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THE MILITANT

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Reagan victory shows workers need own party

Ronald Reagan's 51 percent victory is being trumpeted by many media commentators as a "conservative tide" sweeping the country, which will shape politics in the months and years ahead.

This is wrong on two counts.

First, it misreads the attitudes of the masses of working people, who are angry, distrustful of big business and its government, and more dissatisfied with the choices offered by the two-party system than any time in decades.

Second—contrary to the media hype about "Decision '80"—these elections are not where the course of events affecting our lives is decided.

Will there be a draft? A war? Will wages keep up with prices? Will racist killers be

An editorial

brought to justice? Will women move forward toward equality? Will we have jobs? Will nuclear plants be shut down?

The capitalist rulers make and carry out their decisions on such questions with little if any regard for which Democrat or Republican is elected.

And working people have never been able to impose our will on these matters through voting. Street demonstrations like those of the civil-rights and antiwar movements, powerful

strikes like those that built the unions in the 1930s—these are the methods that have brought us social progress. Regardless of which Democrat or Republican is in office.

The Reagan sweep conveyed a simple message: "Throw the bum out!" It was a repudiation of the record of Carter and the Democratic Congress, especially the wringer of inflation and unemployment that working people have been put through.

As people groped for a way to express their desire for change, the most important feature of the election was *what wasn't there*—a mass working-class alternative, a labor party.

American workers have yet to create a party based on our own class organizations to fight against the parties of the employers. Instead the leaders of the unions, Black and Chicano communities, and women's organizations tell their members to keep on choosing between the Democrats and Republicans—two parties that, under the guise of representing "all the people," always uphold the profit interests of the rich.

This two-party lesser-evil fraud is the only framework known to the great majority of people. And in that framework there is *no way* to cast a vote for peace, for equal rights, for higher living standards, for a safe and clean environment.

Union officials spent millions of dollars trying to get out the vote for Carter, warning

that Reagan was hostile to the interests of working people. It was all true. But workers had four years of experience with Carter's antilabor actions. Experience counted for more.

The danger of war today is a big concern among American working people. But where was the peace candidate? Reagan—who calls for bigger arms budgets, opposes aid to Nicaragua, defends the Vietnam war, and raises the idea of blockading Cuba? Or Carter—who introduced draft registration, ordered U.S. forces to attack Iran last April, and threatens to go to war for oil in the Persian Gulf?

This much is certain: the reason 43 million people voted for Reagan is not because they are ready to go to war against Iran, Nicaragua, the Soviet Union, or anybody else.

On social issues, Reagan was the darling of the Ku Klux Klan, Moral Majority, anti-abortion and anti-Equal Rights Amendment bigots, and other extreme right-wingers.

This meant the most to Blacks making a lesser-evil choice, who went six to one against the Republican. And Reagan got significantly fewer votes among women than men, apparently reflecting opposition to both his anti-women's rights stands and his belligerent foreign policy statements.

Yet only one Reagan voter out of ten said the

Continued on next page



ATLANTA, Nov. 1—Community volunteers prepare to hunt clues in murders and disappearances of Black children. One thousand people participated.

Atlantans act against racist child murders

Defend Rev. Jackson

Rev. Jesse Jackson, national president of the civil rights group Operation PUSH, is the target of a government frame up.

The Justice Department has opened an inquiry to determine if Jackson acted as a "foreign agent" for Libya.

Jackson denies the allegation. He noted that NBC News announced the inquiry on the eve of the elections. Jackson backed Carter's campaign.

The "foreign agent" charge, Jackson says, "reeks of the Cointelpro activities of the past" and "is but a thinly disguised attempt to discredit me and my political views."

Jackson and other Black leaders have extended an arm of international solidarity that runs counter to Washington's foreign policy.

Jackson has spoken out in defense of the Palestinian struggle. Representatives from South African liberation groups and the revolutionary governments of Nicaragua and Grenada addressed his organization's last convention.

The Jackson inquiry is an attempt to threaten and intimidate Blacks and other working people. The rulers are saying we have no right to a voice in foreign policy.

The U.S. government allows agents of every pro-imperialist regime it supports—the likes of the shah, Somoza, the South African government—to freely function in this country.

Stop the harassment of Jesse Jackson!

... election

Continued from front page

Republican's conservative views were key to their voting for him.

As for Anderson, despite some interest sparked when he pinned on an "independent" label, the longer he campaigned the clearer it became that he offered no fundamental alternative to Carter or Reagan.

Election results under these conditions give only the dimmest and most distorted reflection of real political relations.

Beneath the surface, profound changes are taking place in the thinking of millions. Questioning. Discontent. Weighing new ideas.

Beset by economic hardship and uncertainty while watching corporate profits soar, pounded by phony shortages and price explosions, outraged by government lies and cover-ups, American workers and farmers are losing faith in the system's ability to provide a better

future. They have a good idea whose side the government is on, and it's not theirs.

The "Vietnam syndrome" has broadened into a healthy suspicion of U.S. foreign policy aims anywhere in the world.

Women, Blacks, and Latinos have developed the conviction that they are entitled to equal rights and the confidence to fight for them. And the justice of their demands is increasingly recognized by other working people.

Democrats and Republicans alike want to reverse these attitudes and tried to use the election campaign to do so. But neither the campaign nor Reagan's election can accomplish that.

This is not to belittle the danger of Reagan's right-wing program. It is not to deny that in a deepening social crisis large numbers of working people can be confused by demagoguery blaming their problems on Blacks, women, immigrants, environmentalists, "welfare bums," Arabs, Iranians, Cubans, Russians. That is exactly the direction in which the capitalist rulers are trying to shift all political debate.

But the outcome of this election should make it clearer than ever that working within the two-party system cannot and will not stop the rightward drift of capitalist politics.

The confusion and contradictions in the minds of working people can't begin to be overcome until, through the process of struggle, a working-class leadership emerges with a perspective of uniting workers and their allies to fight for their common interests.

What will really determine the politics of the 1980s?

On one side, Reagan in the White House will try to implement his program of raising profits, weakening the unions, rolling back the rights of women and Blacks, cutting social services, beefing up the U.S. military, and trying to prepare the American people for war.

The same program Carter was trying to implement. The profit needs of American capitalism leave them no choice.

On the other side, working people are no more ready to accept austerity and war under Reagan than they were under Carter. No more ready to sacrifice for oil company profits. No more ready to believe government lies.

The changing attitudes are beginning to find expression within the organizations of the working class. In strikes to defend wages, jobs, and conditions. In shake-ups of the union structure. In the changing stands of the unions on social questions—supporting the ERA, defending affirmative action, beginning to take up the fight against nuclear power. More

unions favor nationalizing the oil companies. Some union leaders are speaking out against the draft and against war in the Middle East.

And the desire for a political alternative is expressed in the growing discussion about forming a labor party. Of course, nearly all the union officials who temporarily appear to be at the head of this discussion fell into line behind Carter and the Democrats. Their perspective has not changed. But the hammerblows of the capitalist crisis will keep pushing the labor party discussion to the fore in the unions.

The real impetus for struggle, for change, for a new political course, comes from labor's

Help tally socialist votes

Future issues of the 'Militant' will carry more news and analysis of the elections, including vote totals for the Socialist Workers Party candidates. Our efforts to tally socialist votes can be time consuming and unproductive if we have to rely only on the government to inform us. We urge readers to help out by sending us any news clippings that report the SWP's votes.

ranks. And especially from the young workers.

Reagan's election won't stop them from opposing the draft, from fighting cop brutality, from demanding jobs, or from standing up to the capitalist austerity drive. Through painful experience they will learn how to make the unions their organizations and how to build a political party to fight for workers' interests.

That is why the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance look forward with confidence to the 1980s—which will not be the decade of Reaganism, but the decade of America's young rebel workers.



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The story of Marian Bustin

Born in Scotland, she was active by age sixteen in the women's rights movement and the anti-Vietnam War struggle. Now a coal miner in West Virginia, Bustin is fighting U.S. government attempts to deport her for her socialist views. **Page 12.**

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Celebrate gains of socialist campaign

SWP election night rallies coast to coast

By Vivian Sahner

At election night rallies from coast to coast, supporters of the Socialist Workers Party 1980 campaign celebrated their accomplishments and listened to their presidential ticket on a national telephone hook-up.

Speaking from a Chicago gathering of more than 100 campaigners, SWP presidential candidate Andrew Pulley declared that "we have succeeded in reaching more than a million people with the idea that the labor movement should build its own party and with the idea that socialism is the answer to the madness that is running the world and this country today."

"Many political analysts of the capitalist viewpoint will probably argue that this election represents a shift to the right. Nothing could be further from the truth," Pulley said.

"In this election," he pointed out, "a vote for Reagan mainly represented the conclusion that no one could mess up the economy or your right to a job more than Jimmy Carter. That is basically the sole reason for it."

Pulley explained that both big-business parties tried to rally support for their right-wing program through the election campaign.

"But I don't think they have succeeded in convincing the workers to do it, to become right-wingers," Pulley said. "Nor will they succeed in implementing their backward anti-Black and anti-women policies."

"They will not succeed, not without a hell of a fight from the working people of this country."

Pulley pointed to the demonstrations and rallies for Black rights in Miami, Buffalo, and Chattanooga and the numerous marches for the Equal Rights Amendment.

"Now I and other Black socialists have an opportunity to participate in an important convention that will take place on November 21-23 in Philadelphia. Called by the National Black Political Assembly, this convention will discuss the formation of an independent political party of Black people," he announced.

Pulley concluded with remarks about the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance \$40 million lawsuit against government harassment.

"At the beginning of next year the long-awaited trial will begin. The CIA, the FBI, and the rest of the crumbs will be on trial for harassment, spying, and burglary against our members and supporters over the last forty years," he said.

"We will prove that the FBI continues to send agents into our movement. And how the Immigration and Naturalization Service and FBI collaborate to deport Marxists like Marian Bustin, a coal miner in West Virginia, and Héctor Marroquín, despite all the government's claims to respect democracy."

"We are going to turn the table on them. Capitalism, not socialism, will be on trial."

"On the East Coast hundreds of



Militant/Arnold Weissberg

Andrew Pulley and Matilde Zimmermann, Socialist Workers candidates for president and vice-president.

supporters packed into the New York City campaign headquarters where Socialist Workers candidate for vice-president Matilde Zimmermann announced her plans to join the team of reporters in Nicaragua, providing first-hand coverage for the *Militant*, *Intercontinental Press*, and *Perspectiva Mundial*.

"Sixteen months ago Andrew Pulley and I launched our campaign at a



Militant/Larry Lukehart

news conference hailing the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua.

"This is one of the things our campaign has been all about—getting out the truth about Nicaragua, answering the lies and slanders and threats against Cuba, opening a lot of eyes about the big revolution going on in small Grenada, and pounding away with the demand that the U.S. government stop bankrolling mass murder in

El Salvador," she said.

"We are not going to stop. And we know from our own experience in this campaign that American workers are inspired by the truth about these countries."

"American workers can relate to the idea of a government that puts health and education first instead of MX missiles and nerve gas, a government that builds trade unions instead of trying to destroy them, a government that says the masses must be taught to read and write so that they can run the country."

"It's not surprising that the Salvadoreans want what the Nicaraguans have achieved—we want it too."

Zimmermann concluded her speech by encouraging everyone to attend the Young Socialist Alliance convention in Indianapolis, Indiana, December 27-30.

"The rulers of this country are looking down the road to when they will once again try to draft young Americans," she said. "But they have to reckon with the Young Socialist Alliance, who with hundreds of thousands of other young people in this country are going to be saying, no draft, no war, no intervention in El Salvador."

"I imagine that chant will ring from the rafters at the convention of the YSA," she added.

"I hope that all of you come, whether you have been involved in this campaign from the beginning or are just now finding out about socialism. And bring your friends with you."

Colorado socialist forced off ballot

DENVER—In an eleventh-hour move, Democratic and Republican state officials have combined to rule Silvia Zapata, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senate, off the Colorado ballot.

This exclusionary action was initiated by Secretary of State Mary Estill Buchanan, Zapata's Republican opponent, and by the state attorney general, a Democrat.

They cited the requirement that a person be at least thirty years old to serve as U.S. Senator.

Zapata, twenty-four, told reporters: "It is not my age that has prompted this attack, but my program in support of the needs and interests of working people. It is undemocratic to exclude persons under thirty for the U.S. Senate, especially when young people suffer from the highest unemployment rate and are most likely to be drafted for war."

Zapata is a railroad switchperson and a member of United Transportation Union Local 202.

Charles Roos, political editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, wrote a column arguing for Zapata's exclusion from a League of Women Voters debate.

"If Zapata is like other Socialist Workers Party members I have met,

she will take the debate very seriously," he wrote. "She will attack the major political parties, the military, the draft, the CIA, the oil companies, war, sexism, racism, inflation and probably some other targets that have slipped my mind."

Zapata, in a letter to the editor published October 10, replied, "Very true. I do plan on discussing these political issues. My opponents don't discuss these issues, and apparently Roos prefers they not be brought up."

"Working people could take a big step toward solving these social problems by starting a new political party that represents our interests, a labor party. That is the most important message of my campaign."

It was a television producer, also looking for a way to exclude Zapata from a debate, who wrote to Secretary of State Buchanan complaining that the socialist was not old enough to hold office and therefore was not a "bona fide candidate."

Buchanan sent a letter to Zapata October 24 informing her that she was being ruled off the ballot. Since ballots had already been printed, the effect of the ruling was to prevent votes for Zapata from being counted.

The ruling was flagrantly illegal



Militant/Arnold Weissberg

Silvia Zapata, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. Senate from Colorado

since the deadline for challenging any candidate's ballot status was last August 27.

Nevertheless, the decision was upheld by the State Superior Court and then by the State Supreme Court, which refused November 3 to hear the case.

The fight for Zapata's ballot rights has generated wide interest in her campaign and has resulted in extensive coverage by the two major daily newspapers and the television and radio stations in Denver.

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'We'll fight with everything we've got'

Atlantans act against racist child murders

By Nan Bailey

ATLANTA—The body of nine-year-old Aaron Jackson was found here November 2. The murder of this Black child brings to fifteen the number of Black youth killed or missing in this city in the last sixteen months.

Four of the fifteen—Jeffrey Mathis, eleven; Christopher Richardson, twelve; Earl Terrell, fourteen; and Daron Glass, ten—are still missing.

Aaron Jackson's murder appears to fit a pattern that has held true in eight of the last nine murders and disappearances since May 17 this year: they have occurred with almost clockwork precision every three and a half weeks.

"It goes on and on; it's too horrible to believe," said Camille Bell when she learned of the latest murder.

Bell is the mother of Yusef Bell, a nine-year-old Black child who was found strangled to death on November 8, 1979. She is one of the leaders of the Committee to Stop Children's Murders.

'We don't count'

"In our society there are certain people who are powerless and who basically do not count," Bell told an audience at the Militant Forum here on November 1. "Those people happen to be poor Blacks and poor whites," she said.

"Had these children been upper-middle-class Black children—Mayor [Maynard] Jackson's children, Andrew Young's children, the National Guard would have had to come here. Had they been rich white children the same thing would have happened.

"If we are not willing to fight with everything that we have got—and that's poor whites and poor Blacks—then we are going to continue to get walked on.

"This is what's happened with us," said Bell. "We're saying, you've trampled on me with everything else, are you going to take my children, too?"

"And when you get down to that level, you don't have any reason not to fight anymore. You're at the place where you can't take any more major losses."

Bell told the story of the murders of Black children in Atlanta.

"Back in July of 1979 two little boys were found dead out by Nisky Lake," she said.

"One of them was named Alfred James Evans. The other was Edward Hope Smith.

"Then . . . another little boy was found dead. That was in September. These three killings nobody knew very much about because they were buried in the back of the newspaper in a space that large," Bell said, gesturing with her hands.

Yusef Bell

"Then in November my son left going to the store. He was missing for eighteen days."

Yusef Bell's disappearance got more publicity than the murders of the other three children. This was due to Mrs. Bell's efforts. She was able to convince Atlanta *Journal-Constitution* columnist Lewis Grizzard to write an article which helped to focus attention on her son's disappearance.

"When Yusef was found, that ended that," said Bell.

"Every time I would say that there's a possibility that these cases are connected or that there's a serious problem, Lee Brown [the city public safety commissioner] would say that he didn't feel the cases were connected.

"I felt like somebody was sort of smiling and patting me on the head and treating me like an idiot child. And the more I talked the more they did it.

"Then in March twelve-year-old Angel Lanier was found dead. She had been missing for six days.



Militant/Nan Bailey

CAMILLE BELL

"It took the police four of those days to send someone from missing persons to see her mother to get details.

"They found Angel tied to a tree on Campbellton Road, dead.

"Jeffrey Mathis turned up missing the following day. Jeffrey is still missing. Then there were more children and more children."

Together with the mothers of other victims, Mrs. Bell went to the city council to demand that something be done about the murders and disappearances.

The mothers proposed that the council "put together a task force that consisted of the GBI [Georgia Bureau of Investigation], the FBI, and the Atlanta police.

The council put together a "five man squad" as a result of the request, explained Bell, but it didn't amount to what the mothers had in mind.

"This means that we had fewer people on the cases than we started out with when we had one person from homicide working on each of the individual cases." There were seven cases at that point.

"In August a little boy named Clifford Jones who was here from Cleveland visiting his grandmother was killed," Bell explained.

"Something that had been kept an Atlanta secret as much as possible up until that point stopped being an Atlanta secret when it hit the Cleveland papers."

Bowen Homes

Then there was the October 13 explosion at the childcare center serving the Bowen Homes housing project. Four children and one teacher were killed.

"I am not certain what happened at Bowen Homes," said Bell. "I do not believe it was a bomb. But I do believe that it was absolute criminal neglect.

"There are people," she said, "who believe that the Klan was perpetrating not only the other things that were happening here, but the Bowen Homes explosion.

"Journalists from all over the country came down to cover the Bowen Homes explosion. And when people kept saying things like, 'Yeah, the same people that killed those fourteen kids were the people that blew up Bowen Homes,' the reporters started saying, 'what fourteen kids?'"

"And then it got national attention. "I do not understand for the life of me how this missed the news wires that are supposed to work. But this is what happened."

The Committee to Stop Children's Murders, the group Bell helped to found, was organized in May 1980. It began as a support group for the families of the murder victims.

Independent investigation

The group is now working with three private investigating firms who are helping them to carry out their own investigation of the murders and disappearances.

The committee has also set up the STOP-line, a telephone hotline for information on the murders and disappearances. The hotline number is (404) 755-STOP.

Bell explains that some people who call the STOP-line explain that they would not call the police for fear that the police might investigate them instead of the information they turn over.

The committee has published literature giving tips for children's safety and information on the murders and disappearances. They've raised funds to help pay for the funerals of two of the victims.

"When it comes to killing kids, and people tell you, 'well, we don't want to alarm the city,'—well, then it's time for us to do something.

"And I'm not certain what it is, and I'm not really certain what it takes, but I know that what we were doing in the past does not work."

Bell continued, "Tell me what difference it makes whether [former Atlanta mayor] Sam Massell is mayor or whether Maynard Jackson is mayor when you take into consideration that neither one of them is going to look out for you?"

"The colors may be different, but the song and dance is the same."

She said she hoped that more people would "get up, start something, do something, and move in a direction that is profitable for you—rather than in a direction that is profitable for people who are walking on you."

Thousands of Atlantans—Black and white—have begun to do just that.

Thousands take action

Close to five thousand people have participated in volunteer search teams that have combed the city looking for clues in the murders over the last three weekends (see story below).

A reward fund for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the persons responsible for the killings and disappearances has received more than \$150,000 in donations.

Another fund has been established to rebuild the childcare center that serves the Bowen Homes housing project.

A group of Black youth who call themselves Atlanta Youth Against Crime was organized about a month ago. The group has begun to patrol Black neighborhoods to offer protection to Black children.

Some members of the United States Veterans, a predominantly Black veterans' organization based in Atlanta, say they want to train Blacks in self-defense against white racist groups.

"City, state, and federal leaders are going to have to do something about the KKK and these other terrorist groups, because Black people are angry and scared . . ." said James Tibbs, a leader of the group.

He explained that members of his organization, "just aren't going to sit by and see the Klan or whoever pick off Black people one by one."

1,000 join search



Militant/Nan Bailey

Volunteers await assignment to search teams

By H.L. Hunter

ATLANTA—Close to 1,000 volunteers joined search teams that combed a section of the city on November 1 looking for clues in the murders and disappearances of Black children. The search was the third mobilization organized by the United Youth Adult Conference, headed by Black City Councilman Arthur Langford, Jr.

Five hundred people turned out for the first search on October 18. Volunteers that day found the remains of seven-year-old LaTonya Wilson, one of the missing children.

Three thousand people joined the search on October 25.

When I joined volunteers who met at the West Hunter Street Baptist Church on November 1, I met people from all walks of life. White, Black, young, and old, they'd come to help put an end to the murder campaign that has targeted Black youth in the city.

Albert Banks, a young Black man who'd traveled from Dallas, Texas, to volunteer told me, "I'd been reading about these searches and I wanted to be a part of it. So I told my boss I was going to participate in the search, and here I am."

Everyone came ready to work. They were armed with baseball bats, broomsticks, metal detectors, garden tools, and some brought dogs.

There were members of the Men's Fellowship of the Faith United Methodist Church in Jonesboro, a predominantly white Atlanta suburb.

They said they came because, "This is everybody's problem, especially when someone is out killing children, and we're concerned."

A group of Chinese visitors from Taiwan joined the search. So did more than thirty members of a Jobs Corp youth group from North Carolina; an ROTC unit from the University of Georgia; several U.S. marines from a base in nearby Marietta, which has been the scene of many Ku Klux Klan activities; and the Outcasts, a Black motorcycle gang.

Many of the participants were parents, brothers, and sisters of young children, which explained their concern in ending the murders and disappearances.

Other volunteers staffed the kitchen at the Therell High School where free food was served for the searchers.

Another search is planned for next weekend.

Protested shooting of Black worker

Leader of Calif. anti-Klan march faces frame-up

By Andy Rose

RIALTO, Calif.—A Black minister and NAACP leader here is being victimized for his role in organizing against racist violence in San Bernardino County.

Rev. William Dunston, president of the Rialto NAACP, and four other men face charges of parading without a permit. The case stems from an anti-Klan march held August 9 in the neighboring town of Fontana to protest the near-fatal shooting of a Black worker.

During a recent campaign tour in Los Angeles, Socialist Workers vice-presidential candidate Matilde Zimmermann and senatorial nominee George Johnson visited Dunston. They wanted to learn the facts about racist activity here and express their solidarity with the fight against it.

Last July 1 Dovard Howard, a Black telephone cable splicer and member of the Communications Workers of America, was shotgunned while working in a lift bucket in Fontana. The same day the Ku Klux Klan held a rally at city hall.

Yet, Dunston said, city officials deny the shooting was part of a pattern of anti-Black violence.

"They continue to tell the media there is no Klan problem in Fontana. I know better. I have had to go over there numerous times because of cross burnings and harassment," he said.

"Every time a cross is burned, the first thing the police say is 'it's a prank, it's just kids.' We're getting a little tired of it."

Besides, he added, it is "public knowledge that members of the [San Bernardino County] sheriff's department are in the KKK."

Gravely wounded

Howard, gravely wounded in the racist shooting, is improving gradually. He had to have one lung removed. Scars from the shotgun pellets "look just like knots all over his back," Dunston said.

Although for weeks Howard was paralyzed from the waist down, Dunston reported, "I'm very happy to say he now has some use of his legs and he should eventually be walking again."

A white man, Larry Deanne, was arrested for the shooting. He has pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity and is now undergoing psychiatric examination.

Blacks fear a cover-up.

"If he is sent to a mental institution, we want to make sure on the day he is released that he does stand trial," Dunston said. "He must not just be released to go out again and do the same thing over and over again. He must have his day in court."

In response to the shooting, some 400 people marched against the Klan in Fontana on August 9, including contingents of Communications Workers—co-workers of Howard's—and Steelworkers from the big Kaiser Steel mill there.

City officials said they could take no responsibility for the safety of the marchers. They refused to grant a permit unless march organizers came up



Rev. William Dunston, president of Rialto, California, NAACP chapter

with hundreds of thousands of dollars of liability insurance.

The police "don't know anything about First Amendment rights," Dunston exclaimed, "until the Klan comes along. Then they tell you all about the Klan's rights."

Selective prosecution

While the anti-Klan demonstrators marched on one side of the street, Klan members held a threatening counterdemonstration on the other. But only the anti-Klan marchers are being prosecuted for not having a permit.

United Steelworkers union officials spoke at the August 9 rally and are helping to raise funds for defense of those charged. Dunston said he has been pleasantly surprised by the amount of support from white workers as well as Blacks.

Meanwhile, with help from members of the Nation of Islam, Blacks here have organized defense of the Howards' home, a target of racist harassment both before and after the shooting. Dunston himself has received death threats.

Although it might seem odd for a minister, Dunston said with a chuckle, he is a firm advocate of the right of the Black community to self-defense.

"The days of getting out in the street and letting them beat us half to death are over if I have anything to do with it," he said. "I'm not going to lead a bunch of sheep to slaughter."

Dunston thinks that behind the Klan and seemingly random acts of violence stand more powerful forces. "It's like in plantation days—the people with money giving it to people without money and without brains to do their dirty work for them."

It's clear that Rev. Dunston is in the thick of battles against racist injustice here. As we arrived he was meeting with a young man who had been beaten by police. And he told us of efforts just getting under way to defend Black students at Rialto's Eisenhower High School who have been attacked by whites and then suspended by school authorities.

Demand dropping of charges

SWP candidates Johnson and Zimmermann voiced their opposition to the frame-up charges against Dunston and pledged to get out the facts of what has been happening here.

Dunston requested that messages be sent to Fontana City Attorney Roger Rager, City Hall, Fontana, California 92335, demanding that charges against the anti-Klan marchers be dropped. "And there's nothing like telephones ringing all day making demands," he added.

Copies of such messages, and donations for the defense, can be sent to the Rialto NAACP at 764 North Dallas Avenue, San Bernardino, California 92410.



Part of August 9 anti-Klan march in Fontana, California

Klan lawyer blames N.C. murders on victims

By Steve Craine

GREENSBORO, N.C.—The case of six Ku Klux Klansmen and Nazis charged with murdering anti-Klan demonstrators here a year ago is now before a Greensboro jury.

Continuing the year-long effort to blame the five killings on the Communist Workers Party victims, who organized the anti-Klan protest, defense attorney Robert Cahoon stated several times in his eight-hour closing argument that "the wrong people are on trial here."

Cahoon said the CWP wanted violence because other means of gaining publicity had failed. "Nothing would have delighted the hearts of those CWP leaders more than for something to have happened to those little Black children" participating in the demonstration, he said.

In addition to attributing the racism of the Klan to its victims, the defense tried to rewrite the history of the attack itself.

Cahoon said several of the demonstrators may have been shot by members of their own group. Nearly three months of testimony failed to

produce a shred of evidence to support this assertion.

In his closing argument Cahoon also raised the new suggestion that rally organizers collaborated with the KKK to stage the confrontation. His only evidence was that CWP leaders had walkie-talkies that could have received communications from the CB radio used by Klansman and police informer Ed Dawson.

Cahoon tried to indict the victims on the basis of their ideas, as interpreted by him. For instance, he told the jury he had just learned "what a bourgeoisie is—anyone with five dollars left in their pocket on payday."

In contrast, Cahoon excused the racist, anti-Semitic, and violent ideology of the KKK and Nazis by saying the defendants were uninterested or even unaware of these ideas. They just liked the uniforms and ceremonies of the groups, he said.

Cahoon painted the killers as good family men, acting in the American tradition of patriotism and self-defense.

District Attorney Michael Schlosser presented the first part of the state's

summation just before Cahoon took the floor. He reviewed the cold-blooded racist purpose of the defendants, quoting from their statements to police right after the shooting.

"I didn't see any Blacks or whites there, just Jews," Nazi Roland Wayne Wood had said.

"Some innocent people were shot, but I was only shooting at niggers," said David Wayne Matthews. He was quoted three times in court as bragging that he "got three."

Schlosser told the jury that "bigotry, hatred, and prejudice squeezed off those rounds, not self-defense."

The DA also reviewed one of the videotapes of the shooting. He pointed out how the defendants acted together—in a platoon, as he put it. Each advanced toward their victims and did not seek cover. They were calm and cool as they carried out their deadly assault.

"It was like shooting fish in a barrel," Schlosser argued.

He also expressed hostility toward the victims. "The Klan, Nazis, and communists are marching together now in that they all want these six

men to walk out free," he told the jury.

"If you convict them of anything less than first-degree murder you'll be playing into the hands of the communists, who want to indict our system of justice."

Although testimony in this twenty-week trial is over, crucial questions remained unexplored. Neither defense nor prosecution chose to bring out the role of the government in allowing the armed Klan caravan to enter Greensboro's Black community and gun down five people.

Neither Ed Dawson nor Bernard Butkovitch, the two known government agents who participated in planning the assault, was called to testify.

The state has never been pressed to explain why less than half of the thirty to thirty-five right-wingers in the caravan were indicted.

The Greensboro Police Department has not accounted for its absence from the rally during the critical minutes when the killings occurred.

Thus the people of North Carolina are left nearly as far from the truth of what happened on November 3, 1979, as when this long trial began.

Washington blocks release of hostages

By Suzanne Haig

The Iranian parliament put forward a clear and simple method November 2 for the release of the fifty-two American hostages.

The four proposals of the parliament ratified those stated by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini September 12:

- A firm commitment from Washington that it would no longer interfere militarily or politically in the internal affairs of Iran;
- The unfreezing of all Iranian assets seized by Washington and the removal of all economic sanctions;
- The cancellation of all financial claims against Iran; and
- Recognition that the Iranian people have the legitimate right to the wealth stolen from them by the former shah and his family, and that Washington will take the necessary actions to help secure that stolen wealth.

Rather than welcoming this just offer for safe return of the hostages, Washington immediately adopted a hostile response that exposed its professed concern for the hostages' safety.

The State Department rejected the Iranians' request for a quick and public response to the offer.

"American officials said that the Iranian conditions . . . contain so

many negative aspects that the United States would have to respond in a way that might jeopardize the release of the hostages if it replied to them now," the November 5 *New York Times* reported.

The State Department claimed it needed time for "careful analysis" of the offer. Time was also needed to consult with president-elect Ronald Reagan, the Carter administration said.

Whereas Carter said November 2 that the proposals "appeared to offer a possible basis" for resolving the hostage situation, now officials insist that the Iranian conditions are impossible for Carter to accept in their entirety.

Carter claims he does not have the authority to return the \$14 billion in Iranian assets frozen last November. Some 200 U.S. companies, which have claims totaling an estimated \$6 billion against Iran, have obtained court orders that prohibit the return of the assets to Iran.

The list of claimants includes some of the biggest U.S. banks and corporations: Chase Manhattan, du Pont, Lockheed, Xerox Corporation, and others.

One claimant, SEDCO a Dallas-based oil drilling company, made clear that these businesses have no intention of allowing a cent of the stolen

assets to return to Iran. SEDCO is not going to "roll over and play dead" for the release of the hostages, a company spokesperson asserted.

Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said on November 3 that in addition to the lives of the hostages, "what is involved are our national interests and we must make sure they do not conflict with each other." And he added, "We are not waiting to just leap at just any proposition" to free the hostages.

Washington's response makes clear that it is not the Iranian people who are prolonging the crisis, but the U.S. government.

Rejection of Iran's proposals for release of the hostages is in no one's "national interest" except the big U.S. corporations and the government. They want to hold on to Iran's money and continue using the hostage issue to promote their militarization drive and attacks on the Iranian revolution.

As the speaker of Iran's parliament Hojatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani told international reporters November 2: "From now on should any delay occur and should there be any delay in the release of the hostages, then the world must know, and you must tell everyone and the world, that it is no longer our fault, that it is the fault of the U.S. government."



Secretary of State Muskie: 'We are not waiting to just leap at just any proposition.'

Socialists: 'Meet just proposal of Iranian people'

The following statement was released by Andrew Pulley, 1980 Socialist Workers Party candidate for president, and Matilde Zimmermann, SWP vice-presidential candidate.

Washington's refusal to accept the offer of the Iranian parliament for releasing the hostages shows once again the U.S. government's total lack of concern for their safety and well-being.

The proposals from Iran are simple and just: no U.S. military or political involvement in Iran; unfreeze the Iranian assets; cancel all claims against Iran; and return the shah's stolen wealth. If granted, the hostages would immediately be freed.

The State Department claims it needs a lot of time to study and analyze the four proposals. But these proposals are no different from what the Iranian people have been saying for the past year. Washington has had

ample time to "study" them.

Secretary of State Muskie declared that Washington cannot legally return the shah's wealth and unfreeze the assets. What we do must be "in accordance with American law and American principles," he said.

What a time for the U.S. government—the biggest lawbreaker in the world—to hide behind the cloak of legality!

Who overthrew the elected Iranian government in 1953 and put the butcher Shah Reza Pahlavi back in power? The CIA.

Who trained SAVAK, the shah's secret police, in brutal methods of torture? The CIA.

Who stole billions in oil profits from Iranian workers for decades? Exxon and the other big U.S. oil companies.

If the issue is law—then the U.S. government stands guilty of the most heinous crimes against the workers and peasants of Iran.

Moreover, the U.S. government has

acted in complete disregard for the safety of the hostages, risking their lives. The aborted commando raid in Iran last April, combined with Washington's back-handed support to Iraq's war against Iran, are proof.

Washington has cynically used the hostages to try to turn American working people against the Iranian revolution. The government has tried to convince us that it is in our interest to support the military buildup in the Persian Gulf and a possible new Vietnam in the Middle East.

The proposals that the Iranians have made are in the interest of American workers.

It is in our interests to put an end to the threats of U.S. military intervention in Iran—especially for draft-age youth. This danger is even greater now with the Iraqi war against Iran.

It is in our interests to put an end to the robbery of resources and wealth of countries like Iran by the U.S. corporations.

These are the same corporations that are laying us off, lowering our standard of living, trying to break our unions.

We should demand that the U.S. government immediately agree to the proposals from Iran—with no strings attached—and end its attacks on the Iranian revolution.

Pulley quoted in Iran press

Three major Tehran newspapers reprinted a statement by Andrew Pulley, Socialist Workers Party candidate for president, condemning Iraq's invasion of Iran and Washington's complicity in the war.

The statement was carried in mid-October by the *Tehran Times*, *Azadegan*, and *Ettela'at*.

500,000 people demonstrate in Tehran

More than half a million people marched past the U.S. embassy in Tehran November 4.

The massive demonstration was called by the students at the embassy to commemorate the first anniversary of the embassy occupation, and the anniversaries of the exile of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to Turkey in 1963 and the slaughter of students at Tehran University by the shah in 1978.

Revolutionary socialists in Tehran report that the action consisted primarily of high school students. Many of them, women and men, were armed with M-1 rifles and wore military uniforms. Workers also marched in several contingents.

When the Pasdaran, the revolutionary guards, marched by, the crowd showered them with flowers. They have been fighting courageously against Iraq at the front.

Slogans were leveled against the U.S. government for its continuing attacks against the Iranian revolution. Demonstrators also showed their support to the Iranian parliament's proposals for releasing the hostages.

The action was a show of readiness and determination by the Iranian peo-



Iranian Pasdaran, revolutionary guards. Demonstrators greeted them with cheers and flowers.

ple to defend their revolution from the Iraqi aggression.

In line with this, on November 3, the students at the embassy turned over responsibility for the hostages to the Iranian government so they could go to the war front.

Iranians have participated in demonstrations against the Iraqi attacks

in other parts of the country as well. There have been large armed contingents of women, factory workers, students, and even children in these demonstrations.

Mobilizations in defense of the revolution have also been reported in some Kurdish cities. In one factory in Kurdistan the workers voted to donate one

day's wages for the war effort.

Support for fighting the Iraqi invasion has come from cities in Baluchistan, Azerbaijan, Sistan, and among the Bakhtiari peoples.

The federation of Islamic shoras (factory committees), representing more than 100 Tehran shoras is conducting a camp for military training attended by workers from dozens of plants. Neighborhood committees throughout the country are also mobilizing their members for the front.

Daily demonstrations are reported in Tehran, many spontaneous and independently organized. On October 31, thousands of people marched from the Friday prayer meeting chanting slogans denouncing both Carter and Reagan as enemies of Iran. These slogans give the lie to charges that the Iranian people were manipulating the U.S. presidential elections in favor of one or another of the two capitalist candidates.

The mass mobilizations across Iran affirm the continued anti-imperialist sentiment of the workers and peasants and their fierce determination to fight to defend the gains they won by overthrowing the shah.

Jamaican elections

How Washington drove Manley from power

By Russell Johnson

KINGSTON, November 1—As the vote totals started to come in on the evening of October 30, it became clear that the U.S. offensive against Jamaica was making important gains. Following a four-year destabilization campaign by Washington, the government of Prime Minister Michael Manley was being driven from office.

The proimperialist Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) has secured fifty-one of the sixty seats in Parliament, leaving Manley's People's National Party (PNP) with just nine seats. Today, JLP leader Edward Seaga was sworn in as the new prime minister.

In terms of popular vote, however, the JLP's "landslide" was much less dramatic. It secured a bare majority of the official tally—53 percent. But because of Jamaica's system of parliamentary representation, this was translated into a disproportionate number of seats.

"The people have spoken, and I regard the voice of the people as having spoken decisively against Communism in Jamaica," Seaga claimed in his victory speech.

But the people have not spoken. Rather, they have had imposed on them a reactionary, proimperialist government through a well-orchestrated campaign by Washington and its big-business allies, acting through the JLP and Jamaica's police and armed forces, to oust the Manley government and strengthen imperialist domination over the country and throughout the Caribbean.

Reactionary circles from within and without Jamaica have rushed to hail the JLP victory.

Carter, Reagan greet results

In the United States, Carter administration officials and advisers to Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan greeted the results. John H. Trattner, a State Department representative, said Seaga's election was "warmly welcomed." A Reagan adviser termed it a "real opportunity."

The head of the Royal Bank of Canada, which has significant interests in Jamaica, welcomed the change and said he hoped for an early resumption of relations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

And from within Jamaica, the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica, the principal organization of Jamaican capital, was equally enthusiastic.

Since the popular revolutions in Grenada and Nicaragua in 1979, and with



Jamaican troops. Sectors of army aided Seaga's campaign of terror

the growing influence of revolutionary Cuba, the imperialists and their Caribbean allies have had little to be optimistic about. But now they clearly see the Jamaican election results as a step forward for them. They hope to utilize it to further their overall policy of containing the revolutionary upheavals throughout the Caribbean and Central America.

It was because of Washington's broader political interests in the region that it was so incensed by the Manley regime's friendly ties with Cuba. That was one of the key reasons why it pushed to install Seaga in power. In fact, in his first speech as prime minister today, Seaga revealed that he had already asked Cuba to withdraw its ambassador from Jamaica.

Destabilization campaign

The campaign to undermine the right of the Jamaican people to elect a government of their own choosing intensified earlier this year, when the Manley regime, faced with growing resistance to imperialist-imposed austerity measures among Jamaican workers, especially the youth, broke from the dictates of the IMF. The PNP government also rebuffed U.S. pressure to reduce its friendly ties to the revolutionary Cuban government.

As a result of an imperialist stranglehold and conscious disruption by Jamaican capitalists, the island's economy is under heavy pressure. Lack of foreign exchange and credit from the imperialist financial system led to grave shortages of imported consumer

goods and of the raw materials necessary to maintain local industry. Many foreign and locally owned companies simply cut back production or shut down operations altogether.

In addition, manufacturers and merchants appeared to be holding back on certain basic consumer items that the Manley government had brought under price control. They were trying to force price rises and add to the climate of insecurity. Thus there has been very little or no soap, dairy products, rice, and many other staples on the market shelves.

Such a program of economic disruption meant rising unemployment and erosion of the already low living standards of Jamaican workers.

A central theme of the JLP campaign was to put the blame for this economic chaos on the Manley regime. The only solution, they said, was closer collaboration with Washington—what Seaga calls the "Puerto Rican model." This campaign won a hearing among the petty bourgeoisie looking for a way out of the economic crisis, but also among sections of the unemployed youth and workers.

Rightist gangs, police

On top of this economic disruption, the JLP organized gun-toting gangs of thugs and unleashed them onto PNP supporters in the ghettos. The security forces basically turned a blind eye to this, or brutalized PNP activists who began to defend their communities from these attacks.

This collaboration between the JLP

hoodlums and the security forces became totally blatant on the election day and its aftermath. The PNP has documented innumerable cases of JLP intimidation of voters at polling booths, such as trying to force voters to reveal which way they were voting. The security forces, who were supposed to be guarding the polling stations, stood by.

In other cases, security guards failed to turn up at all, leaving JLP thugs a free hand. Several people were reported killed in incidents around the polling stations.

In many polling places, PNP representatives reported that police and security forces were illegally collecting ballot boxes and preventing party observers from accompanying them to the counting places. In the East St. Andrew constituency, for example, a PNP representative reported a police vehicle with twelve ballot boxes inside.

PNP General Secretary D.K. Duncan has challenged the results of the election, accusing sections of the armed forces of "aborting democracy." He has called into question the integrity of the "independent" Electoral Advisory Committee, which was supposed to ensure the fairness of the election.

New round of terror

The JLP's electoral sweep has unleashed a further round of joint army-JLP violence and intimidation against the PNP, a special target being neighborhoods that are strong bases of the party's left-wing leaders.

Four PNP constituency headquarters have been burned down, and others attacked. Party supporters are fleeing their homes as the violence continues.

The bodyguards of left-wing PNP leader D.K. Duncan have been detained on "illegal arms" charges. A third was shot down in an ambush today.

This reporter witnessed incidents of security force collaboration with the JLP on election night. In one incident, several cars sped by, youths hanging out of the windows giving the V-sign, the symbol of the JLP. A group of soldiers in a jeep grinned and returned the sign.

The next day, while walking in Halfway Tree Square, a PNP stronghold, a convoy of police vehicles sped past. Police were sitting on the roofs of the vehicles, laughing at the sullen people and pointing their machine pistols and rifles at them.

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Grenada: Jamaica is 'imperialism's latest victim'

The following is the text of an editorial entitled 'Imperialism's Latest Victim' that appeared in the November 1 issue of the 'Free West Indian,' published weekly in St. George's, Grenada.

Michael Manley's defeat in Jamaica's general elections Thursday has evoked considerable disappointment from the Grenadian masses.

Our respect and admiration for this outstanding Caribbean and Third World spokesman has grown, especially since his impressive showing at our Festival of the Revolution on March 13 of this year.

We have come to know him as a firm anti-imperialist fighter, as a champion of the small man, as a staunch advocate for a new international economic order, as a supporter of the Grenada revolution.

On October 30, 1980, Manley became the latest victim of a well-orchestrated, systematic imperialist plan of destabilisation. Over the last few years, international reaction carefully sowed the

seeds of Manley's defeat. There was a long economic stranglehold imposed on the PNP government by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Manley was forced to cut back or stall the development of many social programs that could have delivered direct material benefits to the working people of Jamaica. He had little control of the rising unemployment and galloping price rises, two economic ails that hurt the masses.

Then there was the infamous Jamaica *Daily Gleaner* which waged a relentless, CIA-inspired propaganda campaign against the PNP government.

Alongside this propaganda onslaught, reaction unleashed early this year a brutish campaign of open terror against the PNP, its supporters, and other progressive forces in Jamaica.

Close to 700 lives were lost, including a PNP candidate and member of Parliament. Hundreds were arrested, including twelve leaders of the Workers Party of Jamaica and the security men for the PNP General Secretary Dr. D.K. Duncan. Manley seemed incapa-

ble of countering such terror.

The destabilisation techniques of imperialism paid off. The people became fearful, intimidated, confused. Finally they lost confidence in Michael Manley and the People's National Party and voted him out of office.

Reactionary forces in the region are today loudly claiming that the Jamaican people voted against socialism and communism. We reject such false interpretations.

The vast majority of JLP voters did not cast their ballots on the basis of ideology. They voted much like they did in 1976, on the basis of programme, party loyalty, frustrations, and a hope for a change from "hard times."

It is useful to recall here that a poll of JLP voters conducted after the 1976 general elections indicated that for 49 percent programme was primary, for 47 percent party loyalty was the overriding priority, and only 7 percent took ideology into serious consideration.

Our people and our friends are concerned that with Manley's defeat, imperialism will step up its aggression against the Grenada revolution. How-

ever, we state unequivocally that regardless of threats, intimidations, or pressures, the Grenada revolution will forever be grateful to Michael Manley for his government's material and technical assistance and to the progressive forces in Jamaica for their unbending solidarity. They can count on the friendship of the Grenada revolution.

No matter what happens as a result of changes in our region, the Grenada revolution will remain committed to a policy of respect for national sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other nations, ideological pluralism, and Caribbean cooperation.

Grenadians were the first to have a revolution in the English-speaking Caribbean. And we will remain firmly dedicated to our revolutionary principles.

We feel that we have a fundamental responsibility to our sisters and brothers in the region to consolidate our revolutionary process in spite of the new dangers that we may face. We must ensure that our revolution moves forward and grows stronger.

New Polish unions win eight million members

By Suzanne Haig

The Polish workers struggle continues to advance, despite efforts by the Stalinist regime to hold it back.

On October 24, the independent union confederation, Solidarity, won formal recognition from a Polish court. This victory followed on the heels of a triumphant tour by Lech Walesa and other union leaders, of the steel and coal mining regions in southern Poland.

In Czestochowa, thousands of workers crowded into the auditorium of the mammoth Bierut steel mill to hear Walesa. With cold rain falling, he addressed thousands in an ice rink in the mountain town of Nowy Targ and at an open amphitheater in Nowy Sacz.

Bernard Guetta of the Paris newspaper *Le Monde* said of the rally in Krakow October 19, attended by more than 12,000 workers and addressed by Walesa:

"The crowd was immense, so large that it was impossible to estimate the number. . . . It was restrained, it did not chant anything, and no fists were raised. It was a tense and disciplined crowd that was not about to storm anything but was determined not to retreat."

Solidarity now has 8 million members, well over half of the 13 million workers in the socialized sector of the economy, and has forty-nine regional branches. In mid-October, the old official Trade Union Council bowed to the inevitable and set up a liquidation commission to dispose of its funds and property. It has lost virtually all its members.

The aspirations of the workers movement were illustrated by a report from a correspondent for the Swiss revolutionary socialist weekly *Bresche*, from Walbrzych, a region in Poland, after the October 3 strike called nationally by Solidarity.

"For the first time in the history of the People's Republic, the population gathered [in the new union hall] to participate in a genuine people's court. . . ."

"The state attorney and the vice-chairman for the district were present. Accusations were made publicly. Evidence was collected. The workers could take the floor.

"Miners especially took the microphone, exposing crooked dealings in



Strike action in Poland October 3 shows growing power of workers movement.

which the local party tops were involved. The meeting became a political forum, in which it became clearer and clearer how the bureaucracy had brought Poland to the brink of ruin."

The Stalinist bureaucracies in Poland, Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union are growing increasingly fearful of this movement, which points toward workers taking command of the government and leading the advance toward socialism. The government of East Germany has virtually sealed its border to Polish citizens, hoping to prevent the spread of the upsurge. Erich Honecker, the East German leader, and the heads of the Czechoslovak and Romania governments have threatened to support the Soviet rulers in action against the "enemies of socialism."

But like the Soviet and Polish bureaucracies, these governments, based on privilege and corruption, fear the results of an open confrontation with the powerful Polish working class and the impact of such a movement on their own working classes.

So they are going along with the course currently being followed by the Polish government. It has adopted a policy of trying to wear down the new union, whittle away at its gains, and look for opportunities to divide and weaken it. But the workers of Solidarity are just as determined not to allow this to happen.

This explains the recent tug of war around the union recognition for Soli-

arity. After delaying approval of the union's charter for four weeks, the Warsaw court finally granted legal status but at the same time tried to deny the union its basic rights by rewriting its charter.

The court claimed the charter was illegal because it did not contain a clause recognizing the "leading role" of the Polish Communist Party. The court also struck out sections that set down procedures for declaring strikes.

Solidarity responded swiftly, announcing it would appeal the court decision and calling for an emergency meeting with Prime Minister Pinkowski. "They can't do things to us we don't want done," Lech Walesa told a cheering crowd of 3,000 waiting outside the courthouse October 24. The workers shouted, "Strike, strike!"

Pinkowski met with the union leaders, but only after he and party leader Stanislaw Kania went to Moscow on October 30 to confer with Leonid Brezhnev.

After thirteen hours of negotiations between Solidarity leaders and Pinkowski, the union announced on November 1 that the government had promised that the organization could publish a weekly newspaper, maintain regular access to state-owned television, and receive the printing presses donated by labor organizations from abroad and held up in customs.

No agreement was reached on the charter, but the court will rule November 10 on the union's appeal. Soli-

economy, a program of mobilizing the working masses.

A central theme of the JLP election campaign and of the coverage in the big-business press was that Jamaica's economic and social ills were a product of the Manley regime's "socialism." The election results were thus touted as a vote against socialism.

Despite some important reforms in Jamaica, the key weakness was precisely that the Manley regime did not put forward a clear program of basic social change, a socialist policy that sought to advance the fundamental interests of the working class and challenge the capitalist and imperialist stranglehold over the island. Such a political course would have inspired the Jamaican masses to mobilize and organize themselves to meet the reactionary threat.

The Manley regime also refused to call on the PNP activists and the workers to organize to defend their communities and workplaces from JLP terror. Instead, it called for reliance on the very police and armed forces who were helping to shoot down its supporters.

This failure to respond effectively to the imperialist and JLP offensive was a key factor in weakening the PNP's base of support. Although many continued to rally around the PNP banner, others became demoralized and confused. They had little confidence that if Manley was reelected the terrorist at-

tacks would stop or a rightist military coup could be averted.

The Manley regime's paralysis in face of the reactionary onslaught was in marked contrast to what the revolutionary governments of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada have done when faced with similar attacks. They reacted by mobilizing, organizing, and arming the working masses to defeat the counterrevolutionaries and to deepen the revolutionary processes under way in those countries.

There are many in Jamaica, however, who have been influenced by the examples of Cuba, Grenada, and Nicaragua. For instance, the PNP left wing, especially in the PNP Youth Organization, does not share Manley's program on how to face the rightist terror campaign. Many have led in helping communities defend themselves against the violence.

But they have been unable to put forward a national political alternative to Manley's policies.

In the wake of the elections, the mood of the PNP activists gathered at their headquarters was both of questioning and of apprehension. How to defend themselves and the workers from the attacks they know are coming? How to reorganize and move forward again?

The Jamaican workers and peasants have been dealt a blow with the JLP's electoral coup. But they have not suffered a massive defeat.

arity has called for strikes on November 12 if the court does not revoke the supremacy clause.

In the meantime, however, the union intends to move ahead, taking full advantage of its new legality.

Washington also fears the growing power of the Polish workers movement. The *New York Times*, for instance, is now publishing veiled attacks on union leader Lech Walesa.

In the October 26 *New York Times* in an article entitled "Walesa Is Feeling the Weight—And Temptations—of Success" the strike leader was characterized as "surrounded by the accouterments of power."

The sharpening confrontation between the Polish workers and the bureaucracy is also worrying the hierarchy of the Polish Catholic Church. It is trying to curry favor with the workers while urging them to go along with the status quo.

"What we most need is internal peace," said a communique from the Polish bishops.

Geoffrey Godsall explained in the October 20 *Christian Science Monitor* that Solidarity "has brought into play inside Poland a third competing power center" along with the Polish Communist Party and the church. But rather than being controlled by these two, more and more, the workers movement is "close to setting the pace for these two. . . ."

The Polish workers have not forgotten the crimes of the past. On November 1, All Saints Day, thousands of people, including factory delegations from around the country, made a pilgrimage of several miles to the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk and to the cemetery in Gdynia, bearing flowers and candles. There they commemorated the striking dockyard workers killed by police in 1970.

The U.S. rulers, the church hierarchy, and the Polish bureaucrats know full well that the logic of the workers' struggle is toward achieving genuine power in Polish society in alliance with the peasants and the rest of Poland's working people.

Poland's working people want a real democracy and equality. They want control over the nationalized, planned economy. They want socialism. The publishers of the *Times* and the Polish bishops fear this just as much as the bureaucrats in Moscow and Warsaw.

The Jamaican labor movement is well organized and has a militant and combative tradition. It will not passively accept the new JLP government's attempts to whittle away the rights and living standards of the Jamaican masses.

The courage and dedication of the working-class activists in Jamaica is not in question. But whether they can develop a clear, class-struggle strategy for uniting, organizing, and mobilizing the working population will determine the outcome of the battles to come.

From Intercontinental Press

NEW YORK CITY Black revolution in Caribbean

Eyewitness reports:

- Literacy campaign in Grenada
- Grenada's 'Idle lands for idle hands' program
- Elections and class struggle in Jamaica

Speakers:

Mac Warren, member of national committee of Socialist Workers Party

Sam Manuel, former leader of National Student Coalition Against Racism; member of U.S. Grenada Friendship Society

Saturday, November 15

For time & place, call (212) 533-2902

... Jamaica

Continued from page 7

Each night, the gunfire continues to be heard across Kingston.

PNP still popular

But the electoral setback to the PNP and the continuing terror campaign does not give the full picture of Jamaica after the elections. While support for the PNP government had certainly waned during the period of its subordination to IMF dictates, since its break with the IMF in March and the strengthening of the influence of the left wing, the party was undoubtedly beginning to regain some of its former support.

In the elections, the most militant sections of the workers and youth rallied around the PNP. This became clear at the very large electoral rallies of the party. Wild applause greeted speakers who emphasized the PNP's stands against the IMF and imperialism, for "socialism," and against the "big man" (the capitalists) and the violence of the JLP hooligans.

No program to fight reaction

But at the same time, the Manley leadership of the PNP consciously refrained from explaining the real stakes in the struggle with the imperialist-backed JLP. It did not put forward a program for confronting imperialist and local sabotage of the Jamaican



Campaigning for new readers

Socialists went on an intensive drive ten days prior to Election Day. The goal was to gather more than 1,000 new subscriptions to the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial* as part of our ten-week drive to win 8,000 new readers.

During the ten days, we received 1,021 new subscriptions! The Piedmont branch in North Carolina more than tripled its initial goal of fifteen by selling fifty subscriptions. Thirteen new readers were won in Roanoke Rapids by a team of socialists who traveled there to show their support for the victorious J.P. Stevens textile workers.

Miami socialists blitzed the city with socialist campaign literature and the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial*. They went to working class neighborhoods, to campuses, to longshore workers, and transit unionists. The results: 200 single copies of the *Militant* and *PM* and fifteen new subscriptions.

In New York, Manhattan socialists got a big boost in their drive to win new readers to *PM*. Of the 130 subscriptions sold in the ten-day period, fifty-five were introductory subscriptions to *PM*.

Five areas raise goal

The drive continued to gain fresh momentum as five areas raised their sales goals. Two of these areas—Kansas City and Dallas—had previously raised their goals and are doing so well that they are upping them again, each by fifteen.

In addition, Detroit, Indianapolis, and the Capital District branch in Schenectady are setting their sights higher. Since the drive began, thirteen areas have raised their goals.

'PM' catch-up efforts mapped out

The accompanying scoreboard shows results for the first seven weeks of our drive. Although about half of the Socialist Workers Party branches are ahead on their *Militant* goals, we are still far behind on the number of subscriptions sold to *PM*. A number of areas have begun to map out plans to catch up in this important area of our circulation drive. Miami, Gary, Detroit, and the Capital District are among those that will be sending out special *PM* subscription teams to Latino neighborhoods in the next week.

The current issue of *PM*, number 20, covers important recent developments in El Salvador, including an interview with a leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front there.

Subscription prizes

Results received so far put Milwaukee, with 7.4 subscriptions per member, in the lead for the branch that has sold the most subscriptions per capita. Not far behind is Atlanta, followed by Detroit and Salt Lake City who are tied for third place. Kansas City and Piedmont are in the fifth and sixth places, respectively.

Sue Millington of Detroit, having sold fifty subscriptions, leads the way nationally for top salesperson. At the end of the drive, the top salesperson will win a three-year subscription to *Intercontinental Press/Inprecor*.

'Young Socialist' off the press

The November/December issue of the *Young Socialist*, monthly newspaper of the Young Socialist Alliance, is now off the press. This issue's feature is an article on the YSA and SWP suit against the FBI and other government agencies. There is an attractive centerfold poster to promote the upcoming YSA national convention in Indianapolis December 27-30. Branches will want to work with the YSA in circulating this issue for the next two months to build the convention.

Two weeks to go

With only two weeks left to go in our fall campaign, many areas are doing very well, while others are lagging seriously behind. We are furthest from our goal in sales of subscriptions to *Perspectiva Mundial*.

Many branches are making stepped-up efforts to meet their goals. Important discussions will be taking place on the job and in the communities about the meaning of the Reagan victory. Continuing to introduce ourselves as socialist campaigners in our door-to-door subscription gathering and at work will enable us to get involved in these important discussions.

—Nancy Rosenstock

Arsonists hit SWP offices in Australia

The headquarters of the Australian Socialist Workers Party, sister organization of the U.S. SWP, was severely burned in an arson attack October 25.

There were no injuries. Heavy damage was done to the building, which houses the national and Sydney offices of the organization.

According to an article by Jim McIlroy in the October 29 issue of the socialist weekly *Direct Action*, this was "one of the most serious attacks on a left-wing organisation in Australia for many years."

The fire came a week after the Australian elections. The SWP ran nine candidates and had a very visible campaign.

That election resulted in a big vote increase for the Australian Labor Party, which the SWP supported where it did not run its own candidates. But the conservative government of Prime

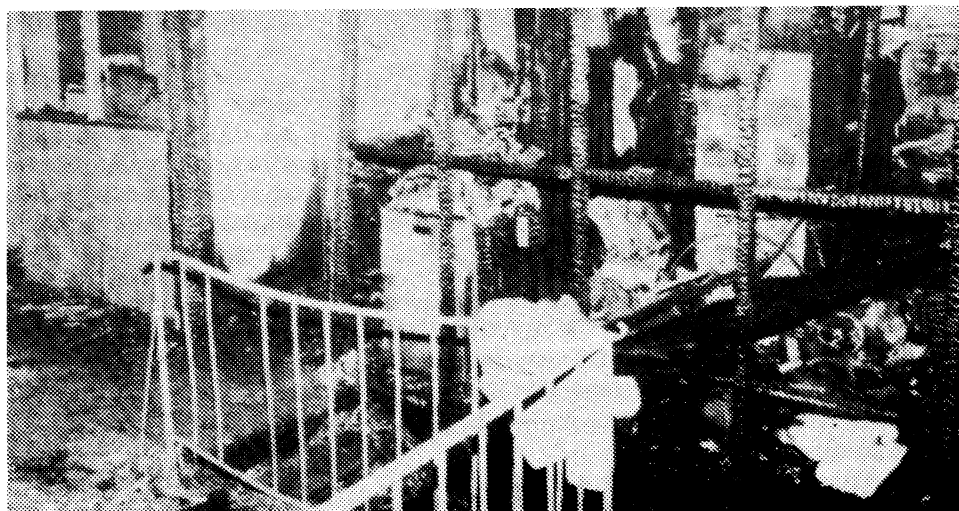
Minister Malcolm Fraser was returned to office.

There is no indication who was responsible for the attack on the SWP. But there are contradictions between the reports of the police and the fire departments.

The police say the fire was accidental. Fire fighters on the scene reported signs of forced entry on a door to the building.

An editorial in *Direct Action* describes the attack as "a warning to all left and labor movement organisations. . . . If the people who carried out this attack are allowed to get away with it, then no radical organisation, trade union, or even ALP [Australian Labor Party] headquarters is safe. . . ."

The SWP is launching an emergency fund appeal in order to get its offices operating again.



October 25 fire inflicted heavy damage on Sydney SWP offices.

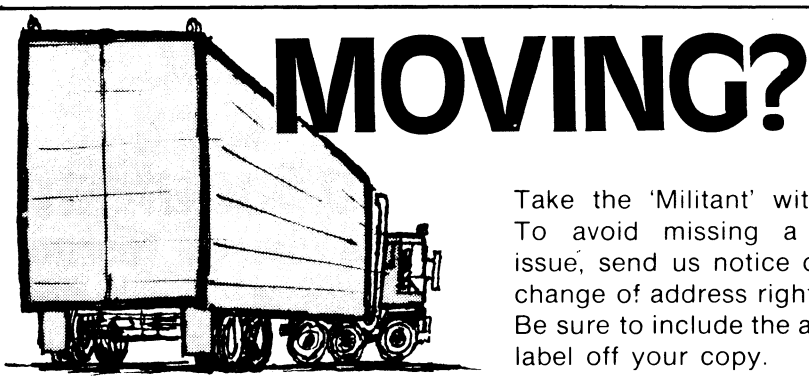
Direct Action

Subscription scoreboard

As of November 1, 1980

AREA	MILITANT GOAL	SUBS REC'D	PM GOAL	SUBS REC'D	TOTAL GOAL	TOTAL REC'D	%
*Milwaukee	175	184	25	16	200	200	100
*Piedmont	125	114	0	1	125	115	92
*Atlanta	140	130	10	2	150	132	88
Birmingham	50	42	0	0	50	42	84
*Kansas City	115	99	10	6	125	105	84
Baltimore	115	91	5	8	120	99	83
Albuquerque	60	55	20	9	80	64	80
*Detroit	205	159	15	10	220	169	77
*Gary	100	81	15	7	115	88	77
Louisville	100	64	0	13	100	77	77
Newark	240	211	60	20	300	231	77
*Phoenix	80	67	20	10	100	77	77
*Salt Lake City	135	106	15	9	150	115	77
San Antonio	60	58	30	11	90	69	77
*Washington, D.C.	110	105	45	15	155	120	77
Denver	85	75	15	1	100	76	76
Toledo	60	45	0	0	60	45	75
Iron Range	90	62	0	5	90	67	74
*Indianapolis	140	90	10	20	150	110	73
Morgantown	100	73	0	0	100	73	73
*Tidewater	150	108	0	1	150	109	73
Miami	75	56	15	6	90	62	69
New Orleans	90	67	10	2	100	69	69
Twin Cities	190	135	10	3	200	138	69
Portland	95	64	0	1	95	65	68
Pittsburgh	165	112	10	5	175	117	67
San Diego	70	55	30	12	100	67	67
*Dallas	115	79	35	18	150	97	65
Manhattan	300	226	200	95	500	321	64
*Capital District	90	57	10	6	100	63	63
Seattle	210	134	15	3	225	137	61
Cincinnati	120	70	0	2	120	72	60
Brooklyn	300	212	100	23	400	235	59
Oakland	125	83	25	6	150	89	59
Cleveland	100	69	30	6	130	75	58
San Jose	50	25	35	18	85	43	51
Philadelphia	115	58	35	11	150	69	46
St. Louis	120	52	0	1	120	53	44
Boston	180	80	20	2	200	82	41
Chicago	300	120	50	23	350	143	41
Los Angeles	200	123	150	14	350	137	39
Houston	105	20	35	7	140	27	19
San Francisco	100	17	100	4	200	21	11
TOTAL	5650	3933	1210	432	6860	4365	64
Miscellaneous		70		14	140	84	60
National Teams		359		9	1000	368	37
GRAND TOTAL	5650	4362	1210	455	8000	4817	60
SHOULD BE		4012		859		5680	71

*indicates area that has raised goal



Take the 'Militant' with you. To avoid missing a single issue, send us notice of your change of address right away. Be sure to include the address label off your copy.

City council member backs effort

YSA begins organizing in Seaside, Calif.

By Georges Sayad
and Micky Van Summer

SEASIDE, Calif.—During the just-concluded election campaign, a team of Young Socialist Alliance members did effective work here in support of the Socialist Workers Party campaign and laid the foundations for a local YSA chapter.

Seaside is a city of several thousand on the Monterey Peninsula, south of San Francisco. Bordering on Monterey, a busy tourist town, Seaside has a majority Black population. Unemployment is high.

Last spring, in voting for the city council, one of the candidates elected was Mel Mason, a leading Black community activist.

Mason won a city council seat despite a red-baiting campaign against him focused on the fact that he is a socialist. Mason supported the Socialist Workers ticket in both the state and national elections.

During the campaign, SWP vice-presidential nominee Matilde Zimmermann came to Seaside, as did Mark Friedman, who ran for Congress in the San Diego area against Klan-Democrat Tom Metzger.

Socialist campaigners organized a very successful anti-KKK meeting for Friedman at nearby Monterey Peninsula College. Eighty people attended.

Then Zimmermann spoke at an "open mike" gathering at the college cafeteria, sponsored by the Associated Students. There was a lot of interest in the ideas she expressed and a good deal of individual discussions after she finished.

Already, two students at the college have decided to join the YSA. Both are supporters of Mel Mason. Like Mason, they want to see a YSA chapter functioning in Seaside and on the campus.

They told the *Militant* some of their thinking. "Seaside has a large population of poor people and minorities," Lalanne Lalancette, twenty, said. "We need to get people mobilized, knowledgeable about how they can effect change."

She said an organization like the YSA is needed "that can understand how problems relate to each other. Unemployment, sexism, racism, nuclear development are all tied to the need to protect private property. We need an organization that can organize to change that."

Lois Casion, eighteen, feels the issue of women's rights is particularly important. "We're nobody's slaves," she emphasized. "Take sexism on the job. If a woman has the same job as a man, she gets paid less. That's unfair. Women have been fighting that for a long time."

"We should start a group and do something about it."

Lalanne is encouraged by the revolutions in colonial countries. "People are no longer willing to carry the yoke of U.S. imperialism," she said. "Nations are saying, 'No more,' and overthrowing the dictatorships we set up."

"I only hope," she added, "that the people in this country don't fall for going to war to try to suppress revolutions. Instead, people should be encouraged by these revolutions. They can take heart and see that change can take place in this country too."

She thinks it's significant that Mason won his election. The fact that people were willing to vote for him, she said, "points to the fact that not only are people unhappy with the Republicans and Democrats, but that all the anticommunist propaganda hasn't totally worked. People are willing to trust a socialist."

Lois added: "It's important to start viewing the nation in a total perspective. To stop looking at sexism, racism, the wars, as individual aberrations. To realize they are all part of capitalism and to fight for an alternative."



Militant/Georges Sayad
YSA partisans, from left, Lalanne Lalancette, Lois Casion, and Mel Mason.

"It makes sense to join the socialists and not to look at each individual issue in isolation, but to look for their root, not to be afraid of being a revolutionary, to act for real change."

Mel Mason told us he thought the YSA could play a big role both on the campus and in the Seaside community. On the Monterey campus, he said, they could carry on the kind of educational work "that would give students the opportunity to develop national and international perspectives."

And, he added, "we have the community of Seaside, the poorest community on the Peninsula. I think the YSA could be instrumental in organizing young people on the streets and giving them a sense of direction."

"Also," Mason pointed out, "with the fact that they have a socialist on the city government, namely me, the YSA could be instrumental in developing broad youth support for the programs I'll be trying to implement on the city council level."

"The most prominent issue now is affirmative action. In other parts of the country affirmative action is going backward. We have an opportunity in our community to go forward."

And, he stressed, "The YSA should sponsor a speaker from Grenada to educate youth in Seaside about the implications of having a free Black society right off the shores of America."

Come to the Young Socialist Alliance National Convention

The Young Socialist Alliance Twentieth National Convention will be held December 27-30 at the Hilton Inn, Monument Circle, in Indianapolis.

Registration will begin at 6:00 p.m. on Friday, December 26. The registration fee is \$13, or \$5 for high school students and unemployed.

Rooms at the hotel range from \$8.50 to \$30.00 per night for each person. Inexpensive housing will also be available.

For information on transportation or other convention arrangements, or for materials to publicize the convention in your area, write or call:

YSA, P.O. Box 471 Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003, telephone (212) 989-7570, or YSA, 4850 North College, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205, telephone (317) 283-6149.

Wisc. socialist campaigns in a farm community

By Fred Feldman

ST. NAZIENZ, Wisc.—Sue Hagen, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. Senate, came to this farming community of 700 November 2 at the invitation of the Ladies Auxillary of the American Legion chapter here.

Hagen's opponents, incumbent Democrat Gaylord Nelson and Republican

Robert Kasten, passed up the invitation.

While more than 1,000 people wandered among the booths and other activities at the Christian Mothers Fall Festival, Hagen and her supporters handed out copies of "A Message to Working Farmers" from the SWP campaign.

The people who attended were dairy farmers, farm workers, members of the United Auto Workers from the nearby Kohler plant, proprietors and employees of local hardware stores, farm machinery outlets, and other small businesses.

Their response was uniformly friendly—especially when they found out that Hagen wasn't the Democratic or Republican office-seeker, but a working person like themselves. Hagen is a production worker at Delco Electronics in Oak Creek and a member of United Auto Workers Local 438.

In this traditionally pro-Democratic Party community, there was little support for Carter. The socialists set up a literature table, along with the other booths.

One man grabbed a leaflet from the table and challenged, "Is this for Carter?" When told it was for the Socialist Workers Party, he smiled and said, "Oh, if it was for Carter I was going to tear it up." He walked off reading the leaflet.

Hagen found that taxes and inflation were the big issues on the minds of working people in St. Nazienz.

"I don't mind paying taxes," one farmer told her, "but why do people like me end up paying more than big corporations and millionaires?"

Hagen got into a discussion with a middle-aged woman who was overseeing the pastry concession. "We have to keep borrowing and spending because of inflation and to keep out of higher tax brackets," she explained. Reflecting some of Reagan's propaganda about social services, she said, "People who take money from the government are receiving stolen goods."

Hagen stressed the need to provide unemployment compensation, medical care, pensions for the elderly, and other needs. She explained the socialist program of eliminating all taxes on working people and taxing the corporations instead.

"That's true," the woman told Hagen. "The unemployed aren't to blame because there are no jobs. We need to do something for those people."

Hagen said that she favored the formation of a labor party, so that union members and farmers could fight together for their common interests. "Yes, we certainly need a new party," the woman answered.

"That makes sense," said one farm worker when Hagen explained that farmers in Canada were increasingly supporting the labor party there.

"We've got to get that idea going," said another.

And a woman told Hagen after reading the leaflet, "I'll vote for all that."

One sixteen-year-old man—whose father, a roofing contractor, had recently installed a roof over a nuclear power plant—was worried about the safety of the nuclear plants. This is a big issue around here, since the residents recently organized to block the licensing of a nuclear plant in Haven.

He told Young Socialist Alliance member Frank Forrester, who had accompanied Hagen here, that he wanted to be "a muck-raking reporter."

"There are too many lies, too many cover-ups. First Watergate and then Billygate," he said. He was particularly suspicious about the hostage crisis with Iran: "The government had advance word that the embassy would be taken if the shah came here."

He bought a subscription to the *Militant* and expressed interest in going to the YSA's national convention in December.

Milwaukee campaign rally

MILWAUKEE—Sixty-five persons attended a Socialist Workers Party campaign rally here November 2. The main speakers were presidential candidate Andrew Pulley and Sue Hagen, candidate for U.S. Senate.

Also speaking was Sue Burke. Burke, who spoke as an individual, is coordinator of the Milwaukee chapter of the National Organization for Women.

Burke described the SWP as "uncompromising in support of women's rights. You even put banners about it on the wall. You support equal pay, child care, and reproductive rights. These are very valuable to us."

She concluded, "If Sue Hagen was in Washington, I know she would serve us as well there as she does here."

—F.F.

America's Road To Socialism

By James P. Cannon

124 pp., paper \$2.95
Order from Pathfinder Press, 410
West Street, New York, N.Y. 10014

Why socialists opposed Stan Smith

Labor and the San Francisco elections

By Wendy Lyons

SAN FRANCISCO—A reactionary campaign financed by the Bank of America, Southern Pacific Railroad, major construction companies, the Chamber of Commerce, and others succeeded in repealing district elections for San Francisco Board of Supervisors last August. As a result, on November 4 all eleven supervisor seats were up for citywide election in an officially "nonpartisan" race.

In reaction to the August defeat of the right to election by districts, supporters of district elections succeeded in putting the question back on the ballot in a referendum. Proposition N was aimed at restoring district elections in the city. The debate over this measure emerged as one of the most important issues in the city campaign.

"What's involved here," said Louise Goodman, Socialist Workers Party candidate for board of supervisors, "is a fight for the right of Blacks, Latinos, and Asians to win representation in city hall. District elections give minority communities a better crack at it. This city, like everywhere else, is segregated by race and by class. Citywide elections discriminate against the oppressed nationalities and working people generally."

District elections were won in 1976 by a coalition of civil rights groups and the labor movement. Although badly gerrymandered, five of the city's eleven districts were comprised in their majority of Blacks, Latinos, and Asians. "The ultimate gerrymandering," commented Goodman, "is a single citywide district."

Prior to 1976, the only Black ever elected to the board had been originally appointed by the mayor. Since 1976, two Black women, one Chinese, and one Latino have been elected to the board.

Goodman is a railroad worker at Southern Pacific and a member of Local 100 of the United Transportation Union. She called attention to the positive stand taken by the San Francisco Labor Council and most of its affiliated unions in strongly supporting Proposition N.

"Labor has worked hard and diligently for district elections," said labor council head John Crowley. "The at-large system is a threat to democracy and our labor movement."

Labor's stake

Goodman pointed out that support by the unions to the struggles of the oppressed nationalities is essential if the labor movement is going to fight back effectively against the bosses' assaults on working people. "The big-business forces that would deny Blacks, Latinos, and Asians the basic right to political representation are threatening the jobs, living conditions, and rights of all working people," she said.

"I ran for supervisor because I think it is time that working people run this city and this country. Unemployment plagues San Francisco youth. Working-class youth face the threat of being dragged off to a new Vietnam-style war if the Democratic and Republican politicians have their way.

"The employers and politicians in this city have ganged up to attack city workers and cut back social services. They waged a union-busting campaign to break the hotel and restaurant workers' strike here recently. Working people badly need political power.

"We need our own party and candidates, independent of the boss-controlled two-party setup. We need a labor party that would wage a fight 365 days a year for the social and political needs of working people: for jobs for all; against racist and sexist discrimination in hiring and firing; for equal rights for Blacks, Latinos, Asians, and women; and against draft



Militant/David Katz

Socialist candidate Goodman: "Labor's fight against bosses and their parties must include full support for rights of oppressed nationalities and women."

registration and the militarization drive."

Stan Smith campaign

Another union member in the race for supervisor was Stan Smith, secretary-treasurer of the 12,000-member San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. Smith, who was endorsed by most San Francisco unions and the San Francisco and Santa Clara Central Labor Councils, asserted that he ran as a "representative of labor."

"Unfortunately," noted Goodman, "Smith wasn't putting forward the answers that working people need to hear, and on some key issues he took an out-and-out reactionary stand, a stand that weakens the labor movement."

Smith supported the campaign to defeat district elections. Unlike the San Francisco Labor Council, Smith's own Building and Construction Trades Council came out *against* Proposition N.

Goodman noted that on other questions involving racism and the fight for democratic rights, Smith's campaign also pointed in a totally wrong direction.

"An important issue in San Francisco right now is the growing opposition to cop harassment and attacks on Latino and other minority youth. That is why I was so outraged to read in the October 27 issue of *Organized Labor*, the final issue before the elections, an article by Stan Smith in which he said that 'street crime,' and not 'the economy or inflation,' is the 'number one problem' on people's minds in this election. And what did he propose to do about it? Listen yourself:

"First, I would talk to the journeymen on the job; in this case, the journeymen are the police officers themselves. Find out from them what they think is the answer to the problem. Find out what methods are needed, what equipment is needed, and find out why they are not getting the support needed. . . .

"Wake up, Supervisors, and let's have more action and less talk. Is it any wonder why it is so important to have a representative of the workers on that Board?"

Weakening the unions

"Is that what a 'representative of the workers' would bring to the board of supervisors?" asked Goodman. "We already get enough of that racist, reactionary, pro-cop garbage. We don't need to hear it from fellow unionists, that's for sure. It is positions like that that have weakened and divided the unions, and served to isolate unions from potential allies among the oppressed minorities. Policies like that are obstacles to moving forward.

"Labor candidates' with that stance

are not going to attract support from the ranks of the unions and our potential allies who are looking for candidates who will speak up for our class interests."

In fact, Smith did not campaign among the ranks but rather sought and won support from the boss class and its representatives.

A fund appeal for Smith, dated September 29, was signed by vice-presidents of two big contractors, Dinwiddie Construction and Williams and Burroughs Construction. Dinwiddie Construction was one of the forces behind repeal of district elections. They wrote, "We can put one of our own on the Board of Supervisors, the body which has the final say on major construction projects," and urged employers to "ask your employees to help on the campaign and to VOTE."

In addition, Smith's campaign was endorsed by the Hearst-owned daily, the *San Francisco Examiner*, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Smith urged workers to continue supporting Democratic Party politicians in the election and publicized his backing from many capitalist politicians, such as congressmen Phillip Burton and John Burton, State Sen. Milton Marks, Assemblymen Leo McCarthy and Willie Brown, San Francisco Assessor Sam Duca, former San Francisco Treasurer Thomas Scanlon, and Ricardo Hernandez, assistant to Mayor Dianne Feinstein.

Labor party discussion

The San Francisco elections took place amidst the growing discussion in the labor movement nationally, and especially here in California, about the inability of the unions to make gains through relying on the "friends of labor" in the capitalist parties. A year ago, California Federation of Labor Secretary-treasurer John Henning urged a discussion in the union movement of the idea of labor forming its own party.

Since then, the discussion has spread, although Henning and other officials continue to follow the old, self-defeating policy of delivering labor's vote to the capitalist parties. At the California Labor Federation convention in September, Henning gave a rousing introduction to Carter, who was given a standing ovation.

In his campaign Smith appealed to the sentiment that labor is not represented in the political arena. For example he said, "After all, we have had lawyers, stockbrokers, retired police chiefs, real estate agents, businessmen, insurance brokers, and social thinkers [on the board of supervisors], so why not an elected representative of a labor union?" He also said he advocates labor to "look within our own ranks" for candidates for public office.

Smith had publicly defended affirmative action and the Equal Rights Amendment in the past. He even campaigned for district elections when

they were passed in 1976. He also has opposed draft registration and played a role in building solidarity activity for striking workers in San Francisco. However in this election he did not campaign around *these* issues that are in the interest of working people.

"Smith presented himself to union members as a 'union candidate,'" Goodman said. "But unfortunately his campaign was not in any sense an advance toward a political break with the twin capitalist parties of racism, reaction, war, and union-busting. Far from being a campaign that expressed the interests of working people in San Francisco, his campaign was an obstacle to charting a political course that could lead toward standing up and fighting for our class interests against the rulers' offensive."

False approach on jobs

The character of his campaign was determined by a dangerously false notion (shared by most labor officials) of how to win employment and job security for construction workers and others. His proposal to solve the job crisis centered on growth of the construction industry and union training programs to fill job openings doled out by the employers.

Smith's campaign literature said he stood "For Jobs . . . For People" and for "A strong business community. A strong labor community."

Said Goodman, "This isn't the road forward for winning jobs or anything else working people need. It is impossible to represent the bosses and labor at the same time. Tying working people's fate to the financial health of the industry is a deadly trap. It is the kind of thinking on the part of labor officials that has led to setbacks for labor all over the country.

"The building trades unions themselves are a prime example of the bitter fruits of this policy. Employers are steadily weakening the unions by using more and more unorganized labor—with the excuse that they can't remain competitive if parts of the job aren't contracted out to nonunion outfits.

"Labor's fight for jobs has got to be a fight for a shorter workweek with no cut in pay, and a crash program of public works financed by taxing the rich and dismantling the war budget. Every working person has an interest in fighting for affirmative action and against discriminatory layoffs.

"Labor's fight against the bosses and their parties must include full support for the democratic rights of the oppressed nationalities and women, or we won't get anywhere.

"It is answers like these that working people need, and the labor movement can give, by breaking from reliance on the employers and their parties and setting out to form an independent labor party based on the unions."



San Francisco is segregated by race and class. Big business waged reactionary campaign to deny right to district elections. Smith backed this campaign.

Marian Bustin, a twenty-six-year-old coal miner in Morgantown, West Virginia, is fighting attempts by the government to deport her because of her socialist politics.

Born in Scotland, Bustin first visited the United States in 1974 and has been living here permanently since 1977. She works at Republic Steel Kitt No. 1 Mine in Philippi, West Virginia, and is a member of the United Mine Workers Local 2095.

Because she is a member of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance, she has been the target of a six-year effort by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the FBI, and the State Department to deport her from the United States.

This behind-the-scenes campaign was recently revealed when lawyers for the SWP and YSA obtained copies of the INS and FBI files on Bustin in preparation for their upcoming trial against government harassment.

Bustin gave an interview to *Militant* reporter Vivian Sahner on October 19. Excerpts are printed below.

* * *

Question: How did you first learn that the Immigration and Naturalization Service and FBI were trying to deport you?

Answer: About a year and a half ago the INS sent me a letter telling me to report to the New York INS office for questioning. I met with INS investigator Godfrey England and during the interview he asked me about the Socialist Workers Party.

He told me that my permanent residence status was in jeopardy because of reports that I attended Socialist

Letters and telegrams demanding that the government end its harassment of Marian Bustin should be sent to Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, Justice Department, Washington, D.C. 20530.

Copies should be sent to the Political Rights Defense Fund, P.O. Box 649, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

Workers Party meetings during a visit to the United States in 1974.

I didn't know then that the New York INS office sent my file to the Pittsburgh INS or about the six-year investigation until the files were given to the lawyers for the SWP. Except that I had heard from my mother-in-law that she was visited by an FBI agent and questioned about me.

Q: When did you join the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance?

A: I joined the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance when I moved to the United States in 1977, but I have been interested in socialist politics since I was fifteen.

I grew up in Glasgow, Scotland, where my father is a welder and my mother is a cleaner. I left school at sixteen to become a clerk. Soon afterwards I became interested in the women's rights movement.

I became active in Women in Action—a Glasgow-based women's group. This was one of the many groups that were springing up all over Britain in the late '60s and early '70s.

One of the women in the group gave me a copy of *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan. That was one of the bibles of the women's movement then, it was the first feminist book I had read.

Sisters in America

Many of the demands of the British women's movement were carry-overs from our sisters in America, because many of the issues were the same.

Our group organized petitions, marches, and educational rallies around four basic issues. These were—free abortion on demand, free twenty-four-hour child care centers, equal pay,

and equal educational opportunities for women.

Our call for free abortion on demand in 1969 was a bit different from the demand in the United States for legal abortions. The 1967 Abortion Act in England gave women some legal right to abortion, but only if two doctors agreed with the woman's request. After this act was passed, the number of illegal back-street abortions had fallen drastically.

The call for free abortion was for extension of abortion rights under the National Health Service.

The women's rights movement was pretty new back then. One interesting thing we did was when a number of us from Women in Action staged a sit-in at a Glasgow cafe called the Milk Bar. This bar had been for "men only" and Women in Action hit the front pages as a result.

Vietnam War

Q: You were involved in the women's movement during the time that there was mass opposition building up against the war in Vietnam. How did this affect your political thinking?

A: The Vietnam War had a big impact on me. Vietnam was on the TV and in the press every day, just like over here. The antiwar movement from the United States just spread to England and Europe. It had a lot of influence in convincing people to be against the U.S. government's role in Vietnam.

In Glasgow we had a group called the Indo-China Committee, which I joined when I was sixteen. There were many secondary-school students, what we call high school students here, active in it.

We helped sponsor demonstrations, speak-outs, and educationals calling for self-determination for the Vietnamese people, U.S. troops out of Vietnam now, and for an end to British support for the U.S. government aggression.

The British government was aiding the United States in Vietnam by sending military advisors to Vietnam to help train U.S. personnel.

Basically, it was from those two movements, the women's movement and the antiwar movement, that I became interested in socialist ideas. The more I became involved, the more I realized that sexism and wars are inevitable under a capitalist economy—and that working people, the majority in Britain—are the only force that can change society.

Mineworkers' strike

One event that helped to convince me of this last point was the strike by the British National Union of Mineworkers in early 1974. The government held the British people hostage—literally turning our lights out and putting millions of workers on a three-day workweek in an attempt to turn us against the miners' strike for a decent wage increase.

But the miners stood firm and won the respect of the working people in Britain. The United Mine Workers here in the United States sent them \$5,000 and a pledge of solidarity.

When the miners did go back to work it was after winning a 35 percent wage increase.

When I was nineteen I joined the International Marxist Group in England, which is a sister organization to the Socialist Workers Party here. I knew about the IMG because many of its members participated in the women's rights and antiwar groups.

Q: When did you become a coal miner in West Virginia?

A: I moved to the United States in 1977 after I married an American citizen. After living in New York City for a while, I moved to Morgantown. It reminds me of Fife, Scotland, a coal mining community where I was a factory worker for a time.

I never thought I would be a coal miner. Coal mining in Britain is still a male-only job. It's a good job to have and a good union to be in.

I work at Republic Steel's newest

Coal m fights de Why Marian Bustin



Above left, British miners take strike vote in 1974. Right, more than 5,000 people joined L coal miners have joined millions in this country in opposing nuclear power. Moves a against nuclear power.

Radio, TV cover Bustin case

At an October 31 news conference in Charleston, West Virginia, Marian Bustin blasted the government's illegal attempt to deport her.

A coal miner in Philippi, West Virginia, and member of United Mine Workers Local 2095, Bustin has been the target of a six-year campaign by the FBI, the State Department, and the Immigration and Naturalization Services to deport her back to Scotland because of her membership in the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance.

"Two weeks ago, copies of my INS files, marked 'confidential,' were turned over to lawyers for the SWP and YSA as part of our \$40 million lawsuit against government harassment," she told the news media.

She pointed out that documents in her INS file showed that the government was still using the McCarthy-period Attorney General's list of "subversive" organizations in 1979, five years after the government announced its abolition.

"What my files do prove is that the government lied in court and to the American people when it claimed to have stopped all such illegal activities," she told the media.

"But my case is not an isolated one," she continued. "Documents already released show that these disruptive tactics were used against the Black Panther Party, the ACLU, women's rights organizations, anti-Vietnam

war activists and the labor movement.

"The democratic rights of the American people are in danger as long as this kind of disruption goes on."

Tom Moriarty, the Socialist Workers 1980 candidate for governor of West Virginia, explained at the news conference that the harassment against Bustin was part of a forty-year disruption program by the government against the SWP and YSA.

"In 1973, the Socialist Workers Party launched an unprecedented lawsuit against the government, in an effort to defend our political rights, and the rights of all working people in this country," he said.

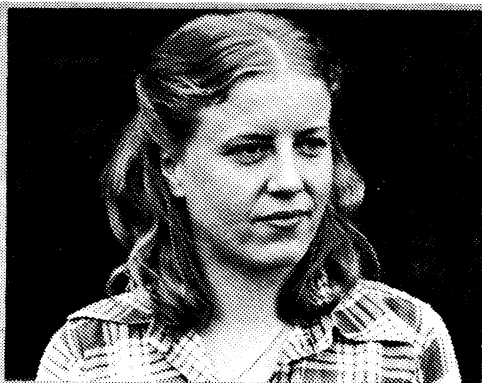
"Since that time, the SWP suit has brought to light tens of thousands of pages of previously secret FBI files. Their files prove that the government is guilty of totally illegal break-ins, phone taps, and mail tampering.

"They have tried to get socialists fired from our jobs, and evicted from our homes," he pointed out. "These files document the illegal activity of so-called 'government informers'—finks, stool pigeons, and thieves paid by the government."

Radio stations WCHS and WCAW in West Virginia played statements from the socialists. That evening, viewers of the WCHS-TV Six O'clock News learned about the Socialist Workers Party lawsuit and watched Marian Bustin explain her case.

—V.S.

Miner Deportation target of FBI & INS



Militant/Lou Howort
or Equal Rights Now march in Richmond, Virginia, on January 13, 1980. Below, Bustin pose threat to those fighting for union rights, women's rights, and



Militant/Nancy Cole

mine. Most of the miners I work with are about my age, which is twenty-six, or even younger. The majority of us started work there as apprentice miners.

I am a belt cleaner. Most of my time on the job is spent shoveling coal and spreading rock dust. In the mine, rock dust is used to cut down the danger of fire and explosion.

Lowest rung on ladder

Many women miners do this kind of work—it's sort of the lowest rung on the ladder. You aren't cutting the coal or working any machinery; your tools are a shovel and a rock dust bag.

It's dusty but it's not as dirty or dangerous as some of the other jobs.

The coal that is mined at Republic is used at their steel mills. The price of coal has gone up dramatically over the past ten years, so today Republic is mining more coal and selling what they don't use in their mills.

They are hiring more people at the mine I work at, but at many other mines they are laying off. There are thousands of coal miners out of work in West Virginia right now, but total production is higher than at any time in the past six years. More coal is being produced with fewer miners because of automation in the mines.

Q: Has there been discussion where you work about the upcoming United Mine Workers contract?

A: Yes, our current contract expires on March 27, 1981, and there has been some discussion about it at work already. Sam Church, the president of our union, was quoted in the papers as saying that he didn't think that there would necessarily be a strike when the contract expires. Some of the people I work with think that you can't get a good contract without a strike.

Q: What do the people you work with think about the women's movement?

A: I have had many discussions at work about politics—about the Equal Rights Amendment, the elections, the draft and nuclear power. Especially nuclear power.

Equal Rights Amendment

Most people first knew I was interested in politics when I began to talk up the union-sponsored march for the Equal Rights Amendment that was held in Richmond, Virginia, last January 13.

There are about thirty women in the mine I work in, with about 450 men. That's actually quite a few women compared to most mines.

Many of the men didn't know what the ERA was when it was first discussed, but we had a presentation in our union local on how the ERA is a union issue, something we all have a stake in.

There have been three national conferences of women coal miners, which took up the special problems facing women in the mines. The conferences also tried to help women who are trying to get mining jobs, especially when they run into company discrimination in hiring.

Then, when the draft issue came up, a lot of my co-workers would come up and ask me what I thought about women being drafted. They would ask me if I was going to join the army.

I told them I was against anyone being drafted and encouraged them to join antidraft activities sponsored by the Morgantown Coalition Against Registration and the Draft (CARD).

CARD in Morgantown includes many students from the West Virginia University, but there are also coal miners and steelworkers in it. CARD just sponsored a week of antidraft activities in mid-October, and we had a debate and a forum here in Morgantown.

Miners & draft

Q: What was the sentiment where you work on the draft?

A: There were mixed feelings in the mine about it. But many of the younger miners said they weren't going.

Many people who work in the mines are young. They get married and have children and buy trailers and suddenly this draft thing comes along. They are worried about it.

A lot of people have brothers or friends who went to Vietnam. West Virginia suffered more casualties per capita than any other state during the Vietnam War, and there are several Vietnam veterans who work in the Republic mine now.

Q: You mentioned that your co-workers were very concerned about nuclear power. What is the discussion like?

A: With very few exceptions, every miner I've met is opposed to it. And not just because it takes jobs away from coal miners. It threatens future generations with nuclear radiation.

Our union played a big role in the Labor Conference for Safe Energy and Full Employment that was held in Pittsburgh October 11 and 12.

This conference was attended by nearly 1,000 union members. It took a big step toward involving the labor movement in the fight to shut down nuclear power and go immediately to coal—a safe, available alternative. UMW president Sam Church addressed that conference.

Coal companies' campaign

The coal companies are on a big campaign to use more coal too, but it's completely different.

Their campaign is only for one thing—to make more money.

The coal companies don't say anything about the dangers of nuclear power. In fact, the same companies that own most of the oil—Exxon, Gulf, Texaco, etc.—also own most of the coal and control the nuclear power industry. It's an energy monopoly.

On top of that, the coal companies use the availability of nuclear power to threaten us—they tell us coal miners are replaceable so we better not demand too much.

I think it's a very important discussion, something coal miners need to think out. I talked to other miners about the Pittsburgh conference and the fight against nuclear power. I think that more than any other issue, that has made clear what kind of socialist I am.

Quite a few people went to the conference from UMW District 31. One day a man who works with me who went to the conference came up and told me "I'm not just interested anymore, I want to get involved. It's not just for me but for my children and their children."

Danger of nuclear power

The danger of nuclear power is so obvious that more and more mine workers want our union to continue educational activities about it.

They see me as someone who's informed about these issues. They know I'm active in the union.

They see the INS and FBI threat to deport me as discrimination against me because of my ideas and my commitment to speak out around them. It's an attempt to convince all of us that it's out of bounds for unionists to get involved in politics—unless it's to vote for the Democrats or Republicans of course.

Some miners make remarks about how it's the attorney general who uses the Taft-Hartley act and other strike-breaking laws against the miners too.

My case is also a part of a forty-year campaign of government harassment against the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance.

I'm going to go right on being an active member of the United Mine Workers union, fighting for equal rights for women, fighting against the draft and nuclear power, and for socialism.

And you can bet money that I'm going to be fighting this deportation frame-up too.

Rally to Defend Political Rights

The fight against government harassment

Marian Bustin—Member United Mine Workers Local 2095, target of six-year government campaign to deport her for her membership in the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance;

Tom Moriarty—Member United Mine Workers Local 1949, SWP 1980 candidate for governor of West Virginia;

Héctor Marroquín—national committee, Young Socialist Alliance, fighting INS deportation order

Tuesday, Nov. 11, 7:00 p.m., 957 S. University Avenue, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance.

For more information phone (304) 296-0055.

Secret deportation campaign revealed

Socialist lawsuit uncovers gov't blacklist

By Vivian Sahner

A secret government blacklist—an outrageous attack on democratic rights—has recently been uncovered.

This list, running eighty-nine pages long, targets 668 organizations for spying, harassment, and attempts to bar or deport their members from the United States.

The list is completely illegal—and that's why it's been kept secret from the American people.

Its existence came to light through the suit of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance against government spying.

The agency maintaining the list is none other than the infamous U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), or *la migra* as it is known to millions of undocumented workers who come to this country for jobs.

La migra is despised for its deportation raids in Latino communities. It also hunts down and arrests Haitians and other Caribbean nationals who flee to this country in order to escape the poverty and political repression in their own homelands.

And now it turns out the INS has a secret campaign to exclude people from this country on the basis of their political beliefs.

The concealed INS blacklist is a supplement to its public list of thirty-three categories of people who they admit to excluding and deporting.

It is clear that anyone not born here who expresses a political viewpoint contrary to the government's is considered a target.

The Socialist Workers Party, the U.S. Communist Party, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions, the Jewish Aid Society of Montreal, and the Small Farmers Association of Finland are a few of the diverse groups known to be included on it.

Times article

An October 27, 1980, *New York Times* article on the disclosure of the INS list explains that 384 of the groups are characterized as either "avowed Communist groups" or "groups held to be proscribed on the basis of classified information."

How does the INS decide that a group is "Communist"? The *Times* article explains that the INS uses records filed with the McCarthy-period Subversive Activities Control Board,



Militant
Socialist Héctor Marroquín is fighting government efforts to deport him. INS blacklist is used by 'migra' agents to go after members of SWP and many other groups.

which was abolished in 1973!

The rest of these 384 groups are being targeted based on information that the INS says it cannot make public.

None of the 668 groups on this secret list were ever given the opportunity to appeal the illegal INS guidelines.

The Socialist Workers Party is labeled by the INS as a "Classification III" organization, or one "which appears, on the basis of all available information, NOT to be within the proscription of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

It "appears" that way to the INS only because the SWP won a 1962 U.S. court ruling that membership in the SWP is not grounds for deportation.

The INS inspector's handbook says the following about the Socialist Workers Party: "This organization advocates the complete dissolution of the republican form of government as it now exists in this country. A member of this organization should, therefore, be questioned closely to determine his personal attachment to the principles of the Constitution and his disposition to the good order and happiness of the United States."

This is a clear invitation for investigators to harass, investigate, and, if possible, build a deportation case against SWP and YSA members for their "attitude" or any other excuse the INS can dig up.

The socialists sought the INS documents for their lawsuit because of the long history of INS harassment against SWP members, including a 1942 attempt to deport Carl Skoglund, then a Teamster leader and a leader of the SWP.

INS continues attempts

Today the INS continues its attempts to deport Héctor Marroquín, a member of both the SWP and YSA. They are harassing Marian Bustin, a coal miner born in Scotland, who is also a member of the SWP and YSA.

Marroquín fled here in 1974 after the Mexican government framed him on false charges of subversion and terrorism. In 1979 the INS hauled him into a deportation hearing in Houston, Texas.

There Immigration Judge James Smith ordered Marroquín deported. In his ruling, Smith disparaged Marroquín's socialist views and implied that he should seek asylum in "Castro's

Cuba" rather than the United States.

Marroquín has appealed this ruling and renewed his request for political asylum.

Through the socialists' \$40 million suit against the government it was revealed this fall that the INS, with help from the State Department and FBI, conducted a six-year behind-the-scenes campaign to deport SWP and YSA member Marian Bustin. Bustin is a coal miner in Morgantown, West Virginia, and a member of United Miner Workers Local 2095.

Documents turned over in the suit show that the spying on her has continued into 1980. The only "crime" she is accused of is being a socialist.

Because of the 1962 court ruling that SWP membership is not grounds for deportation, the government has had to develop some other means to prosecute their members.

In the case of Marian Bustin, the INS is trying to deport her because she answered "no" on her visa application where it asks if any of the following classes applies to her: "anarchists, or members of or affiliated with any Communist or other totalitarian party."

Bustin's INS file includes a copy of a letter from the American Embassy that advises the INS to deport her for this "willful misrepresentation of material fact."

The INS blacklist gives the government a handle to go after Marroquín, Bustin and any other political activists they wish to label "subversive."

Socialists' lawsuit

In the *Times* article Margaret Winter, a lawyer for the Socialist Workers Party, points out that the SWP and YSA filed suit seven years ago to "stop this type of blacklisting."

She compared the INS list to the Attorney General's list of "subversive" organizations.

"The government said in 1974 that they were not going to use the Attorney General's list any more," she noted, "and in 1976 they said they had terminated the investigation of the party. Now we find that the Government is still using a list against us and other legal organizations."

The Socialist Workers Party's suit is the most serious challenge yet to the continued use of this blacklist. The list's elimination will be a major victory for everyone's democratic rights.

FBI & NCLC team up against SWP suit

By Vivian Sahner

NEW YORK—The government was up to some new tricks in federal district court here October 30.

At the pretrial hearing of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance lawsuit against government harassment, the FBI's attorneys introduced a lawyer for the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC).

The NCLC, also known as the U.S. Labor Party, is a right-wing sect with a history of carrying out physical attacks against the SWP, Communist Party, Black Panther Party, and unions.

It was revealed earlier in the SWP's lawsuit that in 1973 the FBI supplied the NCLC with names, addresses, and phone numbers of SWP members.

Bringing the NCLC into court was the government's latest effort to avoid complying with a court order instructing them to turn over FBI files pertaining to attacks on the SWP and YSA by members of the NCLC.

When lawyers for the SWP and YSA told Judge Thomas Griesa at the hearing that the government has still not turned over the files, the government

responded by claiming that a court order barred the FBI from doing so.

Then the government introduced NCLC lawyer David Heller. Heller began his narrative by asserting that the NCLC was another victim of the FBI. He said the FBI fabricated files on the NCLC and tried to smear the outfit as a cop operation.

He said the NCLC had a suit against government harassment similar to the one filed by the SWP and YSA. According to him, the court in the NCLC case ordered the FBI not to release the files.

Heller didn't mention the NCLC's publication *New Solidarity*, which spelled out the group's 1973 "Operation Mop-Up" that openly vowed to "finish off the Communist Party."

He didn't point out that the NCLC distributed leaflets in 1973 that warned SWP members "we will put all of you in the hospital; we will deal with you as we did with the Communist Party." Later that year the NCLC carried out a series of brutal attacks on SWP members. Several of the socialists had to be hospitalized for their injuries.

He left out of his tale the fact that the NCLC thugs who beat up members

of the CP's youth group, the Young Workers Liberation League, in 1973 were later discovered to include a parole investigator for the state of Pennsylvania and a former CIA agent in Vietnam. And he didn't mention that a 1977 lawsuit by the Clamshell Alliance uncovered government documents showing that NCLC worked with the FBI and New Hampshire state police in spying on the antinuclear power group.

Instead Heller argued that the SWP "framed-up" NCLC members when the socialists denounced their attacks.

The real purpose of Heller's court appearance was crystal clear. He was there to help the government keep the FBI/NCLC operation under wraps.

After listening to the NCLC lawyer rant and rave for several minutes Judge Griesa, with an amused look on his face, told the government to forget it.

Referring to the previously uncovered information linking the FBI and NCLC he commented, "The charges are very serious . . . whether the FBI used other organizations or people in those organizations improperly . . . to weaken and harm the SWP and YSA."

"I don't want any roadblock produced," he added, and ordered the files on the NCLC turned over to the SWP's legal team.

A second issue at the pretrial hearing was the government's refusal to turn over all FBI files on Ed Heisler. Heisler, an FBI informer, was in the SWP from 1960 to 1980.

This time they brought a pack of FBI officials with guns bulging from under their suits to help the government argue its case.

The government has raised some rather astonishing arguments to explain why they deleted almost all of the information from the Heisler files they did turn over.

They protested this time that the Heisler files were really very tricky to deal with. After all, one government lawyer whined, "in some of the FBI files Heisler was the informer," and in others he was a "non-informer" member of the SWP and "then people were informing on him."

The discussion on the Heisler files will continue at future pretrial hearings. The next one is scheduled for the first week of November.

CLUW sets conference on organizing

In the United States there are currently 43 million women in the work force. Only 6.7 million are union members.

The Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) wants to help turn this situation around. It has called a conference on "Organizing the Unorganized" for November 14-16 in Arlington, Texas.

The conference is "geared toward those who are currently engaged in organizing, with a special session for those without experience who want to become organiz-

ers or to help organize their workplace," says a conference leaflet.

In recent years CLUW has been emphasizing the need to organize women workers. Unionization helps to close the widening wage gap between men and women—women in unions earn an average of 30 percent more than their nonunion sisters.

For more information write to: Organizing the Unorganized—CLUW Conference, 15 Union Square, New York, New York 10003 or call (212) 777-5330, extension 245.

St. Louis fires 326 to bust drivers' local

By Bruce Kimball

ST. LOUIS—In one of the largest mass firings of public employees in St. Louis history, some 326 school bus drivers and aides were fired October 8 for going on strike.

The 238 drivers and 88 aides—mostly women who work part-time—are members of Teamsters Local 610.

They work for the St. Louis County Special School District, which is supposed to provide education for handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and vocational students.

The firings are a blatant attempt to destroy the drivers' union. The district has hired scabs to replace most of the strikers.

Glenda Miller, chairperson for the drivers' bargaining unit, told the *Militant* the strike was fomented by the district.

The union goals in negotiations were modest—for the right to refuse to drive unsafe buses, more aides for the buses, safety bonuses, and a 14 percent wage increase over three years.

Maximum pay for drivers is now \$5.80 an hour; for aides, \$4.00.

Each time the union agreed

to a proposal in negotiations, Miller said, the district would take it back.

The safety issue is especially important. With only 88 aides for more than 200 routes, many drivers have to deal with the special needs of handicapped and emotionally disturbed children alone.

Bobby Ames, a driver, explained how she sometimes had to leave her bus to help a student in a wheelchair. Without an aide, she had to leave the other students alone on the bus.

A parents group in support of the strikers has been formed—Missouri Coalition of Child Advocates, Inc.

On October 21 the coalition mobilized nearly 400 people to attend a protest meeting.

Local 610 has also received support from many of the vocational students whom they drive. Two to three hundred students at North County Technical School staged a walkout October 22 and joined the picket lines.

Further support has come from the Community Teachers Association and the Special Education Employees Association, together representing nearly 2,000 teachers.

Chocolate workers fight to keep COLA

By Noel Green and Flora Norton

HERSHEY, Pa.—More than 2,700 members of Chocolate Workers Local 464, Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco Workers International Union, have begun their first strike in twenty-seven years.

They stopped work at midnight October 31 when their contract with Hershey Chocolate Company expired.

On November 2, workers met in Hershey and voted by 1,985 to 211 to endorse the strike in support of their demands for a substantial wage increase, improved health and pension benefits, and an improved cost-of-living adjustment.

The company is a subsidiary of Hershey Foods Corporation, which recently announced a

quarterly group profit of \$17.8 million.

Yet it insists on COLA being scrapped for the next eighteen months, saying it is "an unknown cost factor and we cannot afford to run a business that way."

The company even refused pension increases in the first year for its numerous retirees, many of whom survive on only \$115 monthly supplemented by meager Social Security benefits.

Local 464 attorney Bernie Katz expressed the feelings of the general meeting. "We will not take this anymore. We must stop this 'almost but not quite' syndrome. If we don't stop it now, it will be a way of life forever."

UAW local on strike 189 days, defeats take-back demands

By Glen Arnódo

CLEVELAND—About 450 members of United Auto Workers Local 451 voted to end their strike against Baker Material Handling Corporation October 28.

The 189-day strike was one of the most bitter labor battles here in many years.

Local 451 President Frank Sasey told the union meeting, "This company made a concerted effort to destroy our union, and they did not succeed. Seniority—that is what this strike was all about. Because you all held firm for six months we won."

Management wanted to be able to move a worker from one job classification to another regardless of seniority.

But the strike won a contract that actually strengthens union seniority protection against arbitrary shifts by the company.

Other takeaways designed to weaken the union were also stopped, including an attempt to eliminate the union's in-plant office.

Wage gains are small, twenty cents an hour each year in the three and a half year contract. In addition, 1981 vacations will be cut in half.

For these reasons Sasey and the other members of the bargaining committee recommended rejection of the contract. But they cautioned that continuing the strike would not necessarily win more gains.

Workers voted to accept the contract by a three-to-one margin.

When it was announced that the company agreed to total amnesty for all strikers, the members were jubilant.

During the strike more than twenty pickets were arrested,

and the local was cited a number of times for violating a court injunction limiting the number of pickets.

Sasey was greeted with a tremendous round of applause when he said, "On Thursday at 7:00 a.m. we go back to work just the way we left—together."

A brother added, "And we'll go with our heads held high."

The strike was militant. In a major confrontation last May 200 pickets blocked the plant gates for forty-eight hours, keeping ten scab trucks trapped inside.

Gate collections to support the strike were held at almost every major UAW-organized plant in the union's Region 2. Many small union locals sent donations. Local 451 produced a poster and a slide show on the strike to help build solidarity.

Walkout by Dallas bus drivers wins Black community support

By Chris Horner

DALLAS—Five weeks after a walkout by 700 bus drivers and mechanics, city hall has escalated its attempts to break their union, Amalgamated Transit Union Division 1338.

The city has fired 470 of the workers and gone on a campaign to hire strikebreakers and put untrained supervisors behind the wheels of city buses.

Union drivers with ten, twenty, and thirty years on the job have been told they can return to work—but as new employees with loss of seniority.

The union is demanding total amnesty.

The city's next move was to frame up a twenty-three-year-old Black union member.

On October 14 a rifle shot was fired at a city bus, critically injuring an eight-year-old Black girl.

Later Ray Charles Goff was arrested on the picket line. After being held for three days under \$150,000 bond, Goff was charged with attempted murder.

Not a shred of evidence has been produced, and his family has testified he was with them at the time of the shooting.

On October 22 five Black



Dallas transit workers demonstrate

Militant/Tuesday Taylor

ministers led more than 200 supporters of the union into the city council chamber chanting, "We're all fired up, can't take no more!"

Speaking before the council, Rev. H.H. Banks accused the city of racism. "Most of the riders are Black; most of the drivers are Black—and it's obvious that's the reason for this kind of treatment."

Seventeen-year veteran driver and union leader C.C. Morgan told the council and the media that the transit system was "putting guided missiles on the streets of this city."

On October 17 a bus driven by an untrained strikebreaker knocked down and ran over the

legs of an elderly Black woman, Fairy Riggs.

The driver fled the scene of the accident but police failed to make any charges.

Local 1338 continues to hold firm in the face of what it calls the city's "plantation politics." A coalition of community groups has formed to build support, and the AFL-CIO has voiced solidarity.

The stakes are high in this city where barely 8 percent of the workforce is unionized. Increasing numbers of workers are watching the struggle between the drivers union and city hall as a sign of things to come.

N.C. firm forced to rehire two fired for organizing activity

By Mira Budner

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.—Workers at PPG Industries in Lexington, North Carolina, scored a victory by forcing the company to reinstate two workers fired during a union organizing drive.

Back in July 1978 the workers at PPG voted to be represented by Teamsters Local 391. The union had conducted an organizing drive throughout Davidson County.

Since that time PPG has stonewalled, refusing to recognize the vote and negotiate a contract.

The Teamsters union has

launched a national consumer boycott of some PPG products to pressure the company to negotiate.

The union has also filed a number of charges of unfair labor practices with the National Labor Relations Board. One concerned the firing of Terri Drake and Donna Black Bedsole for their union activity.

Last November administrative law judge Hutton Brandon ruled in favor of the union and ordered PPG to rehire Drake and Bedsole.

He also ruled that reprimands of Velma Hepler, Wil-

liam Parks, and Hugh Smith discriminated against them because of their union activity.

PPG appealed Brandon's ruling to the NLRB in Washington. The board upheld his findings in an August 27 decision.

Both workers must now be reinstated with full back pay and seniority. The company has also been ordered to post a notice in the plant that it has engaged in unfair labor practices.

In addition, Teamsters Local 391 filed a charge in July that PPG would not bargain in good faith. This charge is pending in the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond.

FSLN leaders debate State Dept. before Latin Am. scholars

By Jon Hillson

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Nicaraguan revolutionary leaders Sergio Ramírez and Miguel D'Escoto debated U.S. State Department representative James Cheek before a meeting of Latin American scholars at Indiana University here on October 18.

The joint convention of the Latin American Studies Association and the Midwest Association of Latin American Studies, held here October 17-19, drew 600 participants from the United States and many countries of the Caribbean and Latin America.

Ramírez, a member of the Junta of National Reconstruction, and D'Escoto, Nicaragua's foreign minister, won enthusiastic support, to the embarrassment of Cheek, who is deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Cheek tried to blame U.S. support to Somoza on the "Nixon-Ford" White House. This brought boos from many in the audience, who were well aware that the Carter White House kept the Nicaraguan tyrant in power until the end.

Cheek offered some praise for the accomplishments of the Nicaraguan revolution, but he also complained about "6,000 political prisoners" held

in "substandard conditions," seizures of property, and allegedly fragile freedom of the press.

"Our biggest concern," Cheek said, his voice rising, "is the massive Cuban presence. You may not be aware that there are 5,000 Cubans in Nicaragua."

Almost half the people present broke out in applause, cheers, shouts, and rhythmic clapping. They let Cheek know that Cuba is no longer a dirty word.

Cheek responded, "If I said 500 American security advisers were anywhere, you'd probably let out a louder howl."

The crowd obliged.

D'Escoto took up Cheek's charges against the revolution.

The so-called political prisoners do not exist, he said: "I never knew that genocide was a political action for which people cannot be jailed."

Somoza's National Guardsmen should be grateful they are in jail and "not in their graves" for butchering 50,000 Nicaraguans, D'Escoto explained.

As to the poor conditions, D'Escoto said Somoza did not "take care to build fine jails. We would gladly receive aid to better their conditions." He urged the U.S. government to match Cuba's "disinterested aid."

D'Escoto rebuked Cheek for claiming Nicaragua was dominated by militarism. "Don't you have something of a problem with the military budget of this country?" he asked.

The crowd roared approval.

While Cheek claimed to give a balanced view of Nicaragua, he was full of praise for the military dictatorship in El Salvador. Cheek called it a "revolutionary regime," which has "carried out agrarian reform and nationalized the banks."

"It's a government of murderers," a young professor shouted to applause.

Questioned by the audience, Cheek refused to rule out U.S. military intervention in El Salvador. He warned that a victory for the Revolutionary Democratic Front would have "hemispheric consequences for all concerned, including Nicaragua."

The Nicaraguan leaders were not intimidated by such threats.

Sergio Ramírez described U.S. intervention in El Salvador as a "real fear" of the peoples of the region.

El Salvador and Guatemala are "brother countries bathed in blood," and El Salvador is "in a state of war where 100 people a day are killed" by the military. "The firm voice of the church which denounces those crimes cannot be ignored," Ramírez said.

He defended El Salvador's right to "decide their destiny for themselves without foreign interference."

The conference reflected growing sympathy for socialism and Marxist ideas. As Stanford University Prof. Richard Fagen explained to a standing-room-only seminar on Nicaragua, the social gains in Nicaragua and the role of Cuba in aiding revolutions have "put socialism back on the agenda."

This interest was reflected by the scores of people who signed mailing lists at tables set up by Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Grenada solidarity groups.

More than \$180 worth of literature was sold from the table set up by Pathfinder Press. Thirty-one people bought subscriptions to *Perspectiva Mundial*.

At the plenary session, the conference voted to condemn the Carter administration's policies toward the dictatorship in El Salvador. It also demanded that the CIA stop using scholars for its dirty work.

'Everybody knows they were responsible for the sabotage, everybody knew it right after the crime was committed and the proof was irrefutable. The Venezuelan authorities know they are acquitting the guilty.'

—from speech by Fidel Castro at rally of one million in Havana September 27.



Venezuela set to free anti-Cuba killers

A noted Venezuelan journalist, Alicia Herrera, has documented the guilt of four terrorists who blew up a Cuban passenger plane on October 6, 1976, as it was taking off from the Barbados airport. The seventy-three passengers and crew members aboard were all killed.

Herrera's charges, first made public at a recent press conference in Mexico City, come at a time when a Venezuelan military court is planning to release the four killers.

She declared that if the four were released, the government of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins would be held responsible "for whatever crimes these despicable individuals commit in the future."

On the fourth anniversary of this monstrous crime, the October 6 English-language weekly *Granma*, published in Cuba, gave extensive coverage of Herrera's disclosures.

Herrera told the *Granma* journalists that as a result of a prior friendship with one of the culprits, the Venezuelan Freddy Lugo, she developed a relationship over a period of time with the others, who began to tell her of their murderous crimes.

"... counting on the trust they had in me," Herrera said, "I kept visiting them at San Carlos garrison and day after day, week after week, they went on confessing their guilt with regard to many crimes."

One of the murderers, the Cuban counterrevolutionary Orlando Bosch, boasted to Herrera that in addition to taking part in the Barbados bombing, he had also participated in an attack on the life of the Cuban ambassador in Argentina; the planting of a high-powered bomb in the Cubana Airlines office in Mexico City; the kidnapping

of two Cuban officials in Argentina; and the ordering of the assassinations of Carlos Muñoz in Puerto Rico and José Eulalio Negrín in New Jersey, both active opponents of the U.S. blockade against Cuba and supporters of the "dialogue" between the Cuban government and Cubans living abroad.

"What's more," Herrera said, "according to him, he is thinking up more and more attacks on Cuban exiles whom he considers to have sold out to Castro."

Washington officials conceded in 1976 that Bosch and his partner, the Cuban exile Luis Posada, had been trained by the CIA and used in various operations against Cuba.

Herrera also told of the connections Bosch boasted of having with the counterrevolutionary terrorist outfit, Omega 7, which has taken credit for the September 11 murder of Cuban diplomat Félix García Rodríguez in New York.

Herrera told how witnesses who had testified against the four killers in 1976 had been summoned to appear before the court again.

"And, of course, under official pressure," Herrera said, "they testified in their favor this time." Their case files have now been altered to reflect this false testimony.

"I want to make it clear," Herrera told the *Granma* reporters, "that the Venezuelan Government has become their accomplice by falsifying a dossier that will allow them to go free very soon."

She appealed to the people of Venezuela and elsewhere to raise their voices to protest this "outrage that is about to be committed."

From Intercontinental Press

USWA supports Nicaragua literacy

The following article appeared on page two of the October issue of 'Steeltabor,' monthly newspaper of the United Steelworkers of America.

Helping liberated people see ahead

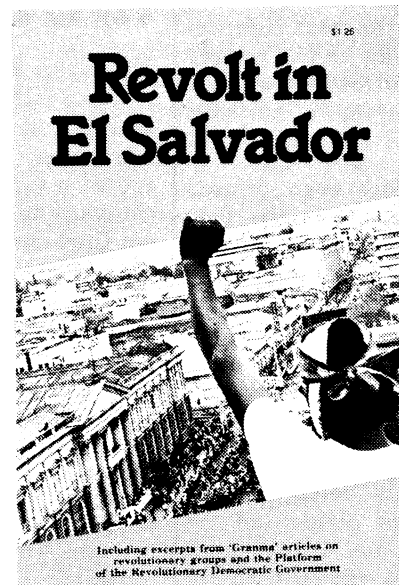
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Do you have old eyeglasses laying around the house? Now there's a good way to make them useful again. Send them in to the International Union for relay to Nicaragua. Frank Lunney, director of the union's International Affairs Department, discovered that the new government of Nicaragua, in its attempt to improve the literacy rate among the adult population, found that more than 50 per cent of the people examined suffered from correctable eye problems. There is practically no eye care for the poor in Nicaragua, liberated only last year after some 40 years under an oppressive dictatorship.

The Brother's Brother Foundation took up the cause and enlisted the help of the Steelworkers through Lunney. The Foundation secured a pledge from the Doig Optical Co. of Pittsburgh to examine, test and help pack all spectacles sent in. Eight sets of eye examination equipment have been donated by retired optometrists from the Pittsburgh area. And students and faculty from the Pennsylvania College of Optometry will go to Nicaragua to serve three months voluntarily to carry out the examination program. Expenses will be paid by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health.

The glasses will be tested and classified and then matched with the prescription requirements of the recipients in Nicaragua. Lunney says that most American households contain two or three pairs of obsolete eyeglasses. "The glasses are still good," he says, "for those whose vision needs the same degree of correction afforded by the glasses."

President Lloyd McBride has written a letter to each local union asking the local to appoint a member to collect and ship the eyeglasses. The local committeeperson can send all the glasses contributed to Frank Lunney, Eyeglasses for Nicaragua, United Steelworkers of America, Five Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222. □



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Salvador army drive meets stiff resistance

The Salvadoran army's offensive in Morazán ran into tenacious resistance by revolutionary guerrilla forces, according to a New York news release from the Coordinating Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador.

The offensive, launched by the ruling junta in mid-October in northeast El Salvador, involved some 5,000 troops supported by heavy artillery and helicopter gunships.

They were accompanied by U.S. advisors, the committee reports.

The guerrilla forces of the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front inflicted heavy losses on the attackers.

According to the Red Cross in El Salvador 25,000 peasants in the Morazán region were forced to flee their homes. They are living in refugee camps in local towns.

The government has closed health centers and rural clinics. They refuse to allow a convoy with ten tons of food, clothing and medicine into the area.

The relief supplies were sent by the Socorro Jurídico of the Archdiocese of San Salvador and two other human rights agencies.

To the long list of recent murders by right-wing death squads can be added the name of Felix Antonio Ulloa. He was killed by gunmen October 29.

Ulloa was a member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and was president of San Salvador University.



El Salvador freedom fighters

Solidarity mov't attacked, refugees threatened in Az.

By Seth Galinsky

PHOENIX—In the face of attacks from the government and the major newspaper here, the newly formed Phoenix Committee for Human Rights in El Salvador responded with a series of activities in mid-October.

The committee is working to get out the facts about repression by the U.S.-backed military junta in El Salvador. It is also fighting for political asylum for refugees fleeing that repression.

An October 11 article in the *Arizona Republic* by Randy Collier attacked the solidarity efforts.

Collier quoted officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service who say they are investigating the legal status of Salvadorans in the Phoenix area who have helped new refugees and publicized the repression.

The attacks in the *Arizona Republic* backfired, judging by the successful meetings over the next few days.

On October 15, more than sixty people attended a noon meeting at Arizona State University and saw the movie *El Salvador—Revolution or Death*. Father Guillermo Rodriguez, who fled El Salvador several years ago, spoke. A similar program was held that evening at St. Catherine's School in Phoenix.

Two days later, the movie was shown to about seventy-five strikers of the Arizona Farm Workers Union. Another screening was held for 100 members and friends of the Iranian Student Association.

Collier's red-baiting article in the *Arizona Republic* was headlined, "Family tries to exploit Salvadorans." It claimed the "Alberto Serpas family" is trying to "use El Salvador aliens whom they helped get out of Arizona jails to propagandize leftist causes. . . ."

"Members of the family," Collier claimed, "have worked with the Young Socialist Alliance, shown a pro-revolution film in their home and invited a self-proclaimed terrorist to speak with them in the Valley."

The "aliens" Collier referred to are people seeking refuge in the United States. They include survivors of a group of twenty-five who were lost in the Arizona desert in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument last July. Thirteen died there.

The others now face deportation.

Collier's article echoed a speech by U.S. Rep. Larry McDonald that was inserted in the Congressional Record of June 18. McDonald is the extreme right-wing Georgia Democrat who publicizes information fed to him by the FBI and CIA.

He claimed that "support groups for the Marxist organizations who have been waging an unrelenting terrorist campaign against the Salvadoran people are working here in the United States to insure that our country takes no action to oppose the Communist conquest of Central America."

The charges in the Congressional Record and the *Arizona Republic* were also picked up in an anonymous letter in the *Arizona State University State Press*.

At a well-attended news conference October 15, representatives of the Committee for Human Rights in El Salvador, the Serpas family, and Father Rodriguez responded to the lies in Collier's article.

The statement by Marta Serpas declared: "My family has spent hundreds of dollars to help Salvadoran refugees fleeing repression and to help get them out of jail. Some of these refugees almost died in the desert near Ajo. Our only interest has been to help our own people."

"... As a result of [Collier's] slanderous, inaccurate article, members of my family have received death threats by phone."

Letters protesting the slanders have also been sent by the Arizona Farm Workers Union, the Tucson Committee for Human Rights in Latin America, and Socialist Workers Party candidate for Congress Rob Roper.

One of the aims of the attack is to head off opposition to the threatened deportation of the refugees. Those who survived the ordeal in the desert have won enormous sympathy throughout Arizona and elsewhere.

The committee is circulating a letter to the Immigration and Naturalization Service requesting that the human rights of these refugees be guaranteed by granting them political asylum.

The committee also announced plans for a picket line outside the Federal Building and Immigration offices November 8.

Solidarity with Central America

and the Caribbean



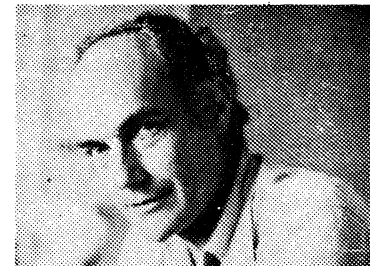
Cubans on U.S. speaking tour

In this column (*Militant* October 17), we reported on the planned U.S. tours of two prominent Cubans during October and November, sponsored by the Center for Cuban Studies.

The partial tour schedules of Eugenio Rodríguez Balari, president of the Cuban Institute for Research and Orientation of Internal Demand, and Tomas Gutiérrez Alea, the internationally acclaimed film director, appear below.



BALARI



ALEA

Balari:
University of Minn.-Nov. 11
New York City-Nov. 13

Alea:
Cornell University-Nov. 14-16
New York City-Nov. 19-20
Center Screen,
Cambridge, Mass.-Nov. 22
San Bernardino Community College,
San Bernardino, Calif.-Nov. 24

For more information on these tours, contact the Center for Cuban Studies, 220 East Twenty-third Street, New York, New York 10010. Telephone: (212) 685-8086.

History of U.S. blockade of Cuba

A special edition of the Center for Cuban Studies publication, *Cuba In Focus*, devotes the entire issue to U.S. relations with Cuba since the revolution.

Subtitled, "The U.S. Blockade: A Documentary History," the booklet gives a chronology of events that led to the U.S. economic blockade and its effects on the Cuban economy.

The booklet includes photographs and drawings and is available for \$2.50 per copy or \$1.50 for a bundle of twenty-five or more from the Center for Cuban Studies at the address listed above.



St. Louis Latin American/Caribbean Conference

The Greater St. Louis Latin American Solidarity Committee is sponsoring a one-day conference entitled "Peoples in Struggle: A Conference on Latin America and the Caribbean." It takes place on Saturday, November 15 at Webster College in St. Louis, Missouri.

Workshop topics include: Women; Labor; Literacy; Racism; Immigration and Black America; and Grenada.

Featured speakers during the conference include: Sylvia Reyes, representative from the Asociación de Mujeres Nicaragüenses "Luisa Amanda Espinoza" (Association of Nicaraguan Women); Kanute Burke, Grenada's consul general to the United States; and a representative from El Salvador.

For more information contact the Latin America Solidarity Committee Conference, 438 North Skinker Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri 63130.

U.S. delegation reports on Guatemala

In March 1979, a six-member delegation of two U.S. organizations—the National Lawyers Guild and La Raza Legal Alliance—were invited to Guatemala by the National Committee for Trade Union Unity to investigate the repressive measures of the government.

The delegation published their findings October 11 in a report entitled "Guatemala: Repression and Resistance." They concluded: "During our two week investigation in Guatemala, the mission met with representatives of factory workers, farm workers, students, trade unionists, clergy, peasants. . . ."

"We concluded that there is an extremely high level of systematic repression which is characterized by brutal tortures of thousands of people and the murders of six to eight people daily throughout the country. The current reign of terror has permeated every level of Guatemalan society. The most simple protests or challenges by anyone outside of the Guatemalan ruling class occasions responses which amount to a violent and systematic attack on the Guatemalan people."

The report is published in a thirty-three page booklet—in Spanish as well as English—for \$3.00

The introduction encourages readers to "feel free to make use of this report in any way that will further the cause of the popular movements in Central America and the eradication of those economic, political and military relations between the United States and the Lucas García government."

Copies of the report can be obtained from the National Lawyers Guild, 853 Broadway, Room 1705, New York, New York 10003.

—Osborne Hart

100,000 march in Paris

Protest gov't complicity with fascist violence

By Janice Lynn

More than 100,000 people marched through Paris October 7 to protest a right-wing terrorist bombing attack in front of a Jewish synagogue that left four people dead and dozens wounded.

A small right-wing outfit called the European Nationalist Fascists took credit for the October 3 bombing, the latest in a series of terrorist actions carried out by fascists in a number of European countries.

French trade unions, human rights organizations, antiracist groups, Jewish organizations, feminists, and others condemned the bombing and participated in the march.

A two-hour strike was called to coincide with the demonstration, enabling workers to attend. Similar demonstrations took place in a dozen other cities throughout France, and 5,000 marched in Rome.

Prominent among the marchers in Paris were Socialist Party leader François Mitterrand and Communist Party leader Georges Marchais.

The demonstrators carried banners and chanted slogans condemning racism and fascism, and strongly denounced the French government's complicity in the attacks.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Interior Minister Christian Bonnet, who is responsible for France's police department, were branded as "accomplices and assassins."

Other banners proclaimed "We are all French Jews."

The march wound through the working class districts of Paris, following the traditional May Day route. Noticeably absent from the march was any official representative from the Giscard government.

Italy & Germany

The French bombing followed similar right-wing terrorist attacks in Italy and Germany. In August, Italian rightists claimed responsibility for a bombing at a Bologna train station that killed eighty-four people and wounded 180.

In September, a West German Nazi group planted a bomb in a trash can at Munich's Oktoberfest. Thirteen people were killed and more than 200 injured.

In all three cases, no charges have

been brought against those responsible for the attacks, despite the fact that the police admit they know the identities of the members of these rightist groups.

Less than a week before the October 3 bombing at the Paris synagogue, gunmen sped through the streets of Paris firing machine guns at a Jewish day care center, a school, two synagogues, and a monument to victims of the Nazi death camps of World War II.

Interior Minister Bonnet had shrugged off these incidents, declaring that the danger from the extreme right should not be exaggerated.

Capitalist crisis

The recent rise in terrorist attacks by small right-wing groups comes in the context of the worldwide economic crisis. Workers throughout Europe, as in the United States, are faced with massive unemployment and soaring inflation as the capitalist class does its best to try to make working people pay for the anarchy and decay of the capitalist economic system.

Racism and antilabor policies carried out by these capitalist governments encourage the rightists' attacks.

Part of the ruling class strategy is to maintain and encourage divisions within the working class to try to prevent a united response by working people.

Workers in France, for example, are told they are losing their jobs because immigrant laborers are coming in and taking them away. The French government has been carrying out a concerted campaign to restrict the number of foreign students attending French universities. It has also stepped up its harassment of immigrant workers—especially those from North Africa.

Two days after the synagogue bombing another right-wing group, the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement, took credit for setting a bomb under a car with Dutch license plates, saying it was to protest the "foreign invasion" in Paris.

Cops and Nazis

These rightist terrorists are further emboldened by the failure of the capitalist government to forcefully pursue any of the perpetrators.



October 7 march to protest Paris synagogue bombing

Two police unions in France have pointed out that the French police force is riddled with pro-Nazis. They say that these extreme rightists were welcomed into the police during the offensive against leftist groups following the May-June 1968 upsurge by French workers and students.

José Delthorn, head of one of the police unions, told a news conference October 4 that about one-fifth of the 150 known members of the European Nationalist Fascists were policemen. A list of thirty of these right-wing police was compiled. Many were said to be in high positions.

But rather than putting their efforts into apprehending these right-wing criminals, French government officials have tried to blame the wave of fascist terrorism on the left.

One representative of the French Jewish establishment, the millionaire Baron Alain de Rothschild, even implied that the French government's

relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization was what was encouraging anti-Semitic terrorism.

The Palestinian student union of Paris denounced the synagogue bombing and pointed out that Palestinians and Arabs have also been victims of racist outrages in France.

"These odious acts have absolutely no relation to our struggle for a democratic and secular Palestine, in which Jews, Christians, Muslims, and non-believers would all have equal rights," they declared.

An Algerian workers organization in France also sent a message condemning the racist attacks.

The unity displayed by the French trade unions and workers' parties in organizing to protest these attacks is a powerful example of how to begin to build a united movement to put an end to such right-wing outrages.

From Intercontinental Press

Italy: Fiat union forced to accept layoff plan

By Will Reissner

Italy's biggest labor battle in more than a decade came to an end on October 18 when the giant automaker Fiat signed an agreement with the Metalworkers Federation ending five weeks of strikes that had shut Fiat's auto plants.

Fiat's auto division, the company's largest, employs 114,000 workers.

At issue in the strike was Fiat's plan to permanently reduce its workforce by 14,000 in January.

Although the company was forced to back down on that plan, the union reluctantly agreed to allow Fiat to lay off as many as 23,000 workers, with the proviso that all would be rehired by June 1983 if they have not found new jobs by then.

The company also won the right to determine who would be laid off. This had been bitterly opposed by the workers as a threat to union militants in the plants.

Although there was considerable anger within union ranks at the terms agreed to by the leadership, the agreement was ratified by a 70 percent vote.

The economic hardships of the thirty-eight-day strike led many work-



Workers rally at Fiat's Mirafiori plant in Turin

ers to accept the agreement despite misgivings.

The Fiat workers got the backing of two general strikes. The second, on October 10, shut down industry and commerce throughout Italy as 18 million workers left their jobs to "express the solidarity of the working class with the Fiat employees."

They recognized that if the powerful autoworkers were forced to accept layoffs, other employers would try to follow Fiat's lead.

Throughout the strike, the leadership of the Communist Party-dominated Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) hoped for a compromise with management.

In the wake of the strike, the CGIL leadership has shown signs of being in full retreat. Agostino Marianetti, a CGIL leader, stated that "what's needed is a more flexible attitude on the part of our union."

He added that in past disputes the CGIL had been wrong "to defend the employment of its workers while refusing to see the realities of the crisis of industry."

In a period when the bosses are on a general offensive against job conditions and wages, this kind of "flexible" attitude can only encourage the employers to press their attacks further.

But the bosses will not find the road ahead of them all that easy. Despite the setback at Fiat, the Italian working class still retains a high degree of combativity and a strong sense of solidarity, as shown by the massive support the Fiat workers won.

In the wake of the strike, Italian workers are now trying to assess why they lost this battle. A debate over goals and methods, including a more critical look at the response of the union leaderships, is now unfolding throughout the Italian labor movement.

From Intercontinental Press

In Review

'Workers, Bosses, and Bureaucrats'

Workers, Bosses and Bureaucrats. A Socialist View of the Labor Movement Since the 1930s. By Tom Kerry. Pathfinder Press, 300 pages, \$5.95. Cloth, \$17.

The generation of workers of the 1980s, running up against the bosses and bureaucrats we have to deal with, get welcome historical background from Tom Kerry's new book.

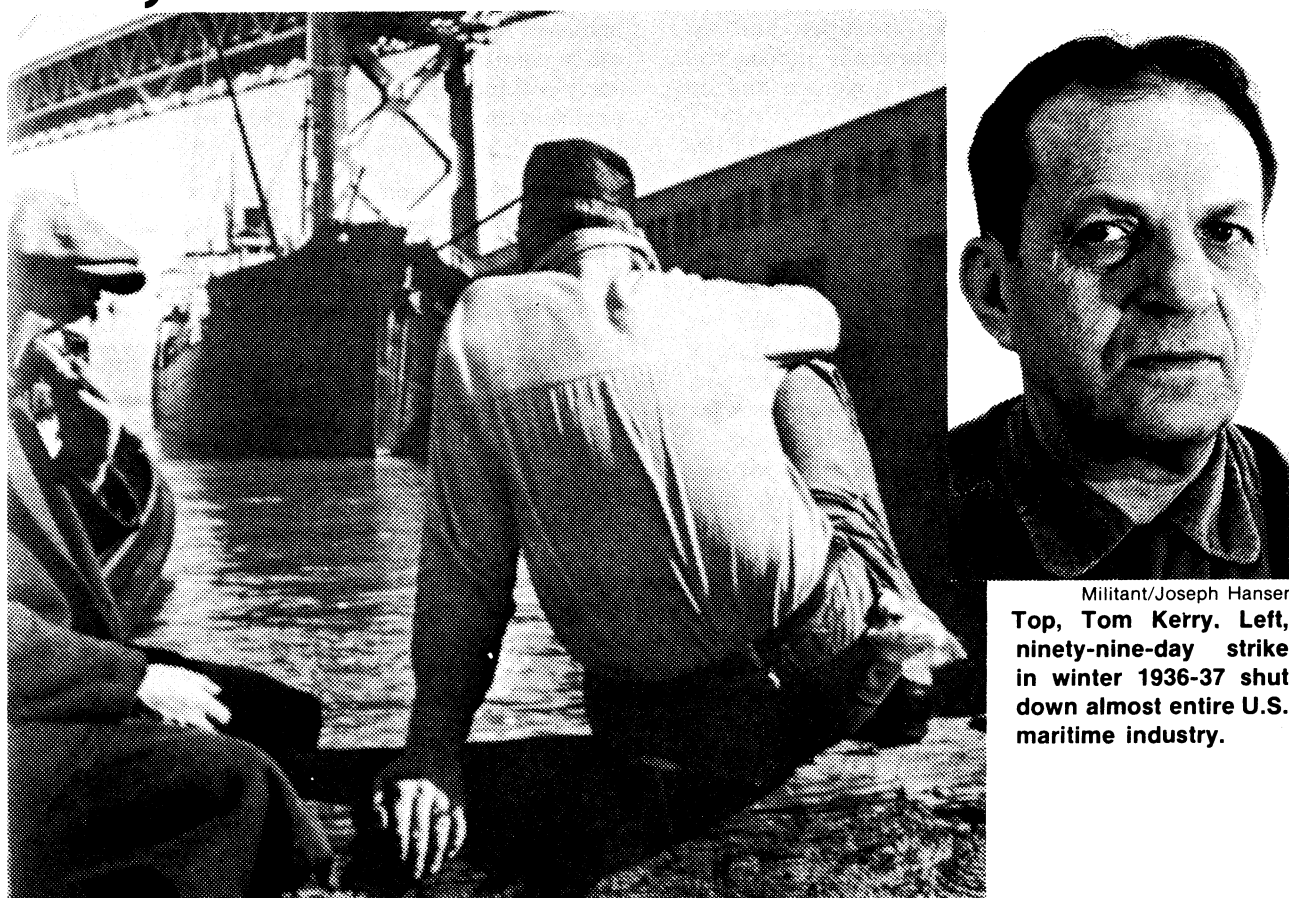
Tom Kerry joined the revolutionary movement in the United States in the early 1930s. He was an activist in maritime unions, working on ships on the East, West, and Gulf coasts. He edited union newspapers. He became editor of the *Militant* and a central leader of the Socialist Workers Party.

This book is a collection of his articles and reports. All but a few were written in the 1940s, '50s and '60s.

The book is mainly about the period of the decline of the unions. It recounts the consolidation of the conservative bureaucracy. As the boss class pushed back against the giant union gains of the 1930s, the bureaucrats did their part to rein in the union ranks.

The union democracy through which workers had exerted their fighting strength was restricted. Many union militants were bought off or driven out.

Kerry tells how labor campaigns such as organizing the South and getting rid of the 1947 Taft-Hartley slave labor law went from being immediate



Militant/Joseph Hansen
Top, Tom Kerry. Left, ninety-nine-day strike in winter 1936-37 shut down almost entire U.S. maritime industry.

Books

priorities to empty phrases. When the AFL and the CIO merged in 1955, those were supposed to be two goals the united organization would accomplish.

But Taft-Hartley is still used to break strikes and organizing drives. And the biggest gains in unionizing the South took until 1980 with the victories at the Newport News, Virginia, shipyard and J.P. Stevens.

Bureaucrats

Kerry's articles keep the fire on the enemy class, the bosses. And as union members know, to direct union power against the bosses also requires spending a lot of time and energy dealing with the bureaucrats.

A 1955 article titled, "The Political Meaning of the AFL-CIO Merger," summarizes twenty years of the U.S. labor movement. Along with a later article on the Reuther-Meany split, it provides insight into the current discussions about affiliations and mergers.

A wing of the bureaucracy that Kerry had a lot of experience fighting against was the Stalinists, members of the Communist Party, who entrenched themselves in the union officialdom.

Kerry describes the strikebreaking, superpatriotism, and support to the Democratic Party—especially during World War II—of the Stalinists and the rest of the bureaucracy.

Win the war

Kerry's articles refute the myth that the Stalinists were the progressive union leaders who were driven out by the McCarthyite witch-hunt of the late 1940s and 1950s.

The truth is more complicated. They were not so progressive in the first place. And their own role in weakening the unions made the witch-hunt that much easier to carry out.

For example, the supposedly progressive image of the independent West Coast longshore union, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, is seriously tarnished here. Read the article on the "Bridges Plan," about one of ILWU President Harry Bridges's pioneering efforts at class collaboration.

And note Kerry's reports on the 1949 convention of the National Maritime Union, where Joseph Curran began to consolidate his right-wing dictatorship.

During World War II Curran was aligned with the large group of Stalinists in the NMU leadership. That whole gang was discredited in the eyes of the members because of their antistrike, procompany policies in the name of the war effort.

After the war, Curran built an independent base by breaking away to the left of the hated Stalinist leadership.

When Curran swung sharply to the right, the Stalinists could not win support to defend themselves because of their own record of fiercely suppressing union democracy.

Blame for the decline of the NMU to the shell of a union it is today has to include the superpatriotic bureaucrats of the Communist Party as well as Curran.

The more things change . . .

The steel industry is cranking up their campaign about pollution controls causing unemployment. A new idea?

Check out Kerry's article, "People or Profits: the Key Issue." He wrote in the *Militant* about how Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube threatened to close down Ohio mills if pollution controls were imposed. The time: 1961.

Steel and auto workers are being pushed into "quality" and "productivity" committees with management. This is supposed to save American companies from competition from more modern Japanese industry.

The same scheme has been floated before. Different excuses, same purpose—more work from fewer people, higher profits. For example, Kerry wrote about United Steelworkers President David McDonald's "economic sharing plan" in 1964.

Racism

One of the most valuable sections of the book is called, "An Injury to One is an Injury to All." These articles take up the issue of Black workers and the union movement.

In the last few years the unions have once again entered the civil rights battle. In the 1960s, Black workers had to sue the United Steelworkers Union as accomplices of the companies in enforcing racist hiring advancement practices. By the end of the 1970s the USWA was the champion of the most important affirmative action court victory in recent times in the *Weber* case.

In articles written in 1964 and 1975, Kerry took up the role of affirmative action in strengthening the union movement so it can fight for jobs and other gains for all workers.

He is sharp and incisive on this. "The reformists, the Meanys, the Shankers [American Federation of Teachers president] say yes, we're against discrimination and unemployment either for sex or skin color. But we must uphold the holy principle of union seniority—this system under which the so-called complete equality prevails. Yes, complete equality . . . where some are more equal than others!

"Those who are against defending affirmative action gains now are completely inconsistent when they say they are for preferential hiring—when hiring resumes sometime in the future. You cannot consistently be for preferential hiring if you are in favor of maintaining the last-hired-first-fired rule that prevails today."

With the growing labor party discussion today, the writings about earlier political experiences are valuable. Kerry's articles report on serious labor party efforts, mainly coming from UAW locals during and after World War II.

He also refers back to the labor party resolution passed at the convention of the National Labor Union in 1866. Read the last article in the book, "Labor's Political Struggle: 1866 to Today." It was a talk by Kerry that was broadcast on a Detroit radio station on May Day 1976.

Some other highlights of the book include articles Kerry wrote in 1937 and 1938 in the *West Coast Firemen*, taking up disputed issues in that maritime union. There is the 1959 account of how and why AFL-CIO head George Meany reassured American businessmen that, "I never went on strike in my life."

Articles from World War II describe the enormous industrialization projects like shipyards and their impact on Black workers and the unions.

Reuther the 'twister'

Tom Kerry's style and vocabulary are going to catch your eye. Some words he uses which do not often find their way into the *Militant* anymore are nosegay (a small bunch of flowers), mulct (a fine or penalty), adumbrated (foreshadowed), and addle-pated (stupid).

The following paragraphs from a 1959 article are an enjoyable example of Kerry's style:

"James Connolly, martyred Irish revolutionary socialist, executed in 1916 by the British for his leading role in the Easter Rebellion, was a master of invective.

"To Connolly a 'twister' was an object of infinite odium and contempt, deserving to be spurned and spat at by all honest workers . . . It is not a word to be used lightly. But there are those whom it fits like a beard on a beatnik. Take [UAW President] Walter Reuther, for example . . ."

I have one criticism of the book: There are no pictures in it. It would be good to show some of the battles these generations of workers fought, what they looked like.

Workers, Bosses and Bureaucrats is not a history of the labor movement. The prefatory material by Pathfinder Press editor Fred Stanton briefly explains the context of the articles.

Reading this book will encourage studying labor history in general. Art Preis's *Labor's Giant Step* can provide more details on some of the events described and commented on by Kerry.

Tom Kerry's book provides ammunition for working in the labor movement today. It gives the picture of union issues and events from the eyes of a participant, a Marxist writer, a socialist political leader.

This book contributes to the effort by workers to recapture our history to use as a weapon in today's growing struggles.

—Stu Singer

Women in Revolt

The new slavery in America

Fifteen-year-old Rosa and her sister Catalina, sixteen, came from Mexico to work as domestics for an executive in Arizona. The executive had arranged for the sisters to be brought across the border by smugglers since the two women had no entry papers.

The sisters cooked, cleaned, and took care of the family's two small children—all for \$100 a month. They were not allowed to leave the house except for church.

Last October, Rosa was raped by the executive and became pregnant. The man told her he would pay for the baby's delivery, but that she and her sister could no longer leave the house at all. He told her she would have to put the baby up for adoption and she and Catalina would both have to work for him for free to pay back the medical expenses!

All of this happened to those two women for one simple reason: they were "illegal" and felt they couldn't fight back.

Their case is not an isolated one. An article in the October 23 *New York Times* described how thousands of women and men from Mexico, as well as other countries, come to the United States desperately seeking jobs and a better life. They find brutal exploitation instead, intensified by the fact that they have no papers.

Many of the women are farmworkers, living in shacks, unable to leave, or domestics working from sunup to sunset for families that pay as little as \$25 per week. Others work in restaurants or hotels. Some are forced into prostitution.

Many of these undocumented workers are virtual captives of their bosses, forced to work long hours for low pay or none at all, and frequently victims of sexual abuse.

How is it that these slavery-like conditions can exist in this country in the twentieth century? That

Suzanne Haig



women can be sexually attacked by their employer and the boss gets away with it?

Many of the victims don't report these crimes because the employer threatens to turn them in to immigration officials. That means no job and deportation.

Courts have ruled that the use of such threats does not constitute keeping a worker in involuntary servitude.

Thus it's no wonder that so few undocumented workers go to government officials for help.

Or that employers continue their outrageous treatment of people like Rosa and Catalina without fear of prosecution.

Not until there is an open border which people can cross voluntarily will this kind of exploitation be eliminated. The women's movement has a stake in fighting against the reactionary immigration laws, opposing deportations, and defending the rights of our Mexican sisters and brothers.

Union Talk

Aerospace boom for bosses only

Aerospace workers around the country, organized by the International Association of Machinists and the United Auto Workers, have been voting on new three-year contracts in recent weeks.

The contracts are all pretty similar. The corporations didn't try to impose any giant new takebacks or attempt to bust the unions. Wage increases were granted, but not enough to make up for or keep up with inflation. COLA—inadequate but vital for preventing a catastrophic decline in living standards—was maintained.

But the company continued to chip away at working conditions, and at the rights of union members on the job. The contracts are particularly striking because the aerospace industry has been only slightly affected by the recession. Orders are piled up for years ahead in many of the big firms. It is one of the industries where the bargaining position of the workers is strongest.

Following are comments by aerospace workers in Los Angeles and Atlanta on their new contracts and the response of union members to them.

The first is by Doug Kihn, a structural assembler at the McDonnell-Douglas plant in Long Beach, California.

* * *

United Auto Workers Local 148 at McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft ratified a new three-year contract two days before the October 17 strike deadline. Local 148 is the largest UAW aerospace local in the country with over 12,000 members.

The basic features of the contract were summarized by the bargaining committee in a brochure distributed at a mass union meeting. It claims to provide a seven percent wage increase the first year, but this includes cost-of-living money that was already due us under the previous contract. There will be three percent increases each of the following two years.

Many features of the old contract were retained, including forced overtime, high insurance deductibles, and the unpopular "Jet Program."

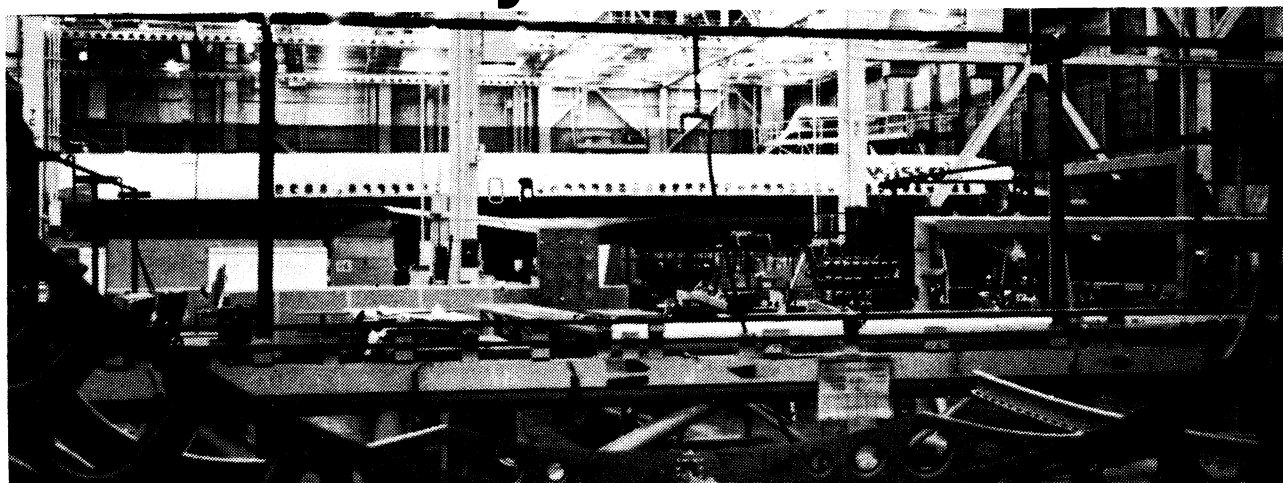
The Jet Program is a seniority system that restricts the right of new workers to bid onto better jobs, and imposes a temporary pay cut on workers when they are promoted. The new contract also sets lower pay rates for new hires.

New benefits included: orthodontic treatment for patients up to age nineteen with a lifetime \$700 per individual paid; the bereavement pay provision was broadened so workers will be eligible for payment in the event of the death of a grandchild; the second shift premium will be increased five cents, from twenty-five to thirty cents per hour.

I discussed the new contract with some of my co-workers.

One woman told me, "On Wednesday, the union told us the company had made no proposals. On Thursday we still heard nothing and I figured we were going on strike. On Friday morning we woke up and read in the newspaper, 'Strike Averted at Douglas.'

"Then Friday afternoon at the meeting we were handed a complete package. This makes me think



Jet under construction at McDonnell-Douglas plant in Long Beach, California

the whole thing was decided long before Friday. But we weren't told a thing."

Workers were still talking about the stormy strike vote meeting.

"People were angry. I was sitting next to the people who started throwing eggs at Jerry Whipple (UAW Region Six Director)," said Dottie who works in sub-assembly on the DC-9 line. "At first I laughed, but it was really immature."

The general feeling of helplessness in the situation was reflected by Tim, a young worker from Building 13.

"Nobody represented us. The meeting was shut down without any real discussion. It was just a whitewash. I should have voted the contract down just on that principle alone, but I voted for it. I can't afford to strike on a measly \$65 (strike benefits) a week."

Dave, a structure mechanic, said he voted no. He was disappointed that the membership voted for the contract.

Actually, according to official statistics, only 7,222 ballots were cast, with 63 percent voting in favor. That means more than one-third of the membership didn't vote.

The second comment is by Tom Fiske, who works at the Lockheed plant in Atlanta, Georgia.

* * *

Members of Local Lodge 709 of the International Association of Machinists have approved a new 3-year contract with the Lockheed-Georgia Company on October 19. Despite the yes vote by a majority of the 8,000 members, the contract is not popular.

The wage increase for each of the three years is 3 percent. These increases, combined with the continuing COLA agreement, will fail to adequately protect the workers against the soaring cost of living.

Hardest hit among the workers are the retirees and those about to retire. Retirees receive only a 6 percent increase, meaning a decrease of about 30 percent in purchasing power. Workers who retire in the next two years will receive approximately 20 percent less in purchasing power than at the start of the previous contract.

A worker named Tony just got his 25 year pin. At the presentation ceremony, the company president noted that over one quarter of the work force has twenty-five or more years with Lockheed.

Many are waiting to retire. Many, like Tony, won't. Not just yet.

Tony said, "This contract improves the retirement money a little. Nowhere near enough to keep up with inflation, but a little. What they've done is to make it a little better still for people who wait until 1983 to retire." Why did they do that?

"The company has a bunch of new orders and has been hiring people with no experience. Or they have been hiring workers who have been laid off from Lockheed for ten years or so."

"They want to keep the older workers on the job, training the new workers for another couple of years. This way, they don't have to go through the expense of running a proper training program for newer workers. And I have to stay and do it because I can't afford to retire now. And it hurts you young people too."

The Lockheed-Georgia company produces mainly cargo aircraft for the U.S. military. Like the rest of the U.S. aerospace industry, "business" is booming. However, "business" for the workers will not get better under this contract.

Why did a majority vote for it? I asked that question at work.

For the most part, people felt powerless. Especially since union officers were pressing for acceptance of the terms and were clearly not up for a fight.

We had been under a contract extension since October 2. There was next to no word coming from either the union officials or the company on the state of the negotiations.

People worried about having to strike so close to the start of the winter holidays. And people remembered 1977. Ten weeks on strike, straight through Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's. And the end result was a contract that was hardly better than what was offered in the fall.

A worker named Charlie echoed the sentiment of a lot of workers when he said, "It's not a good contract, but I think it's the best we could do."



Better than a cold shower— Maybe it's coincidence. First the pope pronounced that Catholics who divorce and remarry could receive communion—provided they didn't engage in sex. A few days later, his holiness offered strong praise for the benefits of bicycling.

Gives it sparkle— Acid rain, caused by pollution, is destroying lakes, forests, and crops. But the biggest danger, researchers now say, may be

the heavy metal you get in acidified drinking water.

Success story— A while back, Joey Gallo, who reputedly engaged in illicit activity, was blown away while dining at Umberto's, a New York restaurant. Asked recently how this affected business, the chef responded: "You want to make it in New York? Have somebody get knocked off in your place. If another guy gets knocked off here, we might have to expand."

Fringe benefit— André Heiniger, managing director of Rolex, wears the company's new day/date platinum watch. It does cost \$27,000, but as an employee, he's entitled to 50 percent off.

Modern times— Sparks, Nevada, boasts a \$1-million pet shelter with a variety of up-to-date features. The street side of the complex, reports UPI, features a "bullet-proof wall to protect the animals."

Things are tough all over— What with the present cost of gas, Winnebago has turned from manufacturing mobile homes to such items as window parts, basketball backboards, and wood-burning stoves.

Child care— Does your youngster slurp soup at the dinner table? Tiffany's in New York is offering a special youth course in table manners, conducted by board chairman Walter Hoving. Eleven sessions, \$375.

By Any Means Necessary

Max Roach: The Different Drummer

For those who follow jazz music, the name Max Roach is familiar—to say the least.

Roach is one of the premier drummers—and has been for several decades—credited with many musical innovations. As a teenager, in the late forties, Roach was Charlie Parker's percussionist. Since then, he has played with most of the renowned jazz musicians—Miles Davis, Eric Dolphy, Thelonius Monk, Sonny Rollins, and Cecil Taylor, just to name a few.

Roach, like all Black jazz musicians, is and has been victimized by racism in the music business.

The following interview with Roach offers a glimpse of his opinions about jazz, racism, and the Black struggle.

The interview, entitled "The Different Drummer," appeared in the September 3 issue of "Socialist Challenge," the weekly newspaper of the International Marxist Group in Britain. The interview was conducted by Skip Laszlo.

—O.H.

The first black drummers to arrive in the Americas did so without their instruments. The white slave traders saw the drum as a rebellious link with Africa.

But the heirs of those slaves have been hitting and tapping out the censored sounds ever since. The distinguished career of jazz drummer Max Roach spans five decades and yet the musical establishment has ensured his obscurity outside jazz circles. A musical radical, he is also politically outspoken.

"We have oppression of black people, you in Britain have Ireland, it's the same thing—imperialism. Most people believe the '60s was an isolated period, but it wasn't. The USA will always produce Malcolm X's, WEB DuBois, Marcus Garveys and Martin Luther Kings. Just as American society is very stubborn about preserving oppression, resistance keeps being generated."

In the middle of his set at the recent Bracknell jazz festival Roach appeared on stage with only two drum sticks and a high-hat (foot-cymbal). His solo on the instrument, which itself brought rapturous

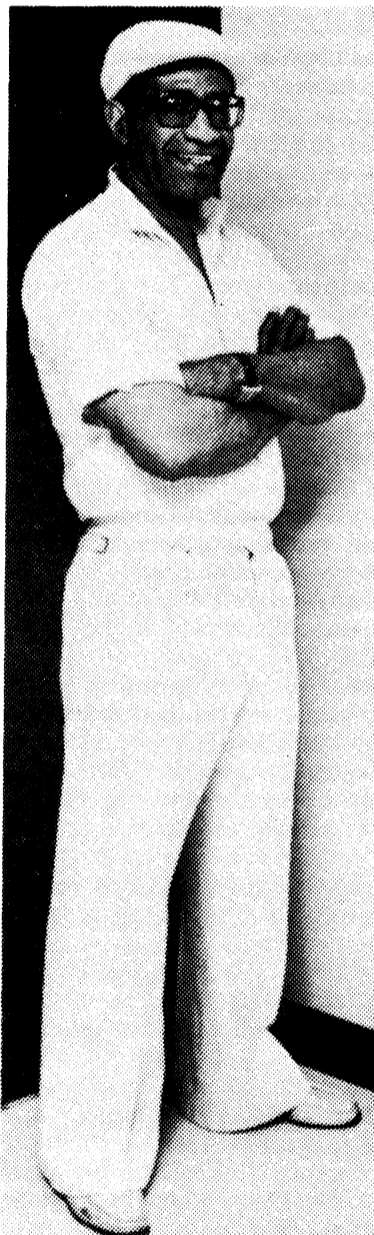
applause, was preceded by a lesson in politics and music history.

"This instrument was added to the traditional drum kit by Jonathan David Samuel Jones—and if you figure how an Afro-American got a name like that you can begin to understand what slavery is all about."

"He was part of the legendary Count Basie Band that took New York by storm all those years ago with a music called 'swing'—whatever that is. Revolutionary music that's what."

Earlier, before his set, we had been talking about the role of jazz, how each innovation of style was attacked only to be accepted years later—often after the leading innovators were dead.

"Jazz has always been under attack, from the days of Buddy Bolding, before Kid Ory, right up to today. Bolding was criticized because he improvised. In the '20s they had 'race' records and decent people weren't supposed to listen because the



Musician/Deborah Feingold
MAX ROACH

Osborne Hart



music came from Black people who weren't 'civilized'.

"It was an outlet to protest at the indignities faced by black people. Now it frees people all over the world."

"Politically I see jazz as the natural music of democracy. European classical music is the music of imperialism—a conductor and a composer rule the rest of the musicians like slaves. In jazz an idea is presented to be discussed and debated like in a meeting."

"This music lets each generation speak," Roach continued, listing a succession of tenor saxophone players. "A Coleman Hawkins (the first great saxophonist) doesn't mean you can't have a Lester Young and he doesn't prevent a John Coltrane. You got Louis Armstrong but you can have no 'Bach is God'."

"Leonard Feather (guru of the white critics) attacked Billie Holiday's last album 'Lady in Satin' (1958) because he said she didn't sound like she did when she was 21 and playing with the Count Basie Band in the '30s. But I love that album, it tells about her life, her loves, her emotional ups and downs, her feelings. Jazz allows you to sound 50 when you're 50. When you are 19 you should sound 19. Jazz allows you to tell the truth—be who you are."

By most standards Roach should be rich and famous today. Along with Parker, Dizzy Gillespie and others whom non-jazz fame has eluded, Roach innovated "Be-Bop". White imitators of the style can be found regularly on Parkinson and other late night TV shows. But Roach not only kept innovating but he also made the link with Africa and his stand for civil rights too obvious to be ignored by the musical establishment.

Down Beat magazine praised the music of his 1950s album Garvey's Ghost as being "heroic and grandiose," but insisted this was "oddly at variance with what is known of Garvey."

His remarkable album, made with singer Abbey Lincoln, We Insist, The Freedom Now Suite, recorded in 1961, contrasted American slavery with the emerging independent nations of Africa. The black civil rights party, the Freedom Now Party, is said to have been named after that piece. "This music that always challenges the music, challenges society."

What's Going On

COLORADO

DENVER

GRENADA: BLACK REVOLUTION IN THE CARIBBEAN. Speakers: Michael Mitchell, attaché for Information, Grenada Mission to the United Nations. Wed., Nov. 12, 7 p.m. St. Cajetan's Church, 9th St. & Lawrence St. Ausp: Young Socialist Alliance and Auraria Black Student Alliance, Auraria Campus, Denver. For more information call (303) 534-8330.

WOMEN AND HEALTH: A DISCUSSION. Speakers: Dr. Angie Heaton, physician; Diane Ruysse-laere, staff member of Planned Parenthood. Fri., Nov. 14, 7:30 p.m. 126 W. 12th Ave. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Denver Socialist Forum. For more information call (303) 534-8954.

POLISH VICTORIES: WHAT U.S. WORKERS CAN LEARN. Speakers to be announced. Fri., Nov. 21, 7:30 p.m. 126 W. 12th Ave. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Denver Socialist Forum. For more information call (303) 534-8954.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT

'TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD.' A film commemorating Russian Revolution. Sun., Nov. 9, 7 p.m. 6404 Woodward. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (313) 875-5322.

GENERAL MOTORS REDEVELOPMENT: LESS JOBS, MORE SUFFERING. Speakers to be announced. Sun., Nov. 16, 7 p.m. 6404 Woodward. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (313) 875-5322.

MINNESOTA

TWIN CITIES

JOE HILL: ANATOMY OF A FRAME-UP. On the sixty-fifth anniversary of the famous labor activist's execution. Speaker: Donald Winters, instructor, Minneapolis Community College. Sun., Nov. 16, 4 p.m. 508 N. Snelling Ave., St. Paul. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Twin Cities Militant Forum. For more information call (612) 644-6325.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

NICARAGUA: EYEWITNESS REPORT. Slide and film showings. Speaker: Larry Pitts, railroad worker, United Transportation Union Local 800, recently toured Nicaragua. Sat., Nov. 15, 8 p.m. 11-A Central Ave., near Broad St. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (201) 643-3341.

OREGON

PORTLAND

WHICH WAY TO PROGRESS IN LATIN AMERICA: SOCIALISM OR CAPITALISM? Speaker: Kevin Kouns, spent six months studying economic development in Peru. Sun., Nov. 16, 7:30 p.m. 711 NW Everett St. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (503) 222-7225.

TEXAS

DALLAS

REPRESSION IN EL SALVADOR: STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. DICTATORSHIP. Speakers: Sister Linda Hajek; Lee Olson, Socialist Workers Party. Documentary slide show. Sat., Nov. 8, 7 p.m. 5442 E. Grand Ave. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (214) 826-4711.

Our Revolutionary Heritage

November 7, 1917

The following are excerpts from a speech by James P. Cannon commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, which occurred on November 7, 1917. Cannon was the founder of the Socialist Workers Party. The speech was delivered in New York City in 1942, in the midst of World War II.

November 7, 1917. The death sentence on the old order of capitalism and the beginning of the new order of world socialism were both proclaimed on that day. And whatever vicissitudes, whatever setbacks, betrayals or defeats may overtake the proletariat on the road to that final goal; however sharp and deep may be the zigzags in the line which charts the course of the struggle through which humanity shall pass from capitalism to socialism; whatever may befall: the starting point in the line of development will always be traced to that great day which we commemorate tonight—November 7, 1917.

Here in the United States, the progressive sections of the socialist and labor movements were reinvigorated by the Russian Revolution. The morale of the movement grew stronger than ever before. For the first time, concentrated in revolutionary action, we had a demonstration of the real meaning of the doctrines of Marxism. For the first time we learned, from the example and teachings of Lenin and Trotsky and the leaders of the Russian Revolution, the real meaning of a revolutionary party. Those who remember that time, whose lives became welded to the Russian Revolution, must think of it today as the greatest inspiring and educating force that the oppressed class of the world has ever known.

Marx and Engels lifted the conception of socialism from utopia to science. The Russian Revolution developed scientific socialism from theory into action, and proved several things that before had been abstract generalizations and predictions.

The first of these things proved by the revolution was that it is possible for the workers to take power. It is possible for the workers to forge out of their ranks a party that is capable of leading the struggle to victory.

Victory of the proletariat is possible—the Russian Revolution in action, in blood and fire, proved that it is so.

The capitalist world surrounded and isolated the Soviet Union. For three years, 1918 to 1920, the revolution had to fight for its life in the civil war financed and supported by the world imperialists, and against the interventionist attempts in which the great majority of the capitalist powers participated.

The economy of Russia, terribly backward when the war began, a heritage from Czarism, was almost completely



Soviet factory workers after revolution

ruined in the war and the civil war which followed. Hunger and famine ravished the whole land, but the first workers' state survived all of that. It survived the isolation and the blockade imposed upon it by world imperialism.

On the basis of the hunger and the scarcity and the backwardness and the isolation arose the reactionary, privileged bureaucracy, personified by Stalin. The crimes of the Stalinist bureaucracy are known to everyone present here. They debased the theory which had guided the revolution. They destroyed the party that had made the revolution. They destroyed the soviets and the trade unions as self-acting organisms of the workers.

But they haven't, in spite of all that, been able to kill the revolution.

We know that the basic conquests of the revolution, the nationalized industry and the planned production, remain at the base of the Soviet state. That is why the revolution stays alive in spite of all the premature announcements to the contrary.

The Russian Revolution proved three things for all time. Two of them have been mentioned. First, it proved that the party and the leadership necessary for victory can be created by the proletariat, as they have been created by the Russian proletariat.

Second, the Russian Revolution proved that the system of nationalized industry and planned economy, introduced by a Soviet revolution, is superior, more progressive, more productive, than any device of capitalism, whether democratic or fascist.

And the third thing which we can say is demonstrated by the revolution, and proved now in the test of war, is that only one class is capable of solving the great social problems of our epoch. That class is the proletariat.

Letters

The facts

Please rush my eight-week subscription. I have read a copy of the *Militant* and feel it is a newspaper which digs for "the facts beneath the surface garbage."

Looking forward to receiving my first copy soon.

A.J.

New Brunswick, New Jersey

Not a chance

I am an at-large member of the Young Socialist Alliance in Buffalo, New York. As you know there have been six racist murders in Buffalo and one attempted racist murder. I am convinced that these murders are the responsibility of the KKK. I am convinced of this because of a sequence of events that has taken place in the last year.

First, the KKK publicly announced that it was on a recruiting campaign. Second, the Klan publicly announced that it is preparing and training for a race war. The location of its training camp and pictures of its weapons were in a recent issue of *Newsweek*. Third, there has been an increase of public (out in the open) racist killings in this country.

I do not think this sequence of events has taken place by chance.

We must organize and smash the Klan.

John P. McNamara
Buffalo, New York

Natural gas leak

The residents of Mont Belvieu, a small community near Houston, Texas, are very upset. There are some natural gas leaks close to some of the area schools. It seems that Warren Petroleum, the company now said to be responsible for the leaks, has already given residents money to move to motels or cover some other expenses. So they claim some of the responsibility by this act alone.

What has really confused me

is that, if my memory serves me, I remember initial reports saying the natural gas was leaking from one of the largest storage salt domes in the area. Yesterday in the news, reporters said that Warren Petroleum was pouring liquid nitrogen into the wells in order to try to stop the leaks. Somehow the salt dome has not been mentioned for a while since the incident first happened weeks ago. I feel there is more to this story. Certainly we need to know how the salt domes leaked, since this type of dome had been proposed as a place to dispose of nuclear waste, and we had been told these were geologically sound.

Arturo Ramirez
Houston, Texas

Effecting change

It seems to me that talking, writing, or preaching is never going to bring change in this country of itself. *Doing* is all that will bring change. *Doing* individually or singly will not bring change against the forces that people face; *doing* cooperatively will.

The world today faces shortages; shortages in natural resources, shortages in freedom, shortages in food. The people of this country must unite not only to help themselves, but must unite beyond national boundaries in the interests of those brothers and sisters who are starving in Africa, Asia, and South America.

To help these people will take sacrifices on our part. Sacrifices not for GE, GM, or ITT, but for people.

To effect change around us we must first change ourselves, and thus unite ourselves for the big push.

Here's two dollars for a subscription to the *Militant*. A whole lot of truth in a small place.

E.M.

Caneyville, Kentucky

Prisoner hits El Salvador terror

I just finished reading the October 31 *Militant* and found the Socialist Workers Party's concern with the Central American political situation to be of great interest to me.

Enclosed is a carbon copy of a letter I just wrote the CIA telling them to get out of El Salvador immediately.

I wrote that: "A champion of human rights does not finance, direct, assist, or support a right-wing junta that engages in unprovoked murderous attacks on a peaceful march of some 200,000 demonstrators as happened this past January, or the execution of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero while he was celebrating mass!"

"The United States—through your agency—did just these things!"

After reading all I've read about the political situation in El Salvador these past couple weeks I am firmly convinced that no person

can be a human rights advocate and ignore the misery and suffering being heaped upon the heads of the El Salvadoran peoples by the U.S.-backed right-wing junta.

I am a political dissident, a member of the Lucasville 14. I have been in solitary confinement for the past two straight years for my political activities. I have no money, and I would like very much to have a subscription to the *Militant* to follow the political situation in Central America.

A prisoner
Ohio

The *Militant* Prisoner Subscription Fund makes it possible to send reduced-rate subscriptions to prisoners who can't pay for them. To help out, send your contributions to: *Militant* Prisoner Subscription Fund, 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014.

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How U.S. foreign policy is decided

Wants to join SWP

I am a registered voter who is unaffiliated with any political party. I have investigated all of the "traditional" parties (i.e. Democratic, Republican, and Liberal) but do not feel comfortable with them.

However, I am very pleased with your party's policies and ideas, and feel that yours is the only political party in the country that is compatible with my beliefs. Therefore, I would like to become a member of your party. Could you please send me any forms, etc., that I need to fill out to be eligible to join, and any information about your organization that you think would be helpful. Thank you.

A.B.
Potsdam, New York

Withholding 'Militant'

I have been a subscriber to your newspaper since 1972. Recently, however, prison officials at the Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary have cut off mine and other prisoners' subscriptions to the *Militant* and other radical publications and are destroying and/or withholding them. I have not received an issue in over a month, and in fact, have personally caught a prison guard throwing my *Militant* and other radical publications away.

I intend to file lawsuit. However, I need your assistance:

Send a protest letter to the Warden George C. Wilkinson demanding that he stop this censorship or file a formal complaint with Mr. Norman A. Carlson, Director of the Bureau of Prisons.

Thank you, and with your help we will defeat this undemocratic offensive by the federal prison officials to ban radical and Black militant reading materials.

A prisoner
Leavenworth, Kansas

Stacked system

Enclosed is a contribution to the 1980 Pulley-Zimmermann campaign. On November 4 I'll be certain to cast my vote for the Socialist Workers Party and a genuinely progressive program.

I am constantly told that this is a "democratic" country, but, of course, the SWP has been excluded from the democratic process in Texas, California, Michigan . . . while extreme right-wing capitalists like Ed Clark's "Libertarians" will be on the ballot in every state! It is easy to see how the system is stacked.

Could you please send me one or two Pulley-Zimmermann buttons?

Frank Kennett
Menomonie, Wisconsin

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.

One of the central myths promoted by those who rule this country is that through elections the American people can decide government policy. Hand-in-hand with this myth goes the idea that the individuals elected to the White House or Congress actually determine what political decisions are made.

The following article by David Frankel, reprinted from *Intercontinental Press*, explains how major policy decisions, like war, are in reality made by an *unelected* body, the top representatives of the capitalist class.

* * *

Perhaps the clearest example of how crucial U.S. foreign policy decisions are actually made came in March 1968, following the Tet offensive carried out by the Vietnamese liberation fighters.

Details of what happened in the top echelons of the U.S. government came out in three separate accounts, the longest of which appeared in two installments in the March 6 and March 7, 1969, *New York Times*. (*Intercontinental Press* reported on this in an article by Joseph Hansen in the March 17, 1969, issue.)

Speaking of the Tet offensive, the *Times* article said: "Confident and secure one day, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, then the American commander in Saigon, found himself on the next dealing with a vast battle the length of South Vietnam.

"The psychological impact on Washington had outrun the event: The capital was stunned."

Lyndon Johnson sent Gen. Earle Wheeler, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on "an urgent mission" to Saigon to find out what had happened and what should be done about it.

Wheeler returned from Vietnam on February 28, 1968, and gave a reassuring report. "The enemy had been thrown back with heavy losses and had failed to spark a popular uprising against the South Vietnamese regime."

However, "more—many more—American troops were needed because the allied forces were off balance and vulnerable to another offensive."

Westmoreland's request, which was endorsed by Wheeler, added up to 206,000 U.S. troops, in addition to the 535,000 already in Vietnam.

On March 1, 1968, a meeting was convened in the secretary of defense's private dining room in the Pentagon. It was charged with expediting Westmoreland's request for more troops.

Besides Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford, the group included, according to the *Times*, "Walt W. Rostow, the President's assistant for national security affairs; Richard Helms, Director of Central Intelligence; General Wheeler; General Maxwell D. Taylor, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, former Ambassador to Saigon and a Presidential adviser on Vietnam; Paul H. Nitze, Deputy Secretary of Defense; Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach; Paul C. Warnke, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Affairs; Phil G. Goulding, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs; William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs, and, for financial advice, the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry H. Fowler."

These twelve men, not one of them elected to anything by the American people, took up questions of life-and-death

importance to everyone in the United States, Vietnam, and for that matter, the entire world.

But this select group was divided over what to do. As the *Times* put it, "The Tet offensive had punctured the heady optimism over the military progress reported to Congress by General Westmoreland and by Ellsworth Bunker, the Ambassador to South Vietnam. . . .

"If tolerance for the war had worn thin, so had the nation's military resources—so thin, indeed, that there was almost nothing more to send to Vietnam without either mobilizing, enlarging draft calls, lengthening the 12-month combat tour or sending Vietnam veterans back for second tours of duty—all extremely unappealing. . . .

"More fundamentally, the nation was seriously divided. The fabric of public civility had begun to unravel as opinion on the war polarized."

Faced with a growing antiwar movement in the streets and deep division among his own advisers, Johnson agreed to convene what the *Times* called a "secret council of trusted advisers" constituting "a 'who's who' of the American foreign policy establishment."

On March 25, 1968, this "secret council" gathered at the State Department. According to the *Times* those present were:

"Dean Acheson, Secretary of State under President Truman; George W. Ball, Under Secretary of State in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations; Gen. Omar N. Bradley, retired World War II commander; McGeorge Bundy, special assistant for national security affairs to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; Arthur H. Dean, President Eisenhower's Korean War negotiator; Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury under President Kennedy.

"Also Associate Justice Abe Fortas of the Supreme Court; Mr. [Arthur J.] Goldberg [present by special invitation of Johnson]; Henry Cabot Lodge, twice Ambassador to Saigon; John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner in West Germany under President Truman; Robert D. Murphy, ranking diplomat in the Truman-Eisenhower era; Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, retired Korean War commander; Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and a constant Presidential adviser on Vietnam, and Cyrus R. Vance, former Deputy Defense Secretary and President Johnson's trouble-shooter."

In his 1969 article cited above, the late *Intercontinental Press* editor, Joseph Hansen, said: "The composition of the council deserves to be noted. It was a twin-party grouping, no attention being paid to whether the members were nominally Democrats or Republicans. . . .

"The Pentagon, White House, State Department, and Supreme Court were represented, but not a single congressman was included, although the discussion was the war in Vietnam and, under the constitution of the United States, the warmaking powers reside with Congress.

"Nonetheless, as will be seen, Johnson listened to this unrepresentative, unelected, secret council as if it spoke for the real masters of the country. In this he was, of course, dead right."

On March 31, 1968, Lyndon Johnson, speaking on nationwide television, announced a partial halt to the bombing of North Vietnam, appealed for the opening of negotiations to end the war, and told the American people: "I shall not seek, and I will not accept, the nomination of my party for another term as your President."

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THE MILITANT

Racist killer arrested, many questions remain

By Osborne Hart

The arrest of Joseph Franklin, a former Ku Klux Klan and Nazi member suspected in a string of racist killings, poses more questions than it answers.

Especially about FBI and police conduct in the case.

Franklin was indicted October 31 by a federal grand jury in Salt Lake City for the sniper killings of two Black men there August 20.

He has also been linked to eight racial murders in four other cities and to the attempted assassination last May of civil rights leader Vernon Jordan.

Yet cops from the various cities involved have been "in no rush" to question Franklin, reported *United Press International* October 31.

They were in no rush to apprehend him, either.

In 1976 Franklin sent a threatening letter to then-candidate James Carter. Based on that threat, the FBI finally decided to arrest him October 28 in Lakeland, Florida, three days before the president was to make a campaign trip there.

FBI official Phillip McNiff said Franklin "is the type of person you do not want around during a presidential campaign."

The October 29 *Los Angeles Times* reported that FBI sources said "the bureau had been keeping track of Franklin through either a person tra-

veling with him or one who was 'close by.'"

At the time of his arrest, Franklin denied any connection with the murders in Salt Lake City. "It was all trumped up because of my white racist views," he said.

Several of the killings in question involve Black men accompanying white women—something Franklin can't tolerate. "I'm against racial mixing and communism," he told reporters.

The list of sniper murders in which Franklin is suspected includes:

- A Black man and white woman were shot to death October 21, 1979, in an Oklahoma City supermarket parking lot.

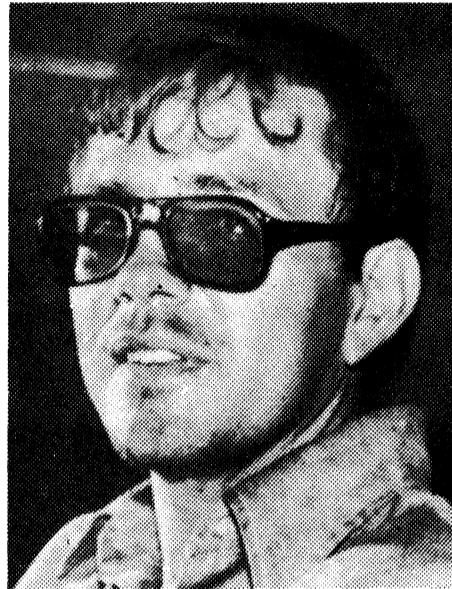
- In Indianapolis, Indiana, two Black men were shot within a few days of each other in January.

- In Cincinnati, Ohio, two Black teenagers were shot June 8 as they walked along railroad tracks. Cops can place Franklin in the city one day before the murders.

- In Johnstown, Pennsylvania, a Black man and his white companion were fatally shot by a sniper June 15. A car matching the description of Franklin's was seen speeding away.

Franklin has been hooked up with the Klan, Nazis, and the right-wing National States Rights Party for more than ten years (*New York Times*, October 30).

Franklin's known physical attacks



JOSEPH FRANKLIN: Who's behind him?

on Blacks are recorded as early as 1976, when he maced a Black man who was with a white woman in a Washington, D.C. suburb.

Franklin failed to appear in court on the assault charge. There has been a fugitive warrant out for his arrest ever since.

In 1977 he was convicted in Alabama for illegal possession of a gun. He again skipped town.

A Salt Lake City prostitute told police she had been picked up three days before the murders there by a man who had a rifle and other wea-

pons. He told her he hated Blacks and had killed Blacks. She gave them a description that matches Franklin.

Yet police there initially rejected racism as a motive.

On September 25 Franklin was arrested in Florence, Kentucky, with two high-powered rifles and two handguns in his car. The weapons reportedly matched those in the Salt Lake killings and the Jordan shooting.

After police had this information, they left Franklin unguarded in an interrogation room with the window unlocked. He crawled out and escaped (*Los Angeles Times*, October 29).

When was the last time you heard of a Black murder suspect being left alone by cops in an unguarded room with an open window?

Franklin has evidently traveled across the country with ease. He had plenty of money to purchase weapons and cars. He always paid in cash.

Who financed him?

Why was he allowed to escape time and again?

If the FBI knew where he was, why wasn't he arrested earlier?

This wave of murders of Blacks, added to the killings of Black children in Atlanta and the brutal slayings of six Black men in Buffalo, New York, has prompted many Blacks to raise the question of a national racist conspiracy against us.

The case of Joseph Franklin certainly adds credence to that theory.

Nuclear cover-up at N.Y.'s Indian Point

By Suzanne Haig

Not only did Consolidated Edison fail to promptly report a 100,000-gallon water leak at its Indian Point nuclear power plant, thirty miles away from New York City, but now the company wants its customers to foot the bill.

On October 17, when Con Ed workers entered the containment building that houses the nuclear reactor to replace a faulty instrument, they accidentally found leaks in the fan cooler units and a flood of water in the well under the reactor.

The leaks had gone on undetected for several days because the operator's instruments inexplicably did not register them. And a warning light designed to indicate such dangers had been stuck in the "on" position for several days.

To add to this monstrous chain of events—which could have led to a nuclear disaster—the sump pumps designed to remove water from the area were broken.

From the beginning Con Ed lied and attempted to cover up the extent of the accident.

At first claiming no danger, company officials later admitted the water, which came from the Hudson River, contained "traces of contamination" and that fifty workers had been exposed to radiation—but only in "routine" doses.

The company informed the Nuclear Regulatory Commission three days after the accident was discovered, claiming it was only a "plumbing problem" and "not a safety problem."

Four days after the discovery, a short statement was issued to the press claiming the water was "ankle" deep, caused by one leak, and not serious.

In actuality there were five leaks, and water reached nine feet up the vessel walls. The cause and extent of the damage are still unknown.

After the water spill was discovered and the reactor was turned off, plant operators restarted the nuclear chain reaction without any investigation of the extent of water damage to the reactor base.

The reactor is currently shut down. Con Ed claims that the cost of the shutdown amounts to \$800,000 a day, because of the cost of burning additional oil at other plants. This will be passed on to the consumer in higher electricity bills, although a lawsuit has been filed to block the hike.

Only one conclusion can be drawn from the sequence of events surrounding the Indian Point accident and the total lack of concern by Con Ed for the safety of its workers or New York residents: Shut down all nuclear power plants immediately!

More gov't lies

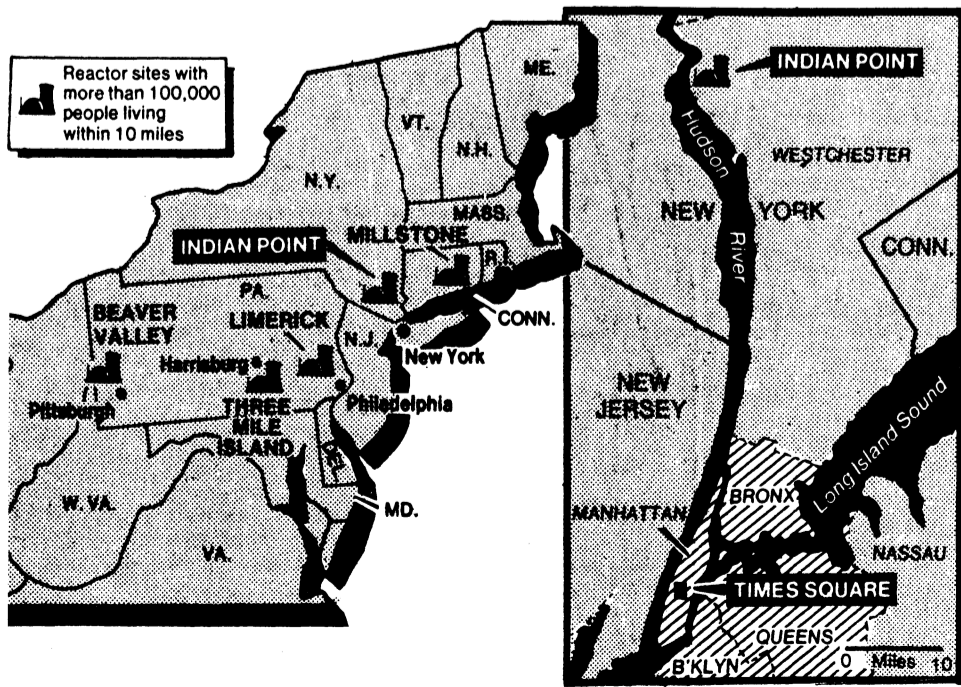
An accidental release of uranium at a Tennessee nuclear fuel plant in 1979 may have been ten times greater than first reported. It probably contaminated some 1,000 residents near the plant, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission announced October 30.

The top-secret plant produces fuel for nuclear submarines.

Originally, the amount of uranium released was said to be 300 grams. Now a report from Washington estimates it was from 300 to 3,000 grams. This is among the largest releases ever reported. Federal officials said this release could have exposed residents to radiation up to five times the "normal" dose per year.

What will be done to aid the victims of the radiation? Probably very little. Federal officials, according to *United Press International*, contend that "the release did not present a serious health hazard."

In September 1979 the plant was shut down when twenty-two kilograms of uranium were lost. But the navy forced officials to reopen the plant, saying it was vital to "the nation's defense."



Map shows proximity of Indian Point to densely populated areas

New York Times