..."

"Freedom of speech is suppressed by the government's management of all mass media, including the publishing and cultural institutions. No political, philosophical, scientific, or artistic work that deviates in the slightest from the narrow framework of official ideology or esthetics is permitted to be produced. Public criticism of social conditions is prohibited."

Lack of freedom of speech, assembly, and association, the Charter said, "prevent working people from freely establishing labor and other organizations for the protection of their economic and social interests, and from freely using their right to strike..."

"Other civil rights... are gravely circumscribed by the fact that the Interior Ministry employs various practices to control the daily existence of citizens—such as telephone tapping and the surveillance of private homes, watching mail, shadowing individuals, searching apartments, and recruiting a network of informers from the ranks of the population..."

Signatories of Charter 77—more than 1,000 have signed—declared:

"Charter 77 is a free and informal and open association of people of various convictions, religions and professions, linked by the desire to work individually and collectively for re-

spect for human and civil rights in Czechoslovakia and the world..." (For the full text of the charter, see *Intercontinental Press*, February 14, 1977, p. 132.)

The appeal for democratic rights in Czechoslovakia, which was signed by some prominent former Communist Party members, such as former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, met with a friendly response among broad layers of the working class around the world. Under this pressure *L'Humanité* declared in its January 25, 1977, issue:

"We cannot fail to express our shock at the accusation raised by the Czechoslovak authorities that the signers of Charter 77 are following the 'commands of anti-Communist and Zionist centers.' The use of such methods inevitably evokes the arbitrariness of a tragic past..."

"We cannot consider the exercise of the right of petition, of distributing pamphlets, and of calling for dialogue and discussion as crimes, and especially not in a socialist society..." We cannot accept practices that imply that under socialism every discordant voice will be condemned either to silence or repression."

Free the dissidents!

When the British and Italian Communist Party dailies defended the Charter 77 group, they were banned in

Prague.

Although the Czechoslovak regime was forced to slow down its repression due to the international outcry, events since Charter 77 was made public have more than confirmed the charges it raised.

In a March 1978 interview, Uhl pointed out that "my flat is under round the clock surveillance by the police, VB (uniformed police) agents are watching me and look at the identity papers of those who come to visit me and often prevent people from coming in..."

"I have lost my driving license, my rank in the army has been withdrawn, the telephone has been cut off, I have had problems at work, and recently I got a letter sacking me..." (*IP/I*, March 20, 1978, p. 340.)

Now, after five months of detention, the regime has gone a step further and convicted Uhl and his comrades of "subversion."

Such miserable frame-ups, however, cannot stifle the aspirations of the Czechoslovak workers to live in freedom and dignity. Nor can they stop the solidarity of the working class movement around the world. The police state measures of the Stalinist regime should be answered by a worldwide campaign demanding freedom for the imprisoned dissidents.

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North Carolina workers battle for union rights

Bosses use lies & violence against Teamsters

By Jack Foster

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.—At their 2 a.m. lunch break on September 28, twenty-six angry third shift workers at the PPG Industries fiberglass plant in Lexington, North Carolina, set up a picket line.

The strike grew to 300 by the time the first shift workers came in. Nearly 700 were out by the time of the afternoon shift change. The plant of nearly 1,400 was crippled.

The strike came after PPG executives told the night workers that the company did not intend to negotiate a contract with their union, Teamsters Local 391.

This was PPG's latest move in its eighteen-month effort to defeat the union. Local 391 won a representation election there in July 1978.

The company then hired four lawyers to delay certification of the union. They presented a ninety-four page "brief" of objections to the National Labor Relations Board. The board, several weeks ago, finally overruled all of them and certified the local as the bargaining agent for PPG workers.

Shortly after the NLRB's ruling, the company held its meeting with the night workers. Union officials say this was a provocation aimed at inciting the union to file unfair labor practice charges. This would have opened the door for further company appeals in the federal courts, and further stalling of negotiations.

The strike by the workers called the company's hand.

"We surprised PPG," said a striker. "They didn't think we had the guts to go out. We're sick and tired of this stalling around."

Local union officials called on the international to sanction the strike. But the workers returned to their jobs on the appeal of a union staffer, who stressed the company's aim of going to court instead of the bargaining table.

Throughout the Piedmont area of North Carolina, where unorganized workers are turning to the Teamsters, these same union-busting tactics are being used.

Recently the 2,200 synthetics textile workers at Fiber Industries all received a phonograph record in the mail.

For seventeen minutes, they heard crashing glass, machine-gun fire, and babies crying. They heard Blacks



Workers at Hanes Dye and Finishing Company celebrate Teamster victory in union representation election. This time company anti-union tricks failed.

threatening white workers, and the voices of deputy sheriffs. And they heard their own plant manager's voice announce that the plant would be shut down.

The record was sent out by the company a week before a scheduled NLRB election at the plant near Salisbury, North Carolina. The company called it "a dramatization of a 1965 Teamsters strike."

A white worker interviewed by the *Greensboro Daily News* pointed to the company's efforts to use racism to divide the workers. "All of the good guys on that record sound like they're white, and all the bad guys sound like they're Black."

Thirty-six hours before the voting began, the workers were called in early for a paid overtime meeting. The company presented an anti-union slide show about the Teamsters. The meeting was presided over by Rowan County deputy sheriffs.

The Teamsters lost the election 1,272 to 883.

Hanes textile plant

The same slide show appeared days later at Hanes Dye and Finishing Company, a textile plant in Winston-Salem. A representation election was scheduled there for August 31.

This time the union-busting tactics didn't work. The workers voted in the

Teamsters 204 to 161.

Now the company is refusing to respect the elections. Charging that some of the plant's machines have been sabotaged, the bosses are requiring all workers to take lie-detector tests. The company says it will fire anyone who refuses.

Company lawyers have filed objections to the union vote with the NLRB, charging that pro-union workers threatened "violence."

The charge of "violence" against the Teamsters is a common theme whipped up by the companies and featured in the local media.

Big-business media attention focuses on a strike under way by Teamsters at Halstead Metal Products in Pine Hall, North Carolina.

The 370 metal workers there walked off their jobs August 2 after twenty-five bargaining sessions failed to produce a contract. The company's final offer was a laughable thirty-cent hourly wage increase over seventeen months and a thirty-cent raise in January 1981. The average wage at Halstead is \$4.48 an hour. The U.S. average for primary metal workers is \$8.89.

Company violence

Supervisors at Halstead have come out of the plant with guns in hand to usher in strikebreakers. But the company filed a \$100,000 lawsuit against

the union, charging violence by its members! The courts complied with the company's strikebreaking aims by ordering restrictions on the number of pickets.

"A subtle, yet vicious form of violence is practiced each and every day by the top management of Halstead Industries," the union countered in a statement.

"This is the violence which impelled workers at this plant to join together in a union."

The union cites unsafe conditions in the plant, low wages, and a permanent swing shift.

"The decisions of this company appear to be made with one goal in mind—how to squeeze the greatest profit out of their workers," says the statement.

The bosses' offensive, aided by their alliance in the Piedmont Manufacturers' Association, has produced some setbacks for Teamster organizing.

One year after winning an NLRB election at Coble Dairy in Lexington, North Carolina, Local 391 pulled out of a decertification election called there. The company's stalling tactics had blocked union efforts to negotiate a contract after the earlier election victory.

Demoralized by the situation and their seeming isolation, 130 out of the 180 workers in the plant signed a decertification petition circulated by management. The union then pulled out.

At Thomas Manufacturing in Thomasville, North Carolina, the union also withdrew from a decertification election. Here over half the work force conducted an eleven-month economic strike. But the bosses replaced the striking workers. A decertification petition circulated by management was signed by a majority of the new workers. Few of the strikers got their jobs back.

Recently the union lost a representation vote at two Union Carbide plants in Asheboro, North Carolina. Teamster organizer R.W. Brown said the vote was influenced by the union's decision to pull out of the Thomasville plant. Union Carbide pointed to the union defeat there as a sign of the Teamsters' inability to make gains for the workers.

The company gave most of its 1,400 workers fifty-one and sixty-one cent wage increases two weeks before the election. After the union lost, the company took back seventeen cents, and is reportedly reconsidering other increases given.

Company tactics

The tactics used by the bosses are much the same in all these plants. They organize groups of anti-union workers into "red shirt" committees (Teamster supporters wear yellow "Go Teamster" T-shirts in the plants).

Where NLRB elections are won by the union, the companies turn to the courts, using the time they gain to launch further anti-union efforts, including the hiring of new workers who are intimidated into signing decertification petitions.

When strikes are called, the companies rely on the courts to limit picketing and frame up workers.

The Teamsters had hoped a win at Union Carbide would spark interest in the union throughout Asheboro. An article announcing the scheduled election in a recent *Voice of Teamsters 391* said the situation was "reminiscent of the campaigns in the Lexington area. Presently there are no union shops in

Newport News designers hit union-busting

By Jon Hillson

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—With the threat of a decertification election hanging over its head, United Steelworkers Local 8417 has filed new charges of unfair labor practices against Tenneco. The local represents marine designers at Tenneco's Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

The October 17 complaint to the National Labor Relations Board charges shipyard management with refusing "to meet at reasonable times with the United Steelworkers of America for the purposes of bargaining."

The designers were the first Newport News shipyard workers to join

the Steelworkers. They helped spark the organization of USWA Local 8888, which recently won the right to represent the yard's 15,500 production and maintenance workers.

The designers were forced out on strike on April 1, 1977, when Tenneco tried to reclassify half of the design department out of union-eligible positions. Negotiations were stonewalled for the next two and a half years, as Tenneco presented union-gutting "contract offers" to Local 8417.

An unfair labor practice charge by the local was upheld by a U.S. appeals court last August, more than two years after it was filed. Tenneco "complied" with the order, waiting more than a month to begin bargaining.

But the designers, faced with loss of court-ordered job protection as the time limit on the order neared, were forced to return to work without a contract on September 22.

Then, on October 3, scab designers petitioned the NLRB for an election to decertify the Steelworkers.

While the union's final count of returned strikers is not yet available, shipyard President Edward J. Campbell stated that 156 members of Local 8417 reported back to work. That's out of some 900 who were originally on strike.

Thus, should a decertification election be ordered, Local 8417 will have a serious fight on its hands to retain recognition.

The fate of the embattled designers union now hinges on the outcome of negotiations between Tenneco and the much larger Local 8888.

Local 8888 President Eddie Coppedge has pledged solidarity with the designers. If Local 8417's negotiations with Tenneco are not settled before Local 8888 begins bargaining, Coppedge stated, "I'm prepared to ask for joint negotiations."

BULLETIN

On October 30 the National Labor Relations Board rejected the bid by scab designers for an election to decertify USWA Local 8417.

Asheboro. Workers at several other Randolph county businesses have requested help from the Local."

Organizing victories by the Teamsters at several plants in Lexington last summer spilled over into other industries in the area. A quarter of the work force around Lexington—about 3,500 workers—joined the union. Area-wide mobilizations of workers, including plant-gate rallies and pick-up truck parades, helped to solidify support for the union and successfully countered the resistance of individual bosses.

A year later the bosses have learned their lessons. They are banding together. Behind the anti-union offensive loom the giant unorganized and low-wage textile and furniture industries that dominate this state's economy.

Potential for solidarity

But the Teamsters are far from beaten. The source of the union's power is its more than 11,000 trucking and industrial members in North Carolina, the union's 2 million members nationally, and the unorganized workers here who are watching this struggle closely and identify with the union cause. These workers can be mobilized in solidarity actions.

"We have gotten calls from workers in every industry in this area, wanting to be organized," reports a staff person at the Lexington union office.

As these unorganized workers are welcomed into the union, they will add fresh forces to the fight.

"We are learning that it is not enough to win a union vote," said Local 391 President R.V. Durham recently, referring to company tactics at PPG and Halstead Metals.

Teamsters International President Frank Fitzsimmons announced October 16 that the union would launch a nationwide boycott of PPG products in order to force that company to sign a union contract at the Lexington plant. PPG makes Zerex antifreeze, Pittsburgh Paints, plate glass, and fiberglass insulation.

The boycott can be one step toward

building public support for the right of North Carolina workers to have a union. It has the potential to spark more solidarity activities among the Teamster membership nationally, and among organized and unorganized workers in this area.

Public meetings and rallies sponsored by the labor movement can scandalize PPG and educate the area's workers about the need to rely on their own strength to beat back the bosses' offensive.

Unleash union power

Such moves could help unleash the kind of power that was demonstrated during the 1977-78 coal miners' strike. Workers throughout the country supported that struggle through their unions. Farmers organized truck caravans to bring food. Support rallies were held in many cities.

Widespread labor backing was also expressed for the eighty-two-day strike last spring by shipyard workers in Newport News, Virginia. That strike was crucial to cutting through court delays and forcing the company to recognize the United Steelworkers as bargaining agent for 15,500 workers—the biggest organizing victory anywhere in the country in decades.

Workers from such steel centers as Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Chicago-Gary travelled to Newport News to join the picket lines and rally in solidarity.

Teamsters Local 391 can win the same kind of support as it broadens the campaign for union rights in North Carolina. Our unionized brothers and sisters in the North increasingly understand that the new battles by southern workers are in their interests too. They know that the bosses are seeking to extend the conditions of the low wage, right-to-work-for-less, unorganized South into the rest of the country.

If alerted to the vital importance of this fight, they will respond and help create a movement of solidarity that can turn the tables on the employers and win the right for every worker in the country to have a union.

N.Y. forum reflects broad support for Iran prisoners

By Janice Lynn

NEW YORK—"It was exactly eight weeks ago today that we gathered a few blocks from here and pledged to campaign in this country to stop the executions of socialists in Iran," said Farhad Nouri.

Nouri, a leader of the Iranian Socialist Workers Party (HKS), was addressing a defense rally here October 26.

On August 26, twelve members of the HKS were sentenced to death by an Islamic court. Two women were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Since the death sentences, a worldwide defense campaign has blocked the execution of the HKS militants. Nouri has been on tour in this country, Canada, and Mexico to publicize the case.

"The most heartening thing to me," Nouri said, "was to see the support from the young workers in the plants. They spoke of solidarity among workers all over the world. They signed petitions for the release of the HKS fourteen. They hailed the overthrow of the shah and were inspired by the struggle of the Iranian masses."

The breadth of support, responsible for saving the lives of the Iranian socialists, was represented by the speakers at the rally here. Joining Nouri were Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, the well-known Irish civil rights activist; Ali Mahmoud, foreign relations secretary for the Association of Kurdistan Students Abroad; William Kunstler of the Center for Constitutional Rights; Duma Ndlovu of the steering committee of the Black Consciousness Movement of South Africa, U.S. region; and Palestinian activist Elias Ayoub.

Howard Simms of the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee read a message from DSOC national chairperson Michael Harrington, and Laurie Roberts brought official greetings on behalf of the New York chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

The Guild at New York University cosponsored the meeting with the New York Committee to Save the Iranian 14.

McAliskey received a standing ovation from the crowd as she delivered her inspiring remarks on the role of international working-class solidarity.

"There could have been little more joy in Iran the day the shah fell than there was in the streets of Belfast, because we knew it was our victory," she said.

"While our hearts are with the people in Iran, our hearts are even more with the people of Kurdistan, because we know that their right to autonomy is something that has to be settled. And that is why our hearts are also with the women of Iran."

McAliskey explained how a victory for the Iranian Fourteen is also a victory for Irish political prisoners.

Mahmoud talked about the Kurdish struggle and denounced the U.S. government's resumption of military shipments to Iran. He explained how denying rights to revolutionaries who fought against the shah only serves imperialism's purposes.

"Let it be clear," Mahmoud declared, "that the revolution has not stopped and shall continue. The revolution is not Khomeini's revolution, it is the

Iran news

Under pressure from worldwide opinion, six of the imprisoned Iranian Socialist Workers Party (HKS) members were transferred October 27 from the jails of the Special Court Building in Ahwaz, where they had faced the threat of imminent execution.

All twelve of the male HKS prisoners are now together in Karoun Prison in Ahwaz, where they are able to receive visitors.

The two women prisoners, however, are still isolated in Dezful Prison, thirty miles outside Ahwaz, and are not being allowed visitors.

—J.L.

people's revolution, and it shall continue . . . until freedom finally prevails."

Ayoub, who is being threatened with deportation for speaking out in defense of Palestinian rights, said, "The fourteen represent all democratic rights—the democratic rights of women and minorities and the democratic rights of workers to organize at the grassroots level to carry the revolution forward."

Ten members of the Spartacist League, a small sect, picketed outside the defense meeting in an attempt to prevent people from attending. Laurie Roberts told the *Militant* that she had received a telephone call from someone claiming to be from the Spartacist League urging her to "respect" their picket and said they would be calling other speakers to request the same.

While the SL claims to support the defense of the Iranian Fourteen, its members have attempted to disrupt defense meetings in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and other cities. These actions run completely counter to the labor tradition that "an injury to one is an injury to all."

While in the New York area, Nouri spoke at Barnard College and met with Frank K. Totten, president of the New Jersey Education Association, who added his name as a sponsor of the Committee to Save the Iranian 14.

Other recent sponsors include Sami Esmail, former political prisoner in Israel; Carl Shier, United Auto Workers Region Four, international staff representative; and authors Walter and Miriam Schneir.

Nouri also attended the Congreso Boricua (Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey), where 180 Puerto Rican activists added their names to petitions to save the lives of the Iranian socialists.

New labor support has come from Charles Perlik, Jr., president of the Washington, D.C., Newspaper Guild; Local 1930, New York Public Library Guild of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; the executive board of Local 19 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in Seattle; forty-six members of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades Local 28 in Brooklyn; and seventy-one members of UAW Local 1866 at the A.C. Sparkplug factory in Milwaukee.

Pickets discuss solidarity



Teamster pickets at Halstead Metal Company

Voice of Teamsters 391

By Greg Williams

PINE HALL, N.C.—"I can't imagine going back to work without a contract," says one young striker at Halstead Metal.

We're sitting outside a tent—the picketers' makeshift hangout. At 2 a.m. my co-worker has just left his second-shift job where he has been working to make ends meet since Halstead Metal Company's final contract offer forced him and others out on strike August 2. He will be on the picket line until 6:30 a.m.

"The first three weeks were something else. We had 75 to 100 picketers out all the time. The scabs tried to sneak in through the back but we chased them through the woods. Not many scabs were getting in and Halstead was hurting."

"Then the court slapped that injunction on us, limiting the number of pickets because of 'violence.' But you know it was Halstead who was responsible."

All the picketers agree that the company set them up. They charge

that it was company people who fired a rifle shot into the home of a strikebreaker, an incident that has been played up in the local press.

"We're peaceable people. There isn't a striker here who'd have fired that shot."

Faced with the company assault against the strike, many workers feel the union needs to take decisive action.

Most of the night we talk about the union and what might be done to extend union support for the strike and make the shutdown effective. Many ideas are discussed, including plant-gate rallies, solidarity work with other unions, fundraising, and extending the strike to other Halstead plants.

Toward early morning several strikers finish their picket-line duty. As they leave the others waiting for the morning replacements, one turns to a striker who had only worked six days before he joined the walkout. "Remember, you have 350 people backing you up."



Militant/Charles Ostrofsky

Seated, from left: William Kunstler, Diane Wang, Howard Simms, Elias Ayoub, Farhad Nouri, Laurie Roberts, Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, and Ali Mahmoud. At podium, chairperson Miriam McCray.

Abortion rights actions

Forums, rallies, and pickets, marking Abortion Rights Action Week, October 22-29, were held in cities around the country.

New York City events included an October 24 forum, "Abortion and Working Women," cosponsored by the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) and the New York Committee for Abortion Rights and Against Sterilization Abuse. It was held at the union hall of District 1199 of the hospital workers.

Some 500 people rallied October 27 at the United Nations.

Grace DuBreuil from the New York chapter of CLUW was one of the featured speakers. She said that it was working women who gained the most when abortion was legalized in 1973.

DeBreuil urged working women to organize into unions: "Through our unions we can put forward the social demands that have always been part of the labor movement."

CLUW had a leaflet for distribution that called for the right to decide whether

and when to bear children, the right to safe effective birth control, the right to a safe legal abortion without discrimination based on the ability to pay, the right to be free of sterilization abuse or pressure to have an abortion, and the right of all workers to work in an environment free of hazards to themselves and their future children.

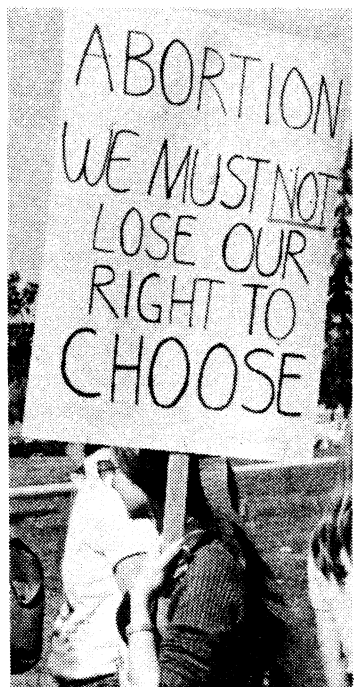
Other speakers talked about the attacks on government funding of abortions, the international campaign for abortion rights and the need for protection against sterilization abuse.

In Chicago the week of activities culminated in a rally of 250 people at the Daley Center in the Loop October 27. Alice Peurala, president of United Steelworkers Local 65, addressed the crowd.

Rallies occurred at various state capitals. In both Lansing, Michigan, and Albany, New York, 250 people rallied October 28.

Activities throughout the country were organized and endorsed by a number of organizations including Na-

tional Abortion Rights Action League, CLUW, National Organization for Women, Planned Parenthood, National Alliance of Black Feminists, Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights, National Lawyers Guild, and others.



Militant/Arnold Weissberg

United Auto Workers to set up youth committee

By Sally Rees

Young members of the United Auto Workers Union from Region 1 in the Detroit area are preparing for a November 10-11 conference to establish a region-wide UAW youth committee.

A number of youth committees have been functioning in UAW Region 1. Mark Rogers of UAW Local 235, a delegate to the conference from his local's youth committee, told the *Militant* that the purpose of the committees is to train young members as leaders of the union.

At the November 10 session, delegates to the conference will discuss committee reports and resolutions on such problems as nuclear power, the energy crisis, and solidarity with union struggles. They will also elect an executive board for the Region 1 youth committee.

On Saturday, November 11, a session is scheduled

open to all UAW members between eighteen and thirty-five in the region. UAW President Douglas Fraser will address the Saturday session. Fraser's talk will be followed by a report and discussion on Friday's deliberations.

Local 235's youth committee has met twice, said Rogers. Between fifteen and twenty members attended both meetings, most of them young Black workers. A legislative committee, educational committee, and resolutions committee were formed.

"This conference could be a big step forward for the UAW," Rogers said. "Setting up youth committees would give young auto workers a means of making their opinions heard and a way to begin redressing their special grievances."

For more information on the conference call Ramona Alison, Region 1 education director, at (313) 573-0808.

Woodworkers strike backs fired woman

By Margaret Trowe

SEATTLE—The 1,400-member International Woodworkers Association Local 3-38 in Shelton, Washington, has been on strike since October 8 against Simpson Timber Company. The issue is the firing of a woman employee. There are fifty women workers at Simpson.

The IWA, which has approximately 125,000 members, is one of the few unions that has the right to strike over grievances during the life of the contract.

The woman—who is withholding her name for fear of company harassment—was

hired in May. After being hired, she filed a sexual harassment suit over the questions she was asked during an employment interview. Seven other women have given statements to the union charging similar harassment, including questions such as, "Do you wear a bra?" and "Would you have sexual relations with the interviewer?"

The woman first held an entry-level job and then was fired after working at a new job for twenty-three days. Simpson fired her for her alleged inability to carry out the job and refused to offer her previous job back, a

violation of the union contract.

Local 3-38 filed a grievance over the firing. The union has insisted on her right to her original job. The company, conceding only that it had violated a "technicality," offered her two days' severance pay. Jim Lowery, Local 3-38 business agent, told the *Militant*, "We don't consider that a technicality—that's our contract."

The union then voted to strike. The strikes have won local support. At the October 24 meeting of the Puget Sound chapter of the Coalition of Labor Union Women,

IWA spokespersons received CLUW endorsement of the strike. In addition, Local 3-38 is now seeking other union support. Local leaders called an informational picket line October 25 at the Bank of California Building in Seattle, where Simpson's main offices are located.

More than 3,000 workers have joined in the strike, including members of the Lumber Production and Industrial Workers Union, shutting down Simpson's McCleary plant in Washington and its operations in California in addition to the Shelton Mill.

UAW EXPANDS STRIKE AT CATERPILLAR

Seventeen thousand United Auto Workers members joined 23,000 others on the picket lines at Caterpillar Tractor facilities October 29, stopping production. Workers at Caterpillar's eight plants in Peoria, Illinois, had been out since their contract expired October 1, while UAW locals at another eight plants agreed to work while negotiations continued.

A central issue in the strike reportedly is forced overtime.

The original UAW "strike target" in the agricultural implements negotiations was John Deere. A three-week strike at Deere plants ended October 22. The Deere plow-and-planter works in Moline, Illinois, was again shut October 29 when 1,400 UAW members honored picket lines set up by the International Association of Machinists.

The UAW has given notice to a third farm manufacturer,

What's Going On

CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES

CUBA TODAY. Speakers: Prof. Jaime Regalado, Cal. State L.A., recently returned from Cuba on medical brigade; Patti Iiyama, Socialist Workers Party. Slide show. Fri., Nov. 2, 7:30 p.m. 2211 N. Broadway. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (213) 225-3126.

THE U.S. ECONOMY: HEADED FOR DISASTER? Speaker: Holly Harkness, member of United Auto Workers Local 148, Socialist Workers Party. Sat., Nov. 10, 7:30 p.m. 2211 N. Broadway. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (213) 225-3126.

COLORADO DENVER

'TOIL & RAGE IN A NEW LAND.' A film history of Colorado coal mining. Speaker: Eric Margolis, director of the film. Thurs., Nov. 8, 7:30 p.m. 1120 W. 12th. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (303) 534-8954.

GEORGIA ATLANTA

THE SONG OF THE CANARY. Award-winning documentary on dangers of working in America. Introduced by Jeff Rogers, member United Auto Workers Local 10 and Socialist Workers Party. Sun., Nov. 11, 7 p.m. 509 Peachtree St. NE. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (404) 872-7229.

ILLINOIS CHICAGO

THE SOCIALIST ALTERNATIVE FOR 1980. Speakers: Andrew Pulley, former Socialist Workers candidate for mayor of Chicago, now SWP candidate for president; Lee Artz, SWP candidate for U.S. Senate in Illinois, member of United Steelworkers Local 15271. Sat., Nov. 10, reception 6:30 p.m., rally 7:30 p.m. 434 S. Wabash 7th Floor. Donation: \$3. Ausp: 1980 Illinois SWP Campaign Committee. For more information call (312) 939-0737.

INDIANA GARY

WHY WORKING PEOPLE NEED THEIR OWN PARTY. Speaker: Andrew Pulley, Socialist Workers Party candidate for president. Fri., Nov. 9, reception 7:30

p.m., program 8 p.m. Gary Sheraton Hotel on Broadway. Donation: \$2. Ausp: SWP Campaign. For more information call (219) 884-9509.

MARYLAND BALTIMORE

ABORTION: WORKING WOMEN SPEAK OUT ON THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE. Panel discussion. Sun., Nov. 4, 7 p.m. 2913 Greenmount. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (301) 235-0013.

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY: WHY BLACKS SUPPORT THE PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE. Speakers: Jerry Hunnicut, Socialist Workers Party, others. Sun., Nov. 11, 7 p.m. 2913 Greenmount Ave. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (301) 235-0013.

NEW YORK LOWER MANHATTAN

NICARAGUA TODAY. (Forum will be in Spanish with no English translation.) Speaker: Mirta Vidal, staff writer for *Perspectiva Mundial*; others. Fri., Nov. 9, 7 p.m. 108 E. 16th St. (1/2 block east of Union Sq.) Donation: \$2. Ausp: *Perspectiva Mundial* Forum. For more information call (212) 260-6400.

New York City forum on El Salvador, scheduled for Sat., Nov. 10, will not take place.

NEW YORK CITY

DEFEND ELIAS AYOUBI Picket and rally in front of Board of Immigration Appeals to defend Palestinian student threatened with deportation. Speakers: Elias Ayoub; representative of Héctor Marroquín Defense Committee. Tues., Nov. 13, 4:30-5:30 p.m. 26 Federal Plaza, INS Office. Ausp: Elias Ayoub Defense Committee.

OHIO CLEVELAND

CUBA: CARTER'S NEW WAR THREAT. ITS MEANING FOR CUBA AND NICARAGUA. Speakers: Kathleen Fitzgerald, Socialist Workers Party; Joe Lowe, recently returned from Nicaragua. Sun., Nov. 11, 4 p.m. 13002 Kinsman Rd. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (216) 991-5030.

PENNSYLVANIA PHILADELPHIA

SOCIALIST WORKERS CAMPAIGN RALLY. Speakers: Nora Danielson, SWP candidate for mayor, member of Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks Lodge

518; Steve Eckardt, SWP candidate for city controller, member of Transportation Workers Union Local 234. Sat., Nov. 3, 7:30 p.m. 5811 N. Broad St. Donation: \$1. Ausp: SWP Campaign Committee. For more information call (215) 927-4748.

SUPPORT THE NEW NICARAGUA.

Speaker: Saul Arana, alternate ambassador to OAS for Nicaragua. Slide show and entertainment. Sun., Nov. 11, 7:30 p.m. Fine Arts Auditorium, Univ. of Penn., 34th & Walnut. Donation: \$5. Ausp: Coalition for a Free Nicaragua. For more information call (215) 848-0356.

RHODE ISLAND PROVIDENCE

STOP THE EXECUTIONS OF IRANIAN SOCIALISTS! Speaker: Mina Farzin, Committee to Save the Iranian 14. Sat., Nov. 3, 1 p.m. Knight Memorial Library Aud., 275 Elmwood Ave. Ausp: Iranian-American Workers Solidarity Committee. For more information call (401) 726-3657.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY
THE NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION: AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT. Speaker: Fred Halstead, longtime leader of the Socialist Workers Party. Sun., Nov. 4, 7 p.m. 677 S.



PROTEST EFFORT TO DEPORT PALESTINIAN

Supporters of Elias Ayoub, a Palestinian student, will gather in New York City November 13 to protest U.S. government efforts to deport him. Ayoub is scheduled to go before the Board of Immigration Appeals the following day.

Although claiming it seeks Ayoub's expulsion because he "failed to establish an educational goal," Immigration and Naturalization Service documents refer to him as a "subversive." What the government really fears is Ayoub's support to the cause of Palestinian rights.

In fact, Ayoub has been an outstanding student, graduating from college in only three years, with high marks. He is currently a graduate student at the New School for Social Research in New York City.

Deporting Ayoub to Israel, the country in which he holds citizenship, would endanger his life.

The New York rally will be held at Immigration and Naturalization Service headquarters, 26 Federal Plaza.

Speakers will include a representative of the Héctor Marroquín Defense Committee. Rallies are also set for other cities around the country.

For more information, call the Elias Ayoub Defense Committee at (614) 486-0045, or write to P.O. Box 3169, Columbus, Ohio 43210. In New York contact the defense committee at Box 1757, Manhattan Station, New York, New York 10027.



Militant/Charles Ostrofsky
ELIAS AYOUN

International Harvester, that its extended contract with 35,000 members will expire November 1.

MINE UNION CALLS WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The United Mine Workers has called a national conference of women coal miners for November 10 in Charleston, West Virginia.

Last June, the Coal Employment Project sponsored the first national gathering of women coal miners in Institute, West Virginia. Seventy-five women miners and about 125 other supporters attended.

According to UMW spokeswoman Johanna Stewart, the November meeting was called to provide "a forum for women miners" so that their views on the next union contract to be negotiated (in 1981) can be made known. Workshop topics include arbitration, contractual rights, job bidding, and safety.

The conference is open to male and female members of the UMW.

SAN FRANCISCO TEACHERS SETTLE

San Francisco teachers have voted overwhelmingly to accept a two-year contract, ending their six-week strike. The teachers voted 1,112 to 290 in favor of the strike settlement.

The contract gives teachers a 7.5 percent raise this November and an 8 percent hike next November.

More than 715 of the 1,200 teachers laid off earlier this year in the wake of Proposition 13 were rehired under the agreement, including 120 as part-time teachers and 50 as permanent substitutes.

The main improvement in the contract was rejection of the school board's demand that 700 rehired teachers would be long-term substitutes with no job protection.

Carrying it to the bank?—A Texaco spokesperson said it was "gratifying" that they had enjoyed a third-quarter 211 percent profit increase since the company anticipated extra expenses next year.

Functioned perfectly—A D.C. Metro subway operator got out to check another train standing on a side track. The central computer signaled his train to go, which it did. It stopped automatically at four stations, but the manually operated doors didn't open. A woman passenger got into the cab with a hair-pin and opened the doors at the next stop. Said a Metro spokesperson: "In no way was it a runaway train."

Nice for the weekends—Laurance and David Rockefeller have decided to get rid of their 4,085 acre estate on St. Croix in the Virgin Islands. Asking price, \$10 million.

And probably will—Responding to insurance findings that the death rate for smokers at all ages is double that of nonsmokers, a Tobacco Institute spokesperson said many things "may contribute to mortality rates in terms of life styles, personal customs, environmental exposure, occupational hazards, smoking,

gender, drinking, diet—we could go on and on."

What more could you ask?—"I fully uphold democracy."—The president of Pakistan announcing imposition of martial law, postponement of elections, further curbs on the press and added repression of unions.

Mr. Clean—The chemical industry is responding to public concern about its poisoning of the environment and indiscriminate dumping of deadly wastes. Some \$10 million is being allocated for a cleanup—of its "image." The ad campaign is intended to counter a finding that chemical producers rank thirteenth in image among thirteen industries, with the gap between it and number twelve "quite large."

The march of civilization—Saudi Arabians will enjoy a new benefit of western culture. A Madison Avenue ad agency is installing the country's first sixty-seven outdoor billboards.

Shopping tip—Top quality Iranian caviar is available in New York for about \$250 a Russian pound. A Russian pound contains fourteen ounces.

By Any Means Necessary Black & proud in Cuba

The following article was written by Barbara Lee of the National Newspaper Publishers Association and appeared in the October 4 issue of the 'Miami Times,' a Black news-weekly. Lee attended the recent Non-aligned Nations Summit Conference that was hosted by Cuba. Her remarks reflect the deepening solidarity of American Blacks with Cuba.

I was extremely impressed with the new facilities built by the Cuban people for this Nonaligned Nations Summit Conference. The Palace of Conference located five miles from the center of Havana was the main site.

The palace had a plenary session hall with a capacity for 1,700 persons, a press gallery, and meeting rooms. In addition, there was a restaurant, cafeteria, bar, travel agency, and press rooms with television coverage in French, English, Spanish, and Arabic for delegates and journalists.

The majority of the plenary sessions consisted mainly of speeches by various heads of states outlining their countries' positions on the issues before the body.

The working group of the conference consisted of an economic commission and a political commission. These commissions worked in closed sessions and the press was briefed daily on their activities. Cuba presented a document on world economic problems which served as the basis for debates and discussions during the summit meeting.

The document chartered new courses for strengthening the struggle for a new economic order, endorsed the United Nations as the most suitable framework for debating economic problems, and firmly condemned the existence of military bases in Latin America.

The political commission presented a draft declaration of policy of the Non-aligned Movement. This policy statement included the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and racism, including Zionism.

In addition, it confronted all forms of occupation, domination, interference, and

foreign hegemony as well as all forms of economic, political, military and cultural pressure in international relations. The Iraqi representative chaired this commission.

The behind-the-scenes activity consisted of lobbying for amendments and changes to the above mentioned documents.

Algeria and Cuba acted as coordinating countries in the sports sphere for the Nonaligned Movement. Cuba was selected to chair a committee whose charge was to determine a plan of action to promote with the nongovernmental sports agencies a combined effort with UNESCO to bring about more democracy in international sports.

The committee called for the inadmissibility of apartheid, racism, and Zionism, and the need for joint action to ensure their elimination. In addition, it supported the holding of sporting events among the Nonaligned and other developing countries in order to promote good will and skill development.

A schedule of international activities through 1981 was worked on and a sports manifesto outlining the need for the practice of physical education as being integral to the development of human beings personally and politically was put forth. As victims of underdevelopment in the ghettos of the United States, I think Afro-Americans should seek information about these upcoming major international sports events.

The solidarity of the Cuban people with the Afro-American people was demonstrated throughout my stay in Havana. Being a member of the majority and not a minority was very reassuring. Press passes were easier for me to get, interviews with the delegates were easier for me to arrange, and my questions during press conferences were responded to more frequently and in more detail.

The vast majority of the black, brown, and yellow delegates knew quite well the nature of the white establishment press and treated them accordingly. To be black and proud was more than a notion in Cuba at the Nonaligned summit meeting. It was a reality.

7th E. Donation: \$1.50 Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (801) 355-1124.

ist Workers Party. Sun., Nov. 4, 7 p.m. 4868 Rainier Ave. So. Donation: \$1.50. For more information call (206) 723-5330.

WASHINGTON SEATTLE

AMERICAN ECONOMY IN CRISIS: A SOCIALIST ANALYSIS. Speaker: Margaret Trowe, chairperson, Seattle Social-

TACOMA PUT AN END TO NUCLEAR POWER. HOW, WHY, AND WHAT ALTERNATIVES? Panel of speakers. Sun., Nov. 4, 7 p.m. 1306 S. K St. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (206) 627-0432.

LOS ANGELES

LABOR AND POLITICAL ACTION IN THE 1980s

A panel discussion. Speakers: Pete Beltran, president of United Auto Workers Local 645 at the General Motors plant, Van Nuys; David D. Crippen, executive director, Social Services Union Local 535 and member of international executive board of Service Employees International Union; Woody Fleming, political action coordinator, SEIU Joint Council 8; Elinor Glenn, president, SEIU Joint Council 8; Raoul Teitel,

president, Calif. Federation of Teachers; John T. Williams, former official, Teamsters Local 208; and Bernie Sapiro, president, So. Calif. Printing Specialties and Paper Products Union, District Council 2. Fri., Nov. 16, 7:30 p.m. United Teacher/Los Angeles Auditorium, 2511 W. 3rd St. Ausp: Social Services Union Local 535. For more information call (213) 385-9321.

Square D strike

Twenty-five years ago, on September 30, 1954, a 107-day strike of workers at the Square D plant in Detroit ended with the agreement of the company to renew its contract with the United Electrical Workers, one of the unions expelled from the CIO in 1949 as "communist dominated."

The strike had been almost smashed when rank-and-file auto unionists, including socialists, intervened and succeeded in mobilizing the support of United Auto Workers locals.

While the UE did not win its principal economic demands, the solidarity of the auto workers who joined the Square D picket line did force the company to give up on its refusal to renew its union contract.

The following editorial from the *Militant* of October 11, 1954, offered an initial assessment of the strike, stressing the importance of labor solidarity and the bankruptcy of UAW President Walter Reuther's policy of protecting labor's "friends" in the Democratic Party.

* * *

There are important lessons for the whole American working class in the recently concluded Detroit Square D strike.

The strike-breaking plan of the Square D employers was launched immediately after Congress passed the Humphrey-Butler "Communist infiltration" in unions bill, the Communist Control Act of 1954.

The workers at Square D belonged to a union, the independent United Electrical Workers, which was marked by the union-busters as "red."

Surely, the employers figured, there was no need to worry about the rest of the Detroit labor movement coming to the aid of the strikers. Reuther and the other labor officials have been red-baiting and raiding the UE for years.

What a wonderful opportunity to set a precedent for some good, old-fashioned strike-breaking. The employers all over the country were watching with avid interest, licking their chops at the delicious prospect—a smashed strike in Detroit!

But wait. Something happened. The rank-and-file Detroit unionists upset the apple cart. They refused to stand by and allow the strike to be broken. They cut right through all the witch-hunting formulas with the sharp axe of working-class solidarity. A wave of support for the Square D strike swept the Detroit union movement, AFL and CIO. Talk was rife about a Labor Holiday.

The tables were turned on the employers. They couldn't get what they dreamed about—a broken strike in the heart of the industrial union movement of the United States. The rank-and-file Detroit unionists



Reuther: Rank-and-file auto workers supported Square D strike in spite of his red-baiting.

had prevented that. But they could try to salvage something. They had another card to play. They could use the tie-up of the labor officials with the Democratic Party to rob the strikers of a clean-cut victory. And that's just what happened if you want the blunt truth.

Detroit labor could easily have won every demand raised by the Square D strikers. These demands were elementary and completely justified. As a matter of fact they were exceedingly modest demands. But the Reutherites, after failing to isolate the Square D strike from the main stream of the Detroit labor movement, knifed the strike in another way.

They convinced the more militant union officials that mass picket actions, which would certainly have won the strike, should not be used—because it would embarrass the Democratic Party state administration during an election year. Thus in the interests of their alliance with the Democratic Party strike-breakers, the Reutherites prevented a sure victory for all the strike demands.

The Detroit workers saved the day for unionism, they prevented the Square D strike from being smashed by police terror and scab-herding, they gave a magnificent demonstration of solidarity and militancy. But the Reutherite union officials sold the strikers' demands down the river in order to sew up their alliance with "Soapy" Williams, the Democratic governor.

The lesson stands out in bold relief. The union-busters cannot be fought successfully in alliance with one of the major union-busting boss parties. What is won on the picket line is lost in the smoke-filled room where the labor officials make deals with the capitalist politicians. The fight against the union-busters demands a break once and for all with company unionism in politics.

Campaigning in L.A.

Matilde Zimmermann, Socialist Workers candidate for vice-president, got a good response from workers at the huge McDonnell Douglas aircraft plant when she campaigned here October 10.

Workers changing shifts at the plant that employs nearly 30,000 people had a lot of friendly comments.

"You mean this woman is running for vice-president?" asked one older worker. "Well," he commented, "I'm all for women."

A middle-aged Chicano who spoke to Zimmermann said, "Things are so screwed up now that you socialists wouldn't hurt a bit."

A young, Black production worker getting off work stopped when he saw the posters of Zimmermann and her running mate Andrew Pulley.

"How can I get involved?" was his first question. A few minutes later, talking to a campaign supporter who also worked at the plant, he commented, "I don't know much about this campaign, but anybody running a woman and a brother has to be right."

Joanie Quinn
Los Angeles, California

Thanks from Germany

Thank you very much for your free copies of the *Militant*, your Pathfinder Press catalog, and all the other information you sent me. I enclosed my half-year's subscription to the *Militant*. I am also going to order books and pamphlets from Pathfinder Press soon.

Here in Germany we don't hear much about the American labor movement so that even many leftists do not believe in the revolutionary future of the American working class.

European bourgeois propaganda shows the U.S. as a "middle-class society" without revolutionary potential. Your reports on the fights of workers, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, etc. are proofs of the contrary.

I wish you the best for your struggle, especially lots of supporters and votes for Pulley and Zimmermann.

J.W.
West Germany

SWP campaigner on TV

During her tour stop here in Portland for the Socialist Workers 1980 Presidential Campaign, Cathy Sedwick appeared on a twenty-minute television interview and call-in show. Sedwick, who recently returned from visits to Cuba and Nicaragua, made defense of these revolutions the center of her comments.

The interviewer asked: How did people live in Cuba? What was the quality of life? What about Cuban troops in Africa and how much Soviet aid had been given to Cuba? He asked if they have free elections in Cuba.

Other questions were called in by the viewing audience. One asked her impressions of Nicaragua and what governments have sent aid there. Another asked if socialism will mean more government control over

Hayden echoes pro-Israel line

Tom Hayden has come out against what he calls "a new tilt in American foreign policy towards the Arab cause."

He also criticized—without naming them—American Black leaders who went to the Mideast and held discussions with the Palestine Liberation Organization, saying that if "some people" insisted on doing so, they should at least counsel nonviolence and a policy of restraint on the PLO. He did not urge Israel to employ nonviolence and restraint, however.

Hayden made these remarks on October 3, at a meeting in New York sponsored by the American Jewish Congress, as part of a nationwide tour on the energy crisis that he and Jane Fonda are making for the Campaign for Economic Democracy.

Speaking to the strongly pro-Israel audience, Hayden warned that U.S. oil tankers were in danger of being sabotaged by Palestinians and claimed that OPEC and Saudi Arabia had already forced the loss of U.S. strategic oil reserves—which he described as a "national defeat and a national embarrassment."

As a result, he said, the U.S. establishment, in league with the big oil companies, "suddenly finds itself in an interesting, unusual, but nevertheless very real alliance with Yassir

Arafat."

Hayden argued that it was essential to maintain the "progressive and historic" Camp David accords in face of alleged pro-Arab pressure by big oil. He claimed that his energy policy proposals were designed to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil, and thus ease the pressure on Israel.

The U.S. left was wrong in the 1960s, said Hayden, in drawing a parallel between U.S. bombing in Vietnam and Israeli attacks on the Palestinians. What is needed, he said, is an "alliance between American working people, consumers and the state of Israel."

Hayden's remarks, echoing the line of the pro-Israel lobby, were reported by Ronald Radosh, in the October 17-23 issue of *In These Times*. Radosh was clearly embarrassed and upset that Hayden, whom he described as "a major figure on the American left," had been "sounding much like Norman Podhoretz," who is one of the ideological leaders of the unabashedly procapitalist "neoconservative" trend among intellectuals.

But Hayden's reactionary position on the Mideast should be no surprise. Hayden is "making it" in the Democratic Party and has simply chosen to follow the inevitable logic of capitalist politics.

G.H.
New York, New York

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everyone's lives. Another asked if Carter is re-elected, will we have a new war.

Sedwick put the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions in a favorable light and established the Socialist Workers Party as a defender of these revolutions. *P.F.*

Portland, Oregon

Picked up

Here's a check for a year's subscription. Just a couple of weeks ago I was feeling a little depressed—the growth of uranium mining and milling in Colorado, fulminations from the U.S. Senate against Cuba and Nicaragua (whoever called it the greatest deliberative body in the world?), Carter's energy "policy." Then I picked up the *Militant*—and it picked me up; just reading about the Pulley-Zimmermann campaign.

One thing I haven't seen in the paper (did I miss it?) is figures on the jobs that would be created if solar energy were pushed. These jobs would be skilled and semi-skilled, would require little or no retraining, would be offered in production and installation, many of them in the communities where solar equipment would be installed.

Another link between energy and jobs is in the field of mass transit—production of cars and engines and rails, as well as jobs running and servicing the system. We could put people to work, save energy, decrease pollution, and not have to bail out Chrysler.

I hope to send in some orders for subscriptions for friends and will remind you to extend ours.

Lois Remple

Pueblo, Colorado

The 'New South'

As a southerner, I am concerned about the welfare of the working people of the South. The "New South" dream is dead. It's not worth a damn, because it emphasized the wealth of the southern industrial establishment—i.e. the southern capitalists. This has been the case since Henry Grady announced a "New South" to northeastern industrialists in the 1880s, encouraging them to move their businesses to the South.

Despite the fact that the latest New South advocates seemed to favor the civil rights struggle, their real intent has been to attract industry. Obviously, working people have gained nothing at the hands of these New South spokesmen.

It is up to working people to make the South a land of justice. We have made a great start with the Newport News victory. We all must continue to fight.

Patricia Hefner

Birmingham, Alabama

The letters column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Please indicate if you prefer that your initials be used rather than your full name.

Fidel Castro's October 12 speech to the United Nations was the most damning indictment of imperialist exploitation that body has ever heard.

The U.S. press reacted with bitter hostility. What they found particularly outrageous was Fidel's demand for a \$300 billion fund to help finance the development of imperialism's colonial victims.

"When Mr. Castro attributes Third World poverty to colonialist 'plunder' and asserts that 'imperialists' should compensate by adding \$25 billion a year for a decade to the resources being transferred anyway, he is drawing a political cartoon," complained the *Washington Post*. Furthermore, said the *Post*, those countries that accept Castro's argument might refrain "from taking full advantage of the limited but still valuable steps the United States is prepared to take on global development now."

But, as Fidel showed, it is just such "steps" on the part of the U.S. and its imperialist partners that have produced the underdevelopment and impoverishment of the colonial world.

The imperialist powers export capital for only one reason: to realize a profit that is otherwise impossible at home. Human considerations—the health, well-being, and progress of colonial peoples—are of no concern to them.

What attracts capital to the colonial world is cheap labor, captive markets, and freedom to loot natural resources. Economic relations based on these backward conditions perpetuate underdevelopment.

The economies of the semicolonial countries are strictly subordinated to the needs of the imperialist center. Some of the worst cases occur where production centers around single crops or minerals for export—like tin in Bolivia or sugar in Haiti.

As a result, with each fluctuation in world prices these economies undergo violent convulsions. Agricultural nations cannot afford to buy food to feed their populations. Peasants who work the land starve.

The imperialists with the help of their colonial lieutenants block the development of modern industry in the semicolonies to guarantee the import of their manufactured goods—that are at inflated world prices.

"Our dependency is once again expressed in the fact that the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America import 26.1 percent of the manufactured goods that enter into international trade," said Fidel, "and we export only 6.3 percent of them."

Only industry that complements rather than competes with the imperialist enterprises is given the go-ahead. Whether low-technology light manufacturing or outlets of the multinationals themselves, these industries thrive upon intensive, super cheap labor.

In fact, the entire economic infrastructure of the underdeveloped countries is directed toward the export/import sector—finance, transportation, energy, and communication. Next to nothing is spent on education, health care, social services, or cultural opportunities for the masses. The imperialists prop up the most traditional, subservient ruling classes and the most backward social and political institu-

tions to maintain their stranglehold.

All this explains why, as Fidel said, "the gap between the developed and developing countries not only persists, but has substantially increased."

If imperialist "development" means misery and suffering for the overwhelming majority of the world's population, what does it mean for working people at home? Are we the beneficiaries of this plunder and exploitation, as our bosses and their government would have us believe?

Hardly. The monopolies use the superprofits they reap abroad to strengthen their hand against workers in the U.S. How?

By introducing "labor-saving" methods to "rationalize" production—in other words, speed-up and layoffs.

By increasing their control over all sectors of the U.S. economy, turning them into ever more formidable opponents of the labor movement.

By giving the monopolies a free hand to set artificially high prices as the oil monopolies have mercilessly done.

By providing low-wage havens abroad to flee from the demands of U.S. unions.

By forcing increased military spending at the expense of schools, social services, and medical care.

We pay the bill for imperialism with our wages, working conditions, jobs, environment, and inevitably our lives—as the capitalist class drags us into one war after another to protect its investments.

When the colonial masses throw U.S. imperialism off their backs—as they have done in Vietnam and Cuba, as they are doing today in Nicaragua—they strike a blow for our freedom too.

Cuba is a good example.

Under the U.S.-backed Batista dictatorship, yearly per capita income in Cuba was \$320-\$520. Twenty percent of the country's annual income was spent on food imports. The U.S. owned the bulk of the transportation, communication, and electrical systems along with 40 percent of raw sugar production. Illiteracy, unemployment, and disease were rampant.

Today, twenty years after the Cuban revolution, everyone has a job. There are more doctors in proportion to the population than in the U.S. Crippling diseases like polio have been wiped out. The entire population can read and write. Housing is provided at 6 percent of income.

Has Cuba's progress taken place at the expense of U.S. workers? Not at all. Only the U.S. ruling class has suffered.

They have been deprived of the super-exploited labor and criminal tax breaks Cuba provided. They have been deprived of a military ally willing to crush its people in blood to protect their profits.

U.S. workers, especially Blacks, Latinos, and others who suffer national oppression, have gained an ally and outspoken champion in the Cuban government. And in Cuba we have gained an inspiring example, proving that human and economic development can be unleashed only with the overthrow of capitalist rule. If not, as Fidel said, "we will all be equal victims of the catastrophe." —Shelley Kramer

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Muhammad Ali film banned in Boston

By Osborne Hart

BOSTON—Blacks here are outraged that a local television station canceled the showing of "Freedom Road," a movie about a freed slave during Reconstruction, starring Muhammad Ali.

The banning occurred in the climate of continued racist attacks on Black students here. Ever since schools opened this fall, Blacks being bused under Boston's desegregation plan have been subjected to stonings, beatings, and verbal abuse by antibusing bigots. City authorities have refused to provide protection for the students or other Blacks victimized.

Station WBZ-TV Channel 4, an NBC affiliate, issued a press release October 29 to explain its banning of "Freedom Road." "Due to the current racial tension that exists in the Boston area, and because it wishes to avoid contributing either directly or indirectly to these tensions, WBZ TV will not air the NBC movie . . .," the statement said.

Claiming the cancellation "was a difficult decision . . . supported unanimously by an interracial group," WBZ-TV said it "understands that

many will be disappointed" and expected complaints, particularly from the Black community.

In an attempt to rationalize the outright censorship, the statement explained that "WBZ TV was particularly concerned with the effect of unusually graphic incidents of racial violence depicted. . . . The film could have a negative effect, especially on many young people in the Boston area."

But the station didn't explain why the very graphic, very real violence Blacks here are suffering has gone virtually uncovered by the media. The major media have failed to report many incidents of white racist violence and have portrayed Blacks as equally responsible for the attacks.

Sy Yanoff, WBZ station manager, said in a phone interview with the *Militant* that the station was receiving "more negative calls" than calls supporting their decision.

WBZ's action received editorial endorsement from the *Herald American*, one of the two big-business dailies in the city. The October 30 editorial called

the censorship "a new beginning to establish racial peace as a reality."

The *Boston Globe*, on the other hand, denounced the ban. In its October 30 editorial, "Banned in Boston, again," the *Globe* called the decision "absurd," "insidious," and "insulting to blacks."

This was not WBZ's first act of censorship on Black-related programs.

Using the same "racial tensions" reasoning, the station preempted the NBC movie "Judge Horton and the Scottsboro Boys" four years ago, at the early phases of desegregation in Boston public schools. WBZ also banned "The Richard Pryor Show" named after the famous Black comedian.

Dick Kurlander, WBZ program manager, said, "This has been consistent with our responsibility to the community."

WILD, a Black radio station, was flooded with calls protesting WBZ's decision.

Some Black leaders here said they agreed with WBZ's action. Among the interracial groups that approved the ban, at a private showing October 27,

was Black school committee candidate Jean McGuire. She said, "This movie just should not be shown in this city. It is not beneficial."

Joseph Feaster, first vice-president of the Boston NAACP, told the *Militant* that WBZ "acted responsibly."

But Alvin Poussaint, noted Black psychiatrist and Harvard University dean, denounced the ban on "Freedom Road."

Quoted in the *Boston Globe*, Poussaint blasted the cancellation.

"I think young blacks are going to suffer because they are not going to see something that is important to them culturally," he commented.

Using the example of the "Roots" TV series, Poussaint dismissed the racist notion that "Freedom Road" would ignite a violent response from Black youths and add tension to an already tense situation.

"They don't cancel any white shows because its going to stir up white kids," Poussaint stated.

The antibusing violence here reached a high pitch the week of Oc-

Continued on page 18

Socialist to Boston mayor: jail anti-Black thugs!

By Osborne Hart

BOSTON—"Racist violence is a direct challenge to court-ordered busing for desegregation," Andrew Pulley, Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate, charged here October 30.

A resurgence of right-wing terror against Black students and white vigilante mobs assaulting Black citizens in downtown Boston prompted Pulley to interrupt his national tour for an emergency campaign stop here.

In an effort to get out the truth about racist violence in Boston, Pulley spent two days here meeting with Black students, going to plant gates, and making statements to the media.

"In the face of daily attacks on Black people, Boston school officials and the Democratic-controlled city government have not lifted a finger to defend Black people's rights," he stated. "This is a national outrage."

Pulley called on Mayor Kevin White to provide full police protection for Blacks throughout the city—on the school buses, in the classrooms, and on the streets.

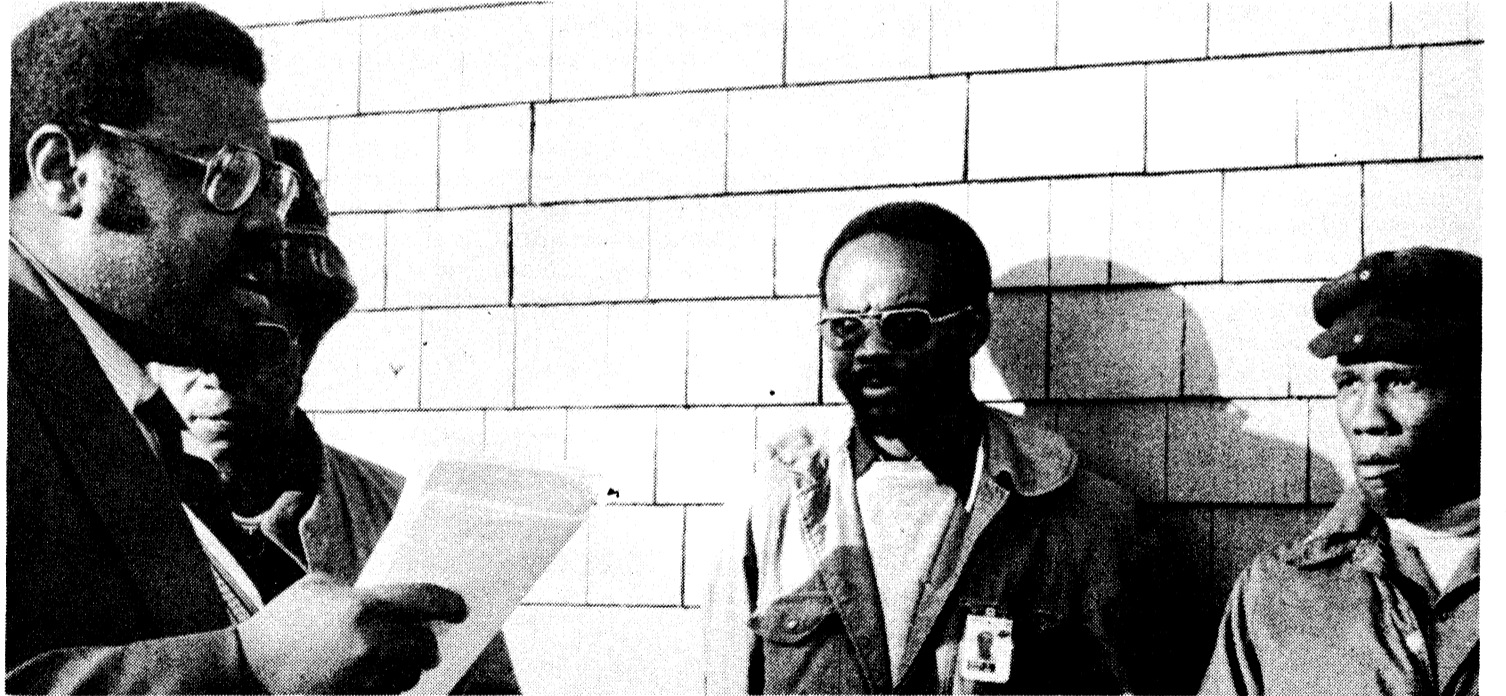
He demanded that the city prosecute and convict the white youths responsible for the shooting of Black football player Darryl Williams.

And he called for the arrest of "every racist in this city who has stoned buses, attacked Blacks on the street, or participated in other acts of violence."

"These criminals are walking the streets today free," Pulley said, "because the city has refused to arrest them. It's just a green light to these hooligans to carry out more terror against the Black community."

Speaking on the Black radio station WILD's "In These Hard Times" show, Pulley countered the argument that the recent violence in the city comes from both Blacks and whites. "The violence comes from a minority of whites who are denying Blacks their rights," he stated.

"I put the blame on Mayor White, President Carter, and Senator



Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate Andrew Pulley (left) talks about antibusing violence with General Dynamics Shipyard workers in Quincy, Massachusetts.

Kennedy, none of whom are defending busing and school desegregation."

The double standard of justice meted out by Boston cops was dramatically revealed the morning of October 30, when Pulley and his supporters went to Madison Park High, a desegregated school in the Black community.

Thirty cops arrived on the scene and tried to intimidate Pulley from talking to students near the school.

The cops threatened arrests at one point and confiscated at least one copy of the *Militant* purchased by a student.

The presidential candidate stood his ground, and told the cops they were violating his constitutional rights. The police eventually retreated and Pulley continued to talk with students.

As Pulley finished campaigning, two plain clothes cops in an unmarked car

followed him to the Boston SWP campaign headquarters.

The next day Pulley sent a letter of protest to Mayor White that read in part:

"It should be an elementary obligation of your administration to protect freedom of speech. And a special obligation of your administration to support and defend school desegregation. I hope you will see that incidents like the one that happened yesterday morning don't happen again."

The socialist candidate also talked to workers at the General Dynamics Shipyard and the Raytheon electric plant.

Pulley pointed to the strike going on in nearby Lynn, where Local 201 of the International Union of Electrical Workers is protesting pay discrimination against Black women workers at

the General Electric plant (see story on page 18).

"Labor action like this—in defense of workers facing race or sex discrimination—points the way forward," he explained. "Racism is a tool of the bosses and always has been—whether it's in the schools or on the job. They use it to divide us—working people. That's why we must speak out wherever the racists raise their heads."

Socialist campaign supporters at General Electric have been discussing the issue of busing and the racist violence in Boston with co-workers. Nelson González, a lathe operator at the plant and member of IUE Local 201, told the *Militant* that many white workers expressed "outrage" at the shooting of Darryl Williams. They were "disgusted," he said, "with the racist thugs roaming the streets."