

THE MILITANT

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

Stop racist killings!



Atlanta student organizers of March 15 protest against murders.

Militant/Robb Lutton

Are the Atlanta police really 'without a clue'?

—PAGE 7

Miners deal blow to Reagan



Militant/Salm Kolis

WASHINGTON, March 9: 8,000 protest Reagan attack on black lung benefits. 170,000 shut down mines for two days. See page 4.

Labor, Blacks back Mar. 28 safe energy action

—PAGE 5

Who stands for socialism in Poland?

The Kremlin bureaucrats are again threatening the working people of Poland. Following the recent congress of the Soviet Communist Party, articles in the Soviet media have presented Solidarity, the union supported by virtually the entire Polish working class, as little more than a front for "antisocialist" conspirators.

Top Soviet and Polish officials met in Warsaw March 4 and called for "urgent" action against "imperialist and internal reactionary forces" in Poland. And the Warsaw Pact armies scheduled maneuvers in Poland and other Soviet bloc countries for the latter half of March.

In 1968, such maneuvers provided cover for preparing the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The threats accompanied moves against Solidarity, its supporters, and others. Jacek Kuron, a leader of the Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR) which has ties with Solidarity, was briefly detained by police. They claim to be investigating charges that he slandered the state.

The arrest of Adam Michnik, another KOR leader, was prevented by the Solidarity branch in Warsaw, which "said it was placing a 'workers guard' around him," according to the March 7 *New York Times*.

Four members of a small right-wing nationalist group were jailed.

Five hospital workers in Lodz were dismissed for union activity. After a one-hour strike by 300,000 Lodz workers March 10, they were reinstated and Solidarity's right to organize was reaffirmed.

"It looks like pressure is building up at all levels—starting at the lower level with harassment of our activists and ending at the higher level with the detention of Jacek Kuron," declared a spokesman for the Warsaw branch of Solidarity.

The provocations came as Solidarity tried to abide by a ninety-day no-strike period requested February 11 by Prime Minister Jaruzelski.

The Soviet and Polish bureaucrats often claim they want only peace, order, and production. But these incidents show that their real goal is to break the workers movement in order to retain their vast privileges.

Far from being antisocialist, as the Kremlin

claims, Solidarity brings together the most class-conscious Polish workers—the best defenders of socialism.

Their attitude was summed up by Brosniko Geremek, one of Solidarity's top advisers. "The problem of publicly owned property is definitely settled," he said. "To return to the Western system would be a regression of civilization."

The regime was being challenged, he explained, "not because it is socialist, but because it is insufficiently so."

The claim that Solidarity is reactionary took a beating March 8. Solidarity's Warsaw chapter participated in a rally by 3,000 students commemorating a student struggle for freedom of expression in 1968. Zbigniew Bujak, a leader of Warsaw Solidarity, pledged that henceforth the students would be defended by the workers.

The real antisocialists were at work that day, but not on Solidarity's side. Some 600 aging rightists staged an openly anti-Semitic meeting to denounce "Zionist" influence in Solidarity. They warned that "the next generation of Zionists" were attempting to come to power through the unions.

Warsaw Solidarity issued a call for people "to stand against this attempt at anti-Semitic action."

No similar ringing denunciations of anti-Semitism were reported from the Polish government.

The Polish bureaucrats have a sordid history of using anti-Semitic propaganda to divide and confuse working people. In the 1960s, one wing led by Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar helped then-president Wladyslaw Gomulka organize an anti-Semitic campaign that drove thousands of Jews out of Poland.

After fading into the background for some years, Moczar was recently placed on the Politburo of the ruling Polish United Workers Party.

But this time—due in large part to the lessons they have learned from the past and the rise of Solidarity—the Polish masses are increasingly united in rejecting divisive and reactionary moves.

The episode serves as an example of how Solidarity has come to represent everything that is working class, progressive, and civilized—in a word, socialist—in Polish society.

The unity and fighting spirit of the Polish workers are a massive obstacle to the military intervention hinted at by the Kremlin. But if carried out, an invasion of Poland would be a savage blow against the cause of socialism not only in Poland, but around the world.

Unleashing the CIA on the USA

The CIA held its first press conference in a decade March 10. Its purpose was to let it be known that the CIA and unnamed others in the "intelligence community" have drawn up proposed revisions in official policy on CIA spying in the United States.

As reported in the major media, the plan would represent another step in the direction pointed to by the defense strategy the government says it will follow in the upcoming trial of the Socialist Workers Party suit. That is, an open assertion of its "right" and intention to violate the political rights of any who might not go along with government policies.

The Associated Press reported that the revisions are "known to include consideration of expanding authority for the CIA to use break-ins, physical surveillance, and covert infiltration of American groups and businesses. . ."

Being considered is a change in a 1978 executive order issued by President Carter. It was widely heralded at the time as limiting the CIA's ability to spy on Americans—although in reality it is full of loopholes.

The revisions are needed, according to deputy CIA director Bobby Inman, because of a "changing world" and a rise in "terrorism" since 1978. He predicted that Reagan "will go along," AP said.

(The terrorism scam is exposed in an article by Larry Seigle in this issue.)

The phony terrorism business aside, it is indeed a changing world. We've seen revolutions in the Caribbean and Central America and a new level of resistance to ruling class plans at home. Only the day before Inman's statement, 8,000 miners hit the streets of Washington to protest plans to cut black lung benefits.

These are the things that worry Inman and the rest. How far they will be able to go in putting through these revisions remains to be seen. The forces they fear limit their ability to move as swiftly as they would like. In fact, the next day Inman felt compelled to emphasize that these are only "proposed revisions" and a "first draft."

One place this whole question will be fought out will be in a New York courtroom when the trial of the socialist suit opens. The socialists want a court order halting spying and harassment against them. A victory will curb the government's ability to move against any union, Black, or women's rights activist in the country.

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Young socialist reports on Managua conference

Agnes Chapa, a leader of the Young Socialist Alliance, reviews the highlights of the First International Conference in Solidarity with Nicaragua. She talks about Nicaraguan solidarity with El Salvador and the sports and cultural campaign for Nicaraguan youth, which the YSA is promoting in this country. **Pages 14-15.**

The Militant

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Will explain Marxist views in court

Socialists name witnesses for upcoming trial

By Nelson Blackstock

NEW YORK—An initial list of witnesses to be called by the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance in the upcoming trial of their suit against the government has been released. The names of additional witnesses will be reported as plans are made final.

The suit demands an end to secret police spying and disruption.

The witnesses will testify on various aspects of the government's decades-long assault on the socialists.

Jack Barnes, SWP national secretary, will be among the first witnesses called. His testimony is expected to range over a broad area, including the ideas of the party, its international views and activities, its policies in the labor movement, and more.

Further testimony on the ideas the government is out to suppress will be given by Andrew Pulley, SWP presidential candidate in 1980; and Kathryn Crowder, YSA national organizational secretary.

The ideas of Marxism will be central to the trial. The government trial plan submitted to the court outlines a defense of the crimes against the socialists. The defense does not center on any alleged crimes by the socialists themselves. Rather, the government is maintaining that its actions were justified by the nature of the ideas held by the socialists, regardless of anything they've done.

As reported earlier, Farrell Dobbs, former SWP national secretary, will take the stand on the origins of the Marxist movement in the United States.

Mel Mason, a city council member in Seaside, California, will testify on how SWP members conduct themselves in elective office.

Susan Wald, who works at the



Among the witnesses to be called are: Top row, from left: Jack Barnes, Kathryn Crowder, Andrew Pulley, Susan Wald. Bottom row: Chris Hoepfner, Olga Rodriguez, Fred Halstead, Clifton DeBerry.

Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Chris Hoepfner, one of fifteen workers fired by Lockheed in Georgia, will be called to the stand to tell how their employers tried, in cooperation with the government, to fire them because of their political views.

Also to be called will be J.R. Kott, commander of the U.S.S. Aylwin, the ship where Susan Wald was working at the time she was fired. In response to legal action in relation to the suit, her employer was forced to rehire Wald.

Clifton DeBerry, an SWP National Committee member and 1964 presidential candidate, will testify about the FBI's notorious Cointelpro disruption

program against the civil rights movement.

Fred Halstead, leader of the movement against the war in Vietnam and author of *Out Now*, the history of that movement, will present evidence on how the FBI tried to destroy the antiwar movement.

Several witnesses will be called to testify on the government's overall harassment campaign against the SWP and YSA. They include José Pérez, editor of *Perspectiva Mundial*; Olga Rodríguez, currently SWP branch organizer in Manhattan; Samara Jarosh, SWP organizer in Albuquerque; Kathleen Fitzgerald, a Cleveland steelworker; and Will Reissner, staff writer

for *Intercontinental Press/Inprecor*.

Ed Asner, well-known actor and star of the television series "Lou Grant," will also be a witness for the socialists. Asner is a longtime supporter of the Political Rights Defense Fund.

William French Smith, Ronald Reagan's new attorney general, will be questioned on the government's current policies toward the socialists.

New trial date set

NEW YORK—Judge Thomas Griesa at a hearing March 9 set April 2 as the opening date of the trial of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance suit against government spying and harassment.

The trial had previously been set to open March 16.



"What's the matter . . . you want to stay free, don't you?"

Auth

Asner to testify



Ed Asner, star of 'Lou Grant' show, will testify for socialists in coming trial.

This poster and a similar one for *Perspectiva Mundial* are available from the Militant, 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014. Order your free copies and post them up in your neighborhood, at your workplace, or school.

Read the ideas they're out to suppress

In a courtroom in New York City one of the most important trials of the 1980s will open on April 2. To be fought out will be the right of American workers to hold socialist ideas and to put those ideas into practice.

Unfortunately, they're not going to let you watch it on live television. But you can read about it in the *Militant*. Subscribe now.

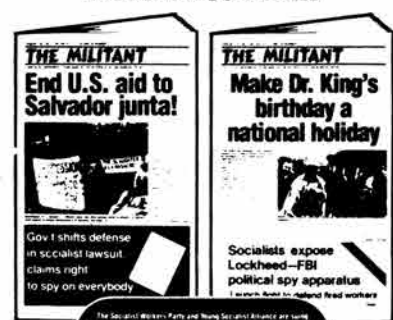
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UMWA shuts mines, marches on D.C.

By Stu Singer

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The United Mine Workers of America hit the Reagan administration and the coal bosses with a powerful show of force. On March 9 and 10 more than 170,000 miners stopped work and about 8,000 rallied in Washington to protest Reagan's announced cutbacks in the black lung program for miners.

The right to organize a walkout like this, called a memorial, is contained in the union contract. And the miners put it to good use.

This is certainly the most powerful union response to Reagan's budget cuts. And it is one of the most important signs yet of American workers fighting back against the capitalist economic crisis.

The miners fought hard to win black lung benefits. They provide some income compensation, safety standards, and special medical programs for miners and their survivors.

Black lung is the condition of lung destruction noted by doctors since the early 1800s. It affects virtually all coal miners, results in extreme shortness of breath, and leads to other fatal diseases. It is incurable.

It took years of meetings, strikes, and demonstrations in the 1960s to win the black lung benefits program.

The struggle for black lung played a big part in transforming the UMWA, leading to the overthrow of the old leadership, which had sided with the companies against black lung benefits.

Coal miners, who in many cases are the children and grandchildren of miners, are intimately aware of what black lung means and what it took to win the benefits program.

The March 9 and 10 actions came only days before the deadline set for getting an agreement on the union's three-year contract with the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (BCOA). A March 9 *Wall Street Journal* article reported the operators viewed the protest actions as an "additional source of tension. . . ."

The miners' action puts them in a much stronger position against the bosses. The *Wall Street Journal* article said the operators were already back-



Militant/Stu Singer



Militant/Salm Kolis

ing away from some of their most outrageous contract demands.

The action also put some tension on the bosses' government. The March 10 *New York Times* described the "Labor Department's hasty response this afternoon to the denunciations that boomed at midday from loudspeakers outside the union's headquarters." A Labor Department spokesman said the

protest grew from a "misunderstanding."

"The Republican-controlled Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources today tentatively rejected the full force of the proposed reduction in aid to victims of black [lung] disease," the *Times* reported.

Mixed in with the music at the Washington rally were brief talks by miners from different states. The

widow of one of the seventy-eight victims of the 1968 Consol #9 mine disaster in Farmington, West Virginia, also spoke.

Young miners explained what it was like to watch their fathers and grandfathers suffer and die from black lung; how hard it is to force any benefit payments out of the fund. "Three years after my grandfather died they finally gave some money to my grandmother," one miner explained.

Another miner said, "If they cut out black lung, we'll turn out the lights."

It was a remark heard frequently during the day. "This demonstration is only the beginning."

"We'll come back to Washington with a lot more people next time."

"They cut black lung; we won't mine coal."

"Cut off black lung; we'll turn off the lights."

The biggest use of coal in the United States is in generating electricity.

Telegrams were read from United Auto Workers President Douglas Fraser and from Sen. Edward Kennedy.

But the speakers program was interrupted to introduce miner Charlie Pathel from Local 4060 in District 31. His father, who was retired, had died that morning from black lung. Pathel urged the demonstrators to remember the high stakes in the fight.

Politicians who spoke included both U.S. senators from West Virginia; the governor of the state, John D. Rockefeller IV; and congressmen from all over the country.

The best response was to a remark by Rep. Douglas Appleton from Ohio. "We've got monies to send to El Salvador, but we've got to start at home," he said to loud cheers.

Counterposing military spending for El Salvador to the proposed cuts in black lung benefits was a point raised by many miners in interviews.

This was not a pro-war crowd.

A group of miners from Boone County, West Virginia, said at the end of the rally that they were glad the politicians were there. "It shows how strong the union is."

The politicians were forced to ad-

'No nuclear power, we're ready with coal'

By Suzanne Haig

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The powerful answer by the miners here March 9 to Reagan's attempt to cut black lung benefits indicates the kind of turnout possible for the March 28 national action in Harrisburg.

That demonstration, called for the second anniversary of the near-meltdown at Three Mile Island and sponsored by the miners and other unions, is demanding no more TMI's, support to the miners in their fight for a decent contract, and jobs for all.

The miners have taken the lead in the labor movement, joining with environmentalists and others in the fight against nuclear power and in building the March 28 action. It comes one day after the United Mine Workers contract expires.

I talked with many miners at the rally here who strongly condemned nuclear power.

A middle-aged miner from UMWA District 2 in Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, gave me the thumbs down gesture when asked his opinion of nuclear power.

"Go up to Harrisburg and talk to the people there if you want to find out what the people think about nuclear power," he said.

"The people there are between a rock and a hard place. They have money invested in homes, and their kids are in school. How are they going to push up their roots and leave?"

"They are just like us—working class people. People that are the backbone of

this country. Like the people here today, they can't pick up and go.

"Then there's the problem of the wastes. They last thousands of years and will affect your children's children."

Asked what he thought of the miners' protest, he answered, "As the coal miners go, so goes the country. We are the life blood of this nation. Reagan—he wants to kick the brothers and sisters here in the teeth."

A miner from District 28 in southwestern Virginia told me, "You can't blow up the world with coal. Coal makes you turn black, not green. You can't see yourself in the mine, but nuclear power makes you glow."

"It will take thirty-five years to develop solar power and other energy sources. We're ready with coal."

A miner from District 4 said, "You can blow up a coal mine, and if you're standing on the ground on top of it, you'll get by. But you can't do that with a nuclear power plant."

"You can use the coal refuse for cinder blocks and hundreds of other by-products. But you can't with nuclear waste. You have to find a place to bury it."

Another miner from southwestern Virginia said, "How long have we been mining coal? Two hundred years. They know something about it by now. But nuclear power is new. What do they know about it?"

Three miners from Ohio, who told me buses are going to Harrisburg from their local, reported that in some cases oil companies were buying up coal

mines to close them down and drive up the price of oil.

One was irate about nuclear power: "Where are you going to dump the nuclear waste? What do you do with the land where the waste is buried? You can't use it to grow crops or raise cattle."

A woman in District 5 near Pittsburgh, whose local is building for March 28, told me, "Nuclear power is harmful to your health. If you did everything to stay healthy, you still could get sick from it. You don't have any choice. The investors are reaping the benefits and we are paying the price."

This was her first march. "They want us to produce coal," she explained, "but when it comes to doing something for us, they want to cut down the benefits. I don't think it's right."

A young miner from Ohio pointed out that with regulations, washing the coal, and using low sulfur coal, it can be made to burn safely and cleanly.

Another pointed out, "For coal, there is a job mining it, transporting it, and burning it in the power plant. For every one job for nuclear power, there are ten jobs for coal."

At the march, people from the Labor Committee for Safe Energy and Full Employment, the initiators of March 28, were passing out leaflets on the Harrisburg action. Some miners had brought leaflets from their own areas to distribute.

I talked with a miner from Hewett,

West Virginia, who had just received a leaflet and wasn't sure about nuclear power. But the more he thought about it, the more he disliked it.

"There's danger in mining coal, just like with nuclear power. But I read where someone working with microwaves died of cancer. If that can happen with microwaves, then I can imagine what will happen with nuclear plants."

This was the first time Andrew Rebar, Vincent Rebar, and Dan Genesi had marched in Washington. They all planned to go to Harrisburg. Andrew summed up the meaning of the miners' protest, and what he said could just as well apply to March 28.

"It's the best thing that has happened in a long time," he said. "We've been sleeping too long. Now we're waking up."

Solidarity

As the march went by the White House and headed toward the Washington Monument, we passed a line of cars three lanes deep waiting to turn the corner.

Many of the drivers were Black. They honked their horns, raised their fists, and waved in support of the demonstration.

A miner next to me turned and said, "The miners were the first to call Blacks brothers." —S.H.

dress this rally on the union's terms. They had to keep their usual speeches about the need for austerity in their pockets.

The main speech was by President Sam Church. Almost every point was greeted with cheers and miners waving their signs.

"We all know the black lung disease, the dreaded disease, too well. We all know that we work in the most dangerous industrial occupation in this country. THE MOST DANGEROUS OCCUPATION. What do those words mean? How does President Reagan relate to those words?

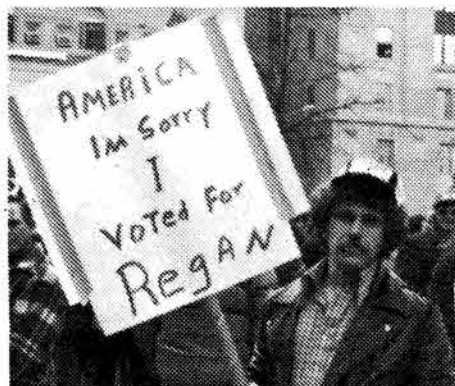
"I guess it depends on where you are, President Reagan, and where you've been. It's certainly not been in the coal mines with our people. . . .

"I respect the office of the president. But I don't respect what he's trying to do to you. . . .

"I also know that this country was founded of the people, by the people. And I will not accept from any man the destruction of any part of the people for the government or the large corporations. . . .

"Our strength lies in the fact that we stand united and speak with one voice. . . .

"I now ask Ronald Reagan . . . are you willing, Mr. President, to go into the hospitals and witness the suffering and death? . . . President Reagan, are you willing to go down into the earth



Militant/Suzanne Haig

with me and see the awful conditions the nation's miners have to work in?

"Mr. President, do you have the courage to do that?" The miners shouted back: "NO, NO!"

"Black lung is an incurable disease," Church said. "It progressively worsens. The United Mine Workers will not stand idly by and watch the black lung program going from our grasp. We will not stand by. It is simple. We just won't allow it.

"Today we're fighting to keep a program that we never thought would be taken from us. We thought we were protected by the laws of this country. We should have known that we are only protected by our actions and our strength. . . ."

The miners started gathering early in the morning March 9 in front of the UMWA headquarters in McPheerson Square. The picket signs with black lung slogans were stacked around the park. Tables were set up to distribute the literature packets the union had prepared. Thousands of black lung stickers and small American flags were distributed to everyone.

The union estimated that 150 buses had been chartered to bring miners to Washington for the protest. Others came by car.

Most demonstrators were from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, and eastern Kentucky.

The miners took over parts of downtown Washington near the union headquarters. Carrying picket signs and wearing stickers and flags they crowded into nearby restaurants.

Attitudes toward them were mixed. Well-dressed people, who were probably lawyers, politicians, bureaucrats, and businessmen, seemed uncomfortable; they shrank away from the miners.

But truck and cab drivers, construction workers, waitresses, and other working people, especially Blacks, gave the miners clenched-fist salutes, waved, and honked their car horns.

A number of miners said they hoped the demonstration and walkout would

accomplish bringing the issue of black lung to the attention of people throughout the country. This would help their fight, they felt.

The protest did get extensive media coverage.

Even the *Wall Street Journal* ran a feature admitting how serious black lung is.

A couple of miners, both twenty-six years old, from Big Stone Gap, Virginia, saw the demonstration as "a great show of unity."

It gave the lie to many stories circulated about the coal miners and their union.

When Sam Church suggested he might call the memorial walkout and demonstration after Reagan's budget speech, the Charleston, West Virginia, *Daily Mail* said he was bluffing.

They were wrong. It was just wishful thinking by the coal operators.

After the rally there was a march that went past the AFL-CIO headquarters, the White House, and on to the Washington Monument. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland came out from his office and joined in.

The march was not supposed to stop in front of the White House, but hundreds of miners did stop there. They were met by a line of cops behind police cars backed up by a dozen police on horseback.

Miners yelled insults at the white mansion and its occupants. "See those lights in there," one shouted. "We'll put them all out.

"Send Reagan out here."

The miners who came to this demonstration were taking a stand against the government. As many of them said, they'd had enough of Carter's peanuts and of Reagan's jellybeans.

They were angry and militant. Talking to them and participating in the demonstration was exhilarating and inspiring.

Here are workers going through the same kinds of discussions, expressing the same kinds of concerns as other working people. But they are also acting, powerfully, through their union. And that action is propelling them ahead.

There was openness to socialist ideas. Socialist miners and others sold and distributed 400 copies of the *Militant*, fifty *Young Socialists*, and 1,000 pamphlets on the 1978 coal strike.

Miners wanted to talk about everything from Reagan's budget to El Salvador to the Equal Rights Amendment, nuclear power, and their upcoming contract. The discussions started before dawn when the miners got on the buses and continued through the demonstration and the trip home.

There was a small gang of right-wingers who circulated through the crowd and hassled people distributing the *Militant* and other publications. They burned some literature, including leaflets being handed out for the UMWA-sponsored demonstration in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 28. But their anti-union behavior did not represent the sentiments of most miners at the demonstration.

American coal miners stood up to the American ruling class this week.

What the bosses and their government want is to impose a situation like at Chrysler against miners and other workers. The coal miners showed they are not about to accept such a deal. And the revolt in the miners' union ten years ago established democratic rights that put the miners in a stronger position to fight against such conditions.

The miners' fight is in the interest of all working people. Every blow they land on the bosses and Reagan is a blow for our side.

March 9 was a picture of one of the fighting contingents of American workers.

If it created extra tension for those who own and run this country, they'd better realize this is only the beginning.

As Sam Church explained, the miners are learning "we are only protected by our actions and our strength."

The rest of the working class is learning the same message.



On to March 28 in Harrisburg

This week we are starting a column to report news of building activities for the March 28 national demonstration in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The action is sponsored by the United Mine Workers and eight other international unions, the National Education Association, Labor Committee for Safe Energy and Full Employment, and Greater Harrisburg Labor Committee for Safe Energy and Full Employment.

The march calls for no more Three Mile Islands, support to the miners, and jobs for all.

Jesse Jackson endorses

Operation PUSH leader Jesse Jackson has joined the list of endorsers of the March 28 action. Other endorsers include the National Organization for Women, National Committee Against Registration and the Draft, and many local unions and antinuclear groups.

National news conference

On March 5 a national news conference was held in Washington, D.C., to announce support for the Harrisburg march. Below are some excerpts from some of the speakers at the news conference.

Brock Evans, associate executive director, Sierra Club:

"The Sierra Club is pleased to be here today and to show its full support for the Labor movement and its plan for a national march and rally in Harrisburg. . . .

"We support the efforts of the United Mine Workers to gain a decent contract, and we support the concern of the Labor movement for guaranteed alternative jobs for workers in nuclear plants at union rates."

William H. Simons, president, Washington Teachers Union:

"A safe, clean and healthy environment should be available for all of us. The right for every able bodied man or woman who wants to work to have a decent job belongs to all of us. These rights among others are worth the struggle.

Beverly Hess, president, Three Mile Island Public Interest Resource Center:

"We environmentalists in the Three Mile Island area are deeply grateful to American trade unionists who are joining the struggle at TMI. We are heartened by Labor's numbers, organizing expertise, fresh energy, and commitment to a safe energy future for all Americans."

George Robinson, director of occupational safety and health and community services, International Association of Machinists:

"There are three reasons why the Machinists Union is backing the Safe Energy and Full Employment Committee.

"The first is a selfish reason. We have about 25,000 members directly exposed to radioactive materials. . . . We have thousands more members who are indirectly exposed. . . .

"Second, the Machinists Union is not an island unto itself. We have a responsibility to the community and to the public at-large to do something about the nuclear waste problem.

"Third, the Machinists Union as a participant in a world community has a responsibility to promote peace and make the world safe for future generations. . . . Wherever there are nuclear power plants there are nuclear weapons.

Civil rights figures to speak in D.C.

A March 12 public meeting was scheduled in Washington, D.C., to build the Harrisburg demonstration. Among those to speak were James Farmer, executive director, Coalition of American Public Employees; Hilda Mason, D.C. City Council; William Simons, president of the Washington, D.C., Teachers Union; and Michelle Tingling, executive director, Minorities Organized for Renewable Energy.

Machinists head issues call

Machinists union president William Winpisinger, in a letter printed on the front page of the *March Union Advocate*, from York, Pennsylvania, says:

"We call on you to come out and support the rally and march marking the second anniversary of TMI sponsored by both Labor and civic groups.

"This is a historic step in the fight for safe energy and full employment.

"SEE YOU IN HARRISBURG MARCH 28TH."

How to get there

So far, we have reports of buses organized by the following groups: Detroit Coalition Against Registration and the Draft; Indianapolis CARD; Citizens Against Nuclear Power, Chicago; District 12 United Mine Workers; Committee for Radioactive Waste Policies, St. Louis; March 28 Committee, Morgantown, West Virginia; March 28 Committee, Newport News, Virginia; United Auto Workers Local 239, Baltimore; United Food and Commercial Workers Local 117, Baltimore; and UMWA District 5, Pennsylvania.

For more information on transportation or building events in your area, contact the Greater Harrisburg Labor Committee for Safe Energy and Full Employment, 1037 Maclay St., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17103. Telephone (717) 232-1396.

—Diane Jacobs

Cincinnati march and rally: 'Atlanta terror is nationwide'

By Scott Breen

CINCINNATI—More than 600 people, mostly young and Black, marched under rainy skies here February 28 to protest the wave of terror sweeping Atlanta's Black community.

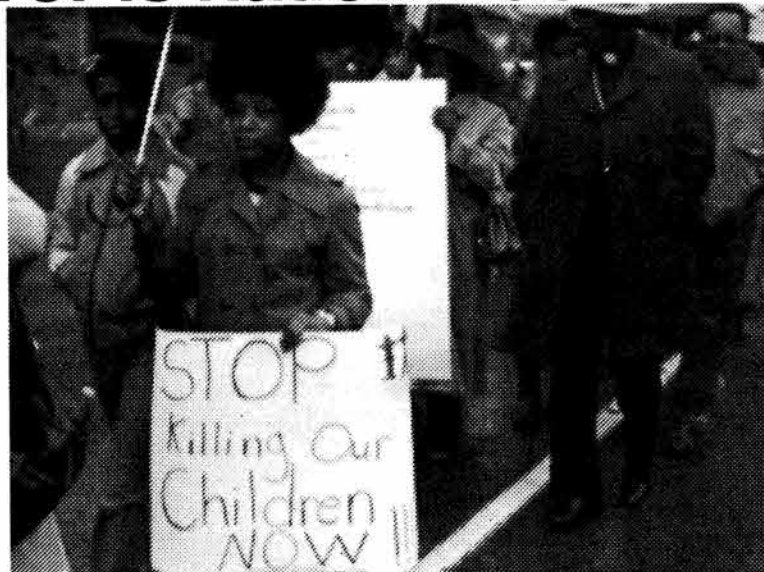
As the marchers wove through Cincinnati's West End, chants of "It's not just Atlanta, it's nationwide" and "Killing our children is a terrorist act" erupted periodically. Everyone wore green ribbons in commemoration of the dead and as a sign of hope for those youth still missing.

Organized by the Cincinnati chapter of the Ohio Black Women's Leadership Caucus, the march won support from churches, ministers, Black student organizations and sororities, the NAACP, Cincinnati Black Political Assembly, and many other community groups.

Myra Brooks, president of the Cincinnati Black Women's Leadership Caucus, opened a jam-packed rally held after the march.

The featured speaker was Camille Bell, whose son Yusef was abducted and murdered in Atlanta. To a standing ovation, she explained that she was here to "tell what happened and why Cincinnati must wake up."

It took many months before there was any publicity about the child murders, she said. "During all this time, no one in Atlanta knew anything unus-



Militant/Scott Breen

ual was going on." Later, when parents of the murdered children came together to form a parents' group, "no one would talk to us.

"Police told us that they didn't want to alarm Atlanta's citizens. They said they didn't think the murders were connected at all.

"Now you're probably thinking, 'What racist oppression there must be in Atlanta for the police and elected officials to act like this!' Let me tell you, our mayor is Black. Half our city council is Black. The police chief is Black. There are three Black-owned media stations. It's time," she said, "to stop blaming whitey and look out for ourselves!"

Amid footstomping and handclapping, Bell explained that a rift had widened be-

tween "the Black haves and the Black have-nots. Those who have made it over no longer choose to remember that you're Black—remember that the real powers in this country see you as a 'nigger.'"

"Those who have gone to sleep in your intellectuality, wake up! Somebody's killing our children. Atlanta was caught unawares; Cincinnati, don't be!"

Introduced to the crowd was the mother of Dante Evans, fourteen. Dante was one of two young Blacks shot down in cold blood last July 10 in Cincinnati. The killer has not yet been found.

The day after the march and rally collections were taken in several churches for the Committee to Stop Children's Murders in Atlanta.

Va. steelworkers don green ribbons

In Newport News, Virginia, the National Black Independent Political Party brought the Atlanta issue to steelworkers at the huge shipyard there. Members of the party set up a table at one of the plant gates and distributed a statement urging support for the March 15 demonstration in Atlanta.

They had two large spools of green ribbon, expecting that to be more than enough. But so many workers took pieces of the ribbon to wear that the supply ran out.

On March 7, the NBIPP held a fund-raising dinner with Rev. Ben Chavis of the Wilmington Ten as the featured speaker. Chavis declared he would be in Atlanta March 15 and urged his audience to join him.

In Detroit, a prayer vigil was held in the downtown area Sunday afternoon, March 8, with some 500 participating.

In Boston, thirty-five representatives of Black community and church groups met to plan Atlanta support activity. They established a Committee for

Atlanta Awareness.

Black student representatives from Boston State College said at least one busload would be going from their campus to the Atlanta demonstration.

Meanwhile, the Committee for the Protection of Atlanta Youth has initiated religious activity in solidarity with Atlanta and has begun circulation of petitions. Participants include Kenneth Haston, president of Boston Community College; John O'Bryant, president of the Boston School Committee; Joseph Feaster, president of the Boston NAACP; and State Senator William Owens.

In Milwaukee, a coalition of women's groups organized a March 8 International Women's Day celebration. In the last week before the meeting, they were able to add Camille Bell, whose son was murdered in Atlanta, to the speakers list. As a result, more than 500 people packed the meeting hall to overflow, with a good third of the audience from the Black community. It gave the meeting the character of an Atlanta solidarity rally.

Harlem mass for Atlanta

By Janice Lynn

NEW YORK—Nearly 1,000 people filled a Harlem church March 8 for a special mass in remembrance of the twenty Black children killed in Atlanta. The Archbishop of New York, Terence Cardinal Cooke, presided over the service.

Green ribbons were given to everyone in attendance and the altar had green ribbons tied around it.

In the crowd were a number of Black elected officials. Ken Miliner, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Manhattan borough president, and several campaign supporters also attended the mass. An SWP campaign statement denouncing the racist murders and calling for a full investigation of the

cops and Ku Klux Klan was well received.

Miliner talked with a number of the churchgoers. One Black woman, a receiving clerk at the Saks Fifth Avenue department store, said she had decided on her own to distribute green ribbons at work and collect donations to send to Atlanta. The manager told her to stop, but she protested directly to the vice-president. This was the first political activity of any kind she had ever been involved in, she said. She bought a subscription to the *Militant*. Rev. Ben Taylor urged people to participate in marches, vigils, and other activities to show their concern over the Atlanta killings.

A candlelight march has been organized in Harlem for the evening of March 13.

Black woman jailed for self-defense

By Scott Breen

CINCINNATI—A rally of sixty people was held February 15 to defend Annie Small. Small, a Black resident here, faces a charge of aggravated assault for shooting a white neighbor, Clyde Henson. Henson, who is suspected of having connections with the Klan, had harassed, threatened, and abused Small periodically over the past few years.

Though Small had repeatedly sought protection from the police and courts, the racist harassment continued.

On January 25 Henson

and five or six other white males trespassed on her lawn, threw things against her house, and called her names.

Small asked them to leave, but they continued, getting more rowdy. Henson then entered her house, threatening her. She pointed a gun at him, asking him to leave. He continued to advance inside and she fired, striking him in the neck.

Small was arrested and jailed under \$10,000 bond, despite the fact that she was defending herself in her own

home.

The Annie Small Defense Fund was formed soon after her arrest. A statement in her defense was issued by Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth and seven others. "Mrs. Small's case is typical," the statement said, "and reflective of the plight of untold Black and poor struggling women today in this country who must live under oppressive conditions and suffer the indignities of a system not yet able or willing to grant equal protection and rights to defenseless women or to champion the cause of the poor."

Twin Cities Black party launches Atlanta coalition

By August Nimtz

ST. PAUL—The newly formed Twin Cities chapter of the National Black Independent Political Party called a meeting March 7 initiating a coalition to respond to the murders in Atlanta. The coalition will hold a speak-out Sunday, March 15, 4 p.m. at the Sabathani-Bryant Community Center, 310 Thirty-eighth Street East in Minneapolis.

The Black party chapter was formed the weekend of February 27-28 at two meetings attended by close to 100 people.

On February 27, Dr. Ronald Walters of Howard University and a leader of the NBIPP addressed a rally of seventy

people at Mount Olivet Baptist Church in St. Paul.

He pointed out the "discontinuity between the rise of Black elected officials and the fall of Black political power" and the fact that Blacks are increasingly defecting from the Democratic Party.

Walters rebuked Black leaders who advised the Black masses in the 1970s to forsake protest actions. "There is a need," he emphasized, "for us to have our own political vehicle which can pull the covers off the capitalist system, which daily oppresses Black people."

Mahmoud El-Kati, one of the organizers of the meeting,

launched the campaign here for the party to have people register their outrage over the killings of Black children in Atlanta by wearing ribbons or armbands.

Participants held workshops in Minneapolis to discuss racism, sexism, capitalism, and imperialism. Out of the sexism workshop a women's caucus was formed. A similar caucus exists in the national NBIPP.

A highlight of the imperialism workshop was a slide show on the situation in El Salvador.

The majority of participants in the two meetings indicated they were ready to join the NBIPP.

Buffalo Malcolm X forum

By Linda Slodki

BUFFALO, N.Y.—A forum on "Malcolm X and the Struggle for Black Rights" drew thirty-five students and members of the Black community here February 21.

Cosponsored by the Young Socialist Alliance and the Black Student Association at the University of Buffalo, the forum commemorated the anniversary of Malcolm's assassination.

The featured speaker was Miriam McRay, a Black garment worker and leader of the New York City Young Socialist Alliance. McRay, who is running for city council in Manhattan, discussed the lessons Malcolm left for Blacks today. She also talked about the YSA and its views on how to fight against racist attacks.

"We can't expect the current system to come forth with justice for Black people," McRay said. "Not only do the newspapers lie, but the government is doing nothing about the racial murders in Buffalo and Atlanta."

However, she pointed out, "Blacks aren't lying down and playing dead. Rather, we are

mobilizing to fight."

This is most clearly seen around the formation of the National Black Independent Political Party and the march of 100,000 in Washington, D.C., on Martin Luther King's birthday. Discussion from the audience continued for over two hours. People wanted to know more about the Black independent party.

One young Black said, "One must realize fully how we are being ripped off. Only then can we fight."

Another, a member of the Black Student Association, discussed racist attacks by the Ku Klux Klan: "The Klan must be looked at as an extension of the capitalist system. It is geared to taking away our energies from fighting the system itself. The Klan originally was used to take attention away from white plantation owners. . . . When capitalism is in trouble, the Klan flares up."

At the end of the meeting thirty-five dollars worth of literature was sold from the YSA table. Three people expressed an interest in going on *Young Socialist* tours to Cuba and Grenada.

Lowery, King urge massive turnout

Unions, rights leaders back Atlanta march

By Osborne Hart

ATLANTA—Urging a mass turnout for the March 15 demonstration to protest the murders of twenty Black children, Rev. Joseph Lowery, national president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, denounced the Reagan administration and demanded more federal aid to solve the murders.

Later, at a March 11 news conference, support for March 15 was urged by Martin Luther King III, son of the slain civil rights leader.

"If the president can send \$25 million to El Salvador to meddle in the affairs of that nation," Lowery declared, "he ought to be able to send \$2 million to Atlanta to catch the killer of our children."

Lowery was addressing a March 9 noontime rally of 400, overwhelmingly Black.

Most rally participants were workers on lunch breaks and students from the Atlanta University complex, who marched with Lowery from the campus to the downtown rally site at the Richard Russell Federal Building. Many in the crowd wore green ribbons—part of the national solidarity campaign with Atlanta—and held signs aloft.

"Millions to build killer missiles, nothing to fight child killers," read a sign displayed by several people.

"What is happening to our children is related to what is happening to Black people all over this country," Lowery said.

Listing the series of racist killings and attacks—Buffalo, New York City, Indianapolis, and more—the veteran civil rights leader explained, "There is

an environment of hatred and hostility to Black, Brown, and poor people at the highest levels of government."

Blasting Reagan's budget priorities, Lowery posed the question, "Who is spending \$165 billion on a military budget while people are starving? We didn't make those decisions. How many poor people have been running the financial affairs of this country?"

Local memorial gatherings and other solidarity actions with the families of the child murder victims have occurred during the past week.

More than two hundred women from labor and civil rights organizations around the country met with the mothers of the victims March 5, to express their condolences. Alice Peurula, president of United Steelworkers of America Local 65 in Chicago; Addie Wyatt, United Food and Commercial Workers vice-president and Coalition of Labor Union Women executive vice-president; and Dorothy Height of the National Council of Negro Women were among those present.

The local labor movement and some international union representatives are also building the March 15 demonstration. A labor leaflet for the action included the signatures of Laborers International Union Local 438; Leamon Hood, area director of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; International Ladies Garment Workers Union Local 122; and Steelworkers District 35.

The Printing Specialties and Paper Products Union Local 527, which is currently striking the Mead Company Packaging plant, also signed the leaflet. Volunteers for the March 15 dem-

onstration have been building the action on the picket lines at Mead.

International Association of Machi-



JOSEPH LOWERY

nists (IAM) Lodge 1690 and Clark Johnson of the IAM Human Relations Department also endorsed the action and signed their names to the leaflet. Members of Lodge 1690 who are organized at Eastern Airlines have been participating in Saturday searches for the missing children.

High school and college students in

the metropolitan area have been publicizing and building March 15. Leaflets and green ribbons have been passed out in fifteen area high schools.

Black student organizations at Georgia State University and Georgia Tech University have been sponsoring organizing meetings in preparation for the March 15 demonstration.

At the March 11 news conference, Dr. King's son spoke on behalf of the King Center for Social Change in Atlanta and his mother, Coretta Scott King. "We are in support of this endeavor one hundred percent," he said.

David Smith, president of the Association of Christian Student Leaders, organizers of the demonstration, called upon "students and adults across America" to join the March 15 action.

Lisa Shavers, a high school student, told the media, "We feel that it is important for the entire community, Black and white, old and young, to respond . . . to make our contribution."

Expressing organized labor's solidarity with March 15, Marion Garvin, area vice president of Communications Workers of America Local 3263, read a statement following the news conference, issued by local president Jim Stone.

The statement read in part:

"The membership and executive board of CWA Local 3263 will participate and support in any way possible to end the senseless murders. We have challenged other labor organizations, not only in Atlanta but nationwide, to aid in whatever way they can to help apprehend the person or persons responsible."

Search for killer: cops drag feet

By Harry Ring

The failure of authorities to solve the disappearance and murder of the Black children in Atlanta is provoking mounting concern and anger in that city and across the country. This is reflected in the support for the March 15 "Moratorium on Murder" demonstration in Atlanta.

It is now one year and eight months since the first child was murdered. The grisly toll stands at twenty known dead, with others missing.

Yet even though these sadistic crimes have been going on for twenty months, it was only last summer that Atlanta police deferred to the outcry in the Black community and consolidated the cases into a single investigation.

And it did take pressure to get the police to do even the little that they have so far. Kenneth Almond, stepfather of slain Edward Hope Smith, fourteen, said bitterly of the police, "Our child was the first one to disappear and we caught hell trying to get a cop out here."

There is also a growing belief in Atlanta's Black community that the killer could well be a cop.

Even the FBI is compelled to give credence to this. The March 4 Atlanta Constitution said, "The FBI reportedly is investigating the possibility that the killer of some of the children could be a police officer, someone with police training or a rejected police applicant."

But the FBI has contributed little more to the probe.

It has reportedly developed a "profile" of the killer, according to which the person is either male or female, Black or white, and either comes from a lower middle-class or upper lower-

class neighborhood. Also, according to the profile, the person has "feminine" tendencies—namely, being very neat.

Both the FBI and the Atlanta police say that they are without any other "clues."

This insistence on a total lack of evidence is coupled with the brazen



CAMILLE BELL

Militant/Nan Bailey

suggestion by the administration of Atlanta's Mayor Maynard Jackson that the investigation is being hampered by a lack of funds!

They have actually set up an "Atlanta Bureau of Police Special Investigation Fund." Sammy Davis, Jr. and Frank Sinatra are slated to do a benefit for this cop fund and many people have contributed, thinking they

were helping the families of the slain children.

Can anyone possibly imagine the response if twenty white children were found murdered in a major metropolitan city, and the authorities passed the hat to conduct an investigation?

The foot-dragging response of the Atlanta authorities was sharply assailed by Camille Bell, mother of one of the victims and a leader of the Committee to Stop Children's Murders. (See story p. 6.)

Describing the police reluctance to act in the matter, she declared: "Now, you're probably thinking, 'What racist oppression there must be in Atlanta for the police and elected officials to act like this!' Let me tell you, our mayor is Black! Half our city council is Black; the police chief is Black; there are three Black-owned media stations."

The problem, she said, is the Blacks who feel they have made it and "no longer choose to remember that you're Black—to remember that the real powers in this country see you as a 'nigger.'"

The role of the federal government has been just as outrageous.

The deep-going character of the popular concern over the issue was apparently sufficient to persuade a stone racist like Reagan to allocate \$979,000 to the city.

Yet there has been no move to vigorously and openly investigate the possible involvement of the murderous racist forces that operate actively in the area.

For years, the KKK has functioned in Georgia. Periodically, the FBI has boasted of its successful infiltration of the Klan. Why doesn't it let the people

of Atlanta know if it is at least exploring the possibility of Klan involvement in the mass murders?

The performance to date of the federal and local cops underlines the timeliness of the demand for a public committee of investigation, headed by mothers of the victims.

The authorities seem far more fearful of what the consequences may be if they catch the killer than they are in solving and ending the crimes.

A March 2 article in the *Los Angeles Times* was headlined, "What if killer is white? Idea troubles Atlanta."

The article states that W.K. Perry, a former chief homicide detective in Atlanta warned, "If it ever came out that a white person was responsible we've got trouble."

The mass murder of Black children should be cause for "trouble." Maximum pressure is needed to compel the authorities to stop stalling because they fear the consequences of apprehending the killer. The toll in the Black community is a far higher concern.

Funds needed

ATLANTA—Contributions to aid the families of the slain and missing children can be sent to the Association of Christian Student Leaders, 503 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30312.

The Fund includes representatives of the Committee to Stop Children's Murders, initiated by parents of the victimized children. It is not related to the city's police fund.

Atlanta socialist candidate:

'Arrest child-killers! End cop cover-up!'

The Socialist Workers Party in Atlanta recently nominated Andree Kahlmorgan as its candidate for mayor. Kahlmorgan, a member of International Association of Machinists Lodge 709, was fired by Lockheed-Georgia last December because of her pronoun, antiracist, and socialist views. Fourteen others were also fired.

On March 5 Kahlmorgan held a news conference announcing her campaign. Stories were carried in the *Atlanta Constitution*, *Atlanta Journal*, and on television and radio.

Following are excerpts from her remarks:

Atlanta today is a city in crisis. Twenty Black children have been savagely slaughtered, one by one, and more are missing. For more than nineteen months the government has failed to produce a single suspect, any significant clues, or any protection for the Black children of this city.

Atlanta today is a city gripped by fear.

Black residents are living in an endless atmosphere of terror. Black children are having nightmare after nightmare about "The Man" while the playgrounds are empty. Black adults are in constant anguish about the safety of their children and in constant fear that they, mistakenly or deliberately, may become the next victim. All Atlanta's working people, Black, brown and white, are living under a state of siege.

An emergency program to protect Black children must be immediately implemented, including government-funded child care, recreational facilities, and independent community patrols.

I especially urge all Atlantans to participate in the March 15 national demonstration called by the Association of Christian Student Leaders to protest the murders. This peaceful mass march can break the paralyzing



Socialist mayoral candidate Andree Kahlmorgan at recent Atlanta protest.

grip of unanswered terror, intimidate the killer, put pressure on the government to meet its stated responsibilities, and begin the process of the community organizing its own defense.

I pledge all my efforts, and those of my campaign supporters, to make the March 15 action as large as possible. I particularly appeal to the labor movement to throw its resources, influence, and membership into this effort.

I also urge everyone to join with people across the nation in wearing green ribbons to protest the murders.

Let's bring the police wall of secrecy about the investigation crashing down! The investigation files should be opened to the public.

The ongoing mobilization of searchers should be expanded and regularized.

The federal government should be responsible for seeing that these emergency measures are fully funded and implemented immediately. The giant multi-billion dollar war budget should be used to underwrite these expenses. If Reagan can send \$25 million to the murderous junta in El Salvador, then there is no possible excuse for denying Black children in Atlanta a chance to live.

We also must expose the real character of the killings in our city. They are not random, isolated events. What is transpiring in Atlanta today is a racist campaign to terrorize the Black community. It has *everything* to do with the brutal murders and mobilizations of Blacks in Buffalo, New York City, Chattanooga, Salt Lake City, Miami, and Greensboro.

Once this fact is recognized, the only rational way to end the murders and capture the killers is to investigate the most logical suspects: known killers and haters of Black people like the KKK, Nazis, and cops.

These investigations should begin immediately. I believe an independent commission of inquiry should be formed by the Black community, especially the families of the slain children, to oversee these probes. This is particularly important in light of widespread belief that the killer may be a policeman or someone impersonating a policeman.

The police, Mayor Maynard Jackson and his administration, and the state and federal governments, have com-

pletely and utterly failed the people of this city.

From the very beginning, they have denied that the city's racist child murders are in any way connected to the wave of anti-Black violence that is currently sweeping the country. And they have refused to investigate violent racists like the KKK.

Instead, from the very beginning as well, they have tried to put the blame for the murders on the victims and their parents.

Parents, almost all of whom are of the working poor, have been blamed for not looking after their victim-children.

The new youth curfew law only further penalizes the victims, already too poor to pay absurd \$500 fines, while doing nothing to protect children from a killer who has already snatched victims in broad daylight. The same can be said of proposed laws against poor youths selling merchandise to secure desperately needed money.

The solution to the racist terror gripping this city lies not in the continuing police cover-up, but in the mobilization and organization of the Black community and its allies to force the government at all levels to fulfill its stated purposes of protecting all citizens. My campaign stands with the Black community in demanding whatever it takes to protect the city's Black youth and to investigate and capture the vicious racists who have unleashed this campaign of terror.

Many buy the Militant for truth about Atlanta

By Sandi Sherman

The *Militant's* feature coverage of the growing protests over the racist killings in Atlanta evoked an excellent response, in Atlanta. Socialists there sold 370 *Militants* last week, 164 on Saturday alone. Fifty papers were distributed at high schools, along with leaflets for the March 15 "Moratorium on Murder." The sale of the 370 copies compares with a normal bundle of 100.

Other areas report similar experiences. Socialist garment workers in New York went to work last week wearing the button, "Stop Racist Attacks," put out by the Young Socialist Alliance. When co-workers expressed interest in the button, the socialists explained that it could be obtained as a bonus with an introductory subscription to the *Militant* or *Perspectiva Mundial*. To date, twenty-one subscriptions have been sold to garment co-workers.

New York/Northern New Jersey District socialists mobilized Saturday, February 28, to sell subscriptions door to door. They sold 239 subscriptions that day, including fifty-three to *Perspectiva Mundial*.

Peter Thierjung reports that solidarity with Atlanta's Black community is growing in Schenectady, New York. Socialists there started the green ribbon solidarity campaign at the SUNY campus in Albany.

With a sign urging, "Wear a Ribbon in Solidarity with Atlanta Children," and a leaflet explaining the campaign, they sold eight subscriptions to the *Militant* and passed out 500 green ribbons.

Claire Fraenzl, a socialist miner from Pittsburgh, reports a similar response. "We met a student who is organizing a petition drive and vigil in Washington, Pennsylvania. She said, 'Why haven't I seen this paper before?' and promptly bought a subscription and invited a friend over who did too!"

This issue marks the first week of the seven-week single-issue sales campaign. Members of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance will be shooting for a national goal of 5,500 copies of the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial* per week. Noting the increase in interest in the socialist press, the Manhattan branch enthusiastically voted to go way over their weekly goal of 275, aiming to sell 400 *Militants* and *PMs* the first week.

The second week of the drive, beginning March 21, socialists will begin a national sales target week to build the labor-sponsored antinuclear march and rally in Harrisburg on March 28.

The current issue of *Perspectiva Mundial* is particularly attractive, with coverage of Atlanta, the socialist suit against the government, and an eyewitness report from El Salvador.

Sales of the *Young Socialist* in January and February went far beyond the projected goal of 4,000. Nearly 6,000 papers were sold.

The March issue is off the press with feature coverage of the socialist suit against government spying, an interview with a young coal miner on what it's like to work in a nonunion mine, and an interview with young Salvadoran revolutionaries.

Subscription scoreboard

As of March 7, 1981

AREA	MILITANT GOAL	SUBS REC'D	PM GOAL	SUBS REC'D	TOTAL GOAL	TOTAL REC'D	%
Washington, D.C.	70	70	10	18	80	88	110
Kansas City	61	58	10	12	71	70	99
San Diego	40	39	10	8	50	47	94
Denver	35	35	5	2	40	37	93
Cleveland	40	40	10	6	50	46	92
*Newark	150	132	35	34	185	166	90
*Brooklyn	150	141	25	14	175	155	89
Manhattan	150	135	75	53	225	188	84
Piedmont	80	67	0	0	80	67	84
Twin Cities	88	72	12	9	100	81	81
Phoenix	40	37	10	3	50	40	80
Portland	30	23	0	1	30	24	80
San Antonio	40	42	20	6	60	48	80
St. Louis	45	40	5	0	50	40	80
Birmingham	75	59	0	0	75	59	79
Los Angeles	105	86	35	24	140	110	79
Milwaukee	70	49	10	10	80	59	74
Philadelphia	65	45	15	14	80	59	74
Houston	45	36	15	8	60	44	73
Atlanta	60	41	0	2	60	43	72
Albuquerque	45	31	15	11	60	42	70
Louisville	50	31	0	1	50	32	64
Toledo	35	22	0	0	35	22	63
Seattle	75	44	5	4	80	48	60
New Orleans	75	44	0	0	75	44	59
Tidewater	80	44	0	0	80	44	55
Boston	100	53	10	5	110	58	53
Detroit	75	44	10	1	85	45	53
San Francisco	80	44	20	9	100	53	53
Miami	25	14	5	1	30	15	50
Baltimore	60	28	0	1	60	29	48
Cincinnati	50	22	0	1	50	23	46
Salt Lake City	60	21	5	9	65	30	46
Pittsburgh	75	31	5	4	80	35	44
Iron Range	30	11	0	2	30	13	43
Capital District	42	21	8	0	50	21	42
Morgantown	50	21	0	0	50	21	42
Oakland	60	23	10	6	70	29	41
Charleston	20	8	0	0	20	8	40
Dallas	40	24	25	2	65	26	40
Chicago	85	34	25	6	110	40	36
Gary	40	15	5	1	45	16	36
Indianapolis	65	18	5	0	70	18	26
San Jose	30	4	10	1	40	5	13
Miscellaneous		81		19		100	
TOTAL	2786	1980	465	308	3251	2288	70
SHOULD BE		2090		349		2438	75

*indicates area that has raised goal

Socialists answer 'terrorist' lie...again

Last week we published a list of supposed 'illegal acts' committed by six leaders of the Socialist Workers Party. FBI Special Agent Charles Mandigo submitted the list to the court in preparation for the upcoming trial of the SWP and Young Socialist Alliance suit against government spying and harassment. We also printed a commentary exposing the lies and inaccuracies in the list.

Along with the list, Mandigo submitted a brief statement on 'The Nature of the SWP/YSA.' In it he cites as a prime authority 'Trotskyite Terrorist International,' the name of a report on the results of a U.S. Senate subcommittee investigation. This week we are reprinting from the March 12, 1976, 'Militant' an article by Larry Seigle written after the report first appeared.

By Larry Seigle

Right-wing supporters of FBI and CIA spying took another stab at their critics February 29, with the publication of a 472-page Senate Internal Security Subcommittee report entitled "Trotskyite Terrorist International."

The report was released by subcommittee Chairman Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss.) and Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), both of whom are notorious enemies of the labor movement, civil rights, and civil liberties.

The volume contains documents and testimony supposedly "based on a thorough study" of the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance. It is a crude attempt to smear the YSA and SWP as terrorists. But its release at this time is also aimed at a broader target.

A news release accompanying the report said: "Thurmond . . . , who presided over the hearing, pointed out that the report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence [the Pike committee] had attacked the FBI for its investigation of the Socialist Workers Party. According to the Pike committee report, which was leaked to the *Village Voice* by Daniel Schorr, 'The S.W.P. is a highly law-abiding group.'"

Witch-hunters furious

"Senator Thurmond stated, 'We have a strong hearing record showing that the S.W.P. is a part of the terrorist Fourth International. While the S.W.P. says it is opposed to terrorism in this country now, they do not rule it out in the future. . . .'"

Die-hard witch-hunters like Thurmond are furious over the Pike committee's finding that the FBI has absolutely no justification for its thirty years of harassment and spying on the SWP.

The publication of this new "investigation" is designed to undercut the Pike committee report itself and to counter growing demands for a halt to the FBI's war against dissenters.

It is part of a well-orchestrated campaign to shift the focus of public debate away from the FBI's crimes and onto the supposed crimes of its victims.

The 'investigator'

To make its case against the SWP, the Eastland subcommittee called forth one Herbert Romerstein. Romerstein used to work as an "investigator" for the House Un-American Activities Committee, until that discredited relic was disbanded in the aftermath of Watergate.

Since then, Romerstein has hired on as a "consultant" to a group called "Friends of the FBI." This group was formed in 1973 to counter public criticism of the bureau. Among the founding friends was Efram Zimbalist, Jr., star of the now-defunct television series "The FBI."

Romerstein told the subcommittee

that the FBI's friends are "interested in bringing to public attention information on some of the groups that are attacking the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They have been particularly interested in the Socialist Workers Party, which has filed a series of lawsuits against the Government. . . ."

He complained that the "SWP has been successful to some extent in forcing the FBI to curtail its activities of surveillance of the Socialist Workers Party. The courts have turned over to the Socialist Workers Party classified government documents relating to previous surveillance, and the FBI counterintelligence program."

After this prologue, Romerstein proceeded to present his case against the SWP. Here are some samples of his "facts":

- The SWP helped organize the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, an organization set up to tell the truth about the Cuban revolution and to oppose U.S. attempts to overthrow it. This is proof, according to Romerstein, of SWP participation in "Castroite operations."

- The SWP was "a major force in the so-called peace movement." This movement, said Romerstein, supported "Communist terrorism" in Vietnam. Thus anyone who marched against the war was aiding terrorism. Naturally.



POLITICAL POLICE LOGIC: Since SWP helped set up committee to tell truth about Cuba, it was involved in sinister 'Castroite operation.' Likewise, by supporting 'so-called peace movement,' SWP aided 'Communist terrorism' in Vietnam.

- The SWP supports the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners, an organization that aids victims of political repression in Latin America. This proves that the SWP supports "terrorism in Latin America." Why? Because the prisoners the groups aids are "captured terrorists."

International 'terror'

- The SWP "supports the terror in Ireland." Proof: "They generally support the Irish republican cause."

- The SWP aids terrorists in Puerto Rico. Proof: The SWP has "had close associations with" the Puerto Rican Socialist party, which Romerstein said is "the cover organization for Puerto Rican terrorist operations."

- Worst of all, Romerstein charged, "the Socialist Workers Party makes quite a to-do about its participation in election campaigns. . . . They make it very clear that they operate in election campaigns, but not in good faith!" (It isn't clear if Romerstein thought making a "to-do" about elections and failing to campaign in "good faith" ought to be considered criminal acts. If so, Congress could begin by turning itself in.)

The "proof" of bad faith is that Jack Barnes, who is now national secretary of the SWP, gave a report in 1966 in which he said, "We use our campaign for the openings it gives us in the press and radio, the opportunity to reach the ears of millions of Americans. . . . We recognize and explain that no socialist

in this period runs campaigns to get votes or to have a serious chance for victory."

This incriminating speech, Romerstein informed the committee, was uncovered in a "confidential educational bulletin of the Young Socialist Alliance." In fact, this "confidential" bulletin is included in a book entitled *Aspects of Socialist Election Policy*, available for \$1.35 from Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014.

Romerstein's entire testimony is on this level. His "evidence" consists of information culled from the *Militant* and other public sources; excerpts from "secret Trotskyite internal documents," which turn out to be bulletins circulated to the membership of the SWP and YSA and available to scholars and libraries; quotations from Lenin and Trotsky and from SWP leaders, torn from context to prove Marxists favor "minority violence"; and other plain fabrications.

In a statement issued in response to the report, SWP presidential candidate Peter Camejo declared, "This report proves conclusively that the witch-hunters have not one single fact, not one shred of evidence, of a single illegal act by the SWP."

"Romerstein offered his 'facts' in

secret session, with only Thurmond and his staff present. This concocted testimony would crumble to dust under public scrutiny."

Camejo noted that "the Pike committee considered the same kind of evidence, compiled by the FBI, in a public hearing. It concluded that 'the Socialist Workers are a legitimate American political party' and that the FBI had been unable to offer any evidence of illegal activities whatsoever."

Riddled with errors

For all the pretense at careful compilation of facts, Romerstein's testimony is riddled with absurd fabrications.

For example, Camejo is of Venezuelan descent, a fact included in his campaign literature. Romerstein, however, insists that Camejo's parents are Argentines. Why? No doubt to "prove" a connection between the SWP and guerrillas in Argentina.

Equally absurd is Romerstein's contention that the SWP doesn't criticize the Communist party publicly. Why does he make this fantastic statement, which anyone who has even the slightest familiarity with the Trotskyist movement will know is false?

Because it helps "prove" that the SWP is really part of the so-called 'Communist Conspiracy.' Romerstein explained that the SWP doesn't "like to publicly criticize the Communists when they are trying to collaborate with them."

But these small lies merely set the pattern for the big ones.

Romerstein expended a great deal of energy to prove that the SWP is in violation of the Voorhis Act because of its relationship with the Fourth International (FI), the international Trotskyist organization.

The facts here are simple. The Voorhis Act, passed in 1940, imposes prohibitive restrictions on groups in this country belonging to international political organizations such as the FI.

The SWP played a major part in founding the international in 1938, and was its American section. But when this reactionary law was passed, the SWP had no choice but to disaffiliate from the international. Since then, the SWP has collaborated with socialists around the world on a fraternal basis, but not as an affiliated section of the FI.

Romerstein submitted extensive proof that members of the SWP have attended and participated in meetings of the international. But what Romerstein "proved" isn't illegal. It isn't secret either.

In connection with the SWP's suit against the government, Jack Barnes, SWP national secretary, submitted a sworn statement describing in detail the SWP's participation in meetings of the FI. This statement is on the public record and is available to anyone, but our investigator neglected to introduce it as evidence.

Barnes explained that SWP members participate in meetings of the FI on a consultative basis. He also said that SWP members travel abroad "to speak publicly and/or to exchange opinions on the present state of the world labor, socialist, women's liberation, and colonial independence movements." Also, "Many visitors from other countries have met with leading members of the SWP."

What a crime!

But this doesn't prevent Romerstein from offering such statements as, "The Socialist Workers Party claims that it is not part of the Fourth International, it only has fraternal relations. Yet at [the 1973] closed convention of the Socialist Workers' Party, open to no one but diehard members, two persons from the Fourth International came and were permitted to participate in the discussion."

What a crime! The presence of international observers at this convention was such a state secret that it was reported in the *Militant*. (Incidentally, Romerstein is wrong here, as he is so often on factual matters. There were hundreds of nonmembers of the SWP at the convention.)

Eventually Romerstein was asked, "What evidence do you have that [the SWP] is an official section, in violation of the Voorhis Act?"

"I have two major pieces of evidence," Romerstein declared. "One: the Socialist Workers actively participated in the work of the Tenth World Congress, of the Fourth International. . . ." However, he offered no evidence that this participation was anything other than the open fraternal relationship the SWP has maintained with the FI since 1940.

The second piece of evidence, he assured the committee, was "more significant." It consisted of a 1974 letter from SWP Organization Secretary Barry Sheppard to Ernest Mandel, a leader of the international.

Concerned that some newer members of the international might be unaware of the restrictions imposed on the SWP by the Voorhis Act, Sheppard wrote to explain again that the SWP "is unable to affiliate with, accept financial support from, or contribute to the Fourth International."

Because of this, Sheppard said, the SWP used financial resources that might otherwise go to the international for such purposes as expenses for SWP

Continued on page 22

Evolution continues despite court challenge

By Steve Bride

A California judge ruled March 6 that the teaching of evolution in state schools does not violate the rights of those who subscribe to the biblical doctrine of creation.

The ruling came in a suit against the California Department of Education, initiated by the Creation-Science Research Center. Its scholarly name notwithstanding, the center is the offspring of a San Diego fundamentalist church.

Biblical creationists tried to claim victory by pointing to phrases in the decision that reaffirmed existing policies about avoiding "dogmatism" in teaching evolution.

But no change whatever in current practices of teaching evolution was mandated by the court.

The five-day trial was billed as a classic confrontation—on the order of the 1925 trial of John Scopes—between religion and science. (Scopes, a biology teacher, was tried and convicted for violating a law for-

bidding the teaching of evolution in Tennessee schools.)

Like that earlier trial, it was really a right-wing attack on scientific education.

As Wayne Moyer, whose Fund for Freedom in Science Teaching helps combat such suits, said, the creationists "perceive the political climate as favoring their cause."

In August 1980 Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan told a Dallas press conference that biblical creation should be taught "in tandem" with evolution. "Recent discoveries," which he was unable to name, lent credence to creationist ideas, Reagan said.

The nominee had been riding this right-wing hobbyhorse for more than a decade. In 1969, then California governor Reagan urged creationists to sue for equal time in state science classes.

But the "political climate," it turned out, was not what Reagan and the creationists had hoped for.

North Star steelworkers end twenty-week strike

By Lynn Henderson

ST. PAUL—A twenty-week-long strike ended here on February 27 when United Steelworkers of America Local 7263 signed a three-year contract and returned to work.

The 600-member local was forced out last October 8 by North Star Steel. North Star, a subsidiary of the huge Cargill conglomerate, declared at the start of contract negotiations that it would no longer meet the terms of the Basic Steel Agreement. Specifically, it demanded substandard clauses on pension benefits and severance pay, and reduced allowances for such items as safety boots.

But the main takeback demanded by North Star was the end of the uncapped cost-of-living adjustment (COLA). This had been a part of the contract for three years.

Union members and local officers were convinced that Cargill's real aim in this strike was to smash the union. To this end North Star hired the notorious, union-busting Wackenhut consulting firm; ran scabs through the picketlines; and successfully kept the plant open at a reduced level of production. The courts restricted the number of union pickets on the line to a total of eight.

Despite this the workers emerged from the strike with the union intact, and won an uncapped COLA for the first

two years of the new contract. There will be a 90-cent cap in the third year.

Local 7263 won impressive labor solidarity. On January 25, more than 700 people, including members of a dozen USWA locals from as far away as Michigan, packed the Machinists Labor Temple in the Twin Cities in a rousing demonstration of support for the strikers.

USWA Local 1938 sent a busload of steelworkers down from the Iron Range, where earlier they had collected nearly \$6,000 in plant-gate donations to support Local 7263.

Steelworkers marched into the hall carrying signs reading, "Never A Takeaway Contract" and "Iran Freed The Hostages, Why Can't Cargill?"

Women members of Local 7263 announced the formation of a Women's Committee of female members, wives, and friends to support those on the picket line.

A representative from the Coalition of Labor Union Women also pledged the support of that organization.

A women's demonstration was later held. A leaflet distributed at the demonstration said in part:

"Perhaps even more than our husbands, we feel the effects of inflation, and know that an uncapped COLA is the only way to keep abreast of mounting costs."

'Hurricane' gets new hearing

"Confusion and disarray" in the testimony of a prosecution witness will get Rubin (Hurricane) Carter and John Artis a new hearing, a New Jersey court ruled March 3.

Carter, the former number two contender for the middleweight boxing crown, and Artis were framed and jailed in 1967 for the killing of three whites in a Paterson, New Jersey, bar.

The "confusion" cited in the March 3 decision refers to the fact that the witness, a convicted burglar who testified as part of a deal with police, has twice recanted that testimony.

The fifteen-year ordeal of Carter and Artis has won wide support in this country, including that of former heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali and singer Bob Dylan.

Phila. transit workers appeal to community in contract battle

By Mike Finley

PHILADELPHIA—At midnight March 14 Transport Workers Union Local 234's contract will expire with the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority. TWU organizes more than 4,900 bus and trolley drivers, mechanics, cashiers, and train crew members.

Pointing a convenient finger of blame at the Reagan administration's planned cuts in federal spending for mass transit, SEPTA officials are pleading poverty. They say that, even with government aid, the city's transit workers and riding public have been getting away "cheap."

The facts show otherwise.

Philadelphia transit workers start at \$3.35 an hour—the minimum wage. After one month they "shoot up" to a fat \$6.06. Two and a half years later, they qualify for a "hefty" \$8.08 an hour—the "regular" rate.

SEPTA's workers make \$2.07 an hour less than transit workers in five other major East Coast cities.

For the riding public, "cheap" means a sixty-five-

cent base fare for a single one-way ride.

Last year SEPTA imported from Boston a crack team of union-haters, led by David Gunn, and appointed them to high management positions.

Along with the offensive against the union, SEPTA has sharply reduced service in this city over the past three years. At a time when gas prices are soaring out of sight, some SEPTA officials actually brag about having reduced ridership last year by 11 percent by raising fares from fifty to sixty-five cents.

At the end of February SEPTA announced plans to lay off 3,110 of the 4,900 drivers and mechanics by 1984. This would mean ending all service on weekends and week nights and reduced rush-hour and midday service.

Local 234's no-layoff and no part-timers clauses have been the main factors preventing SEPTA from extensively slashing service.

Local 234 is being targeted because it happens to be the most militant local in the city. It is evenly composed of Black and white workers and has a growing number of young drivers and mechanics. Having fought six out of the last eight contracts through strike action,

the members are not intimidated nor swayed by SEPTA's threats and poverty pleas.

The union already defied SEPTA's attempt to ban the wearing of green ribbons by TWU members. On February 27 the union announced that its members would continue wearing the ribbons as part of the national campaign to support Atlanta's Black community.

Local 234 sees its fight as much broader than union versus company. At a meeting March 1 of 1,000 workers and their families, union Secretary-treasurer Earl Kidd declared that it will be the union and the riding public on one side and SEPTA on the other.

To this end, Local 234 organized a meeting at its headquarters February 28. Organizations from the Black community, neighborhood groups, and several political parties were invited.

Participants agreed that unity between city residents and the union was needed to defeat the powerful forces SEPTA represents and to improve mass transit for the city.

The new union-community alliance scheduled a press conference to denounce the pitiable state of transit in Philadelphia.

N.Y. hospital strikers take on notorious union-buster

By Wells Todd

NEW YORK—I went to the Woodhull Nursing Home recently, where 160 workers, members of District 1199, National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees, have been out on strike since January 23.

One worker told me the conditions inside the nursing home are very bad. "The residents are not getting proper care at all," she said. "The owners of the home have inexperienced people working inside as strikebreakers."

According to the union strike center, one patient died while the area was unattended.

Patients were kept locked inside the home from January 24 to March 3. They told picketers that the food inside was very poor.

"The patients are being held hostage," one unionist said. "The owners can get away with a lot of this because many of the patients don't have families."

Winnie Baker, another striker, told me, "We're asking for an 8 percent raise like the other 50,000 District 1199 members have received. Instead of getting 8 percent, management offered a 5 percent wage cut. They want to cut out medical benefits, cut everything."

"The people working inside are non-union workers who cross the picket lines—scabs," she said. "Management tells them all they have to do is



District 1199

wear a white outfit and they got the job.

"They have armed guards inside, men with helmets, two on each floor. These armed guards were there way before the workers came out on strike."

The owners of Woodhull Nursing Home recently hired a notorious union-buster, Bart Lawson, who quickly turned Woodhull into an armed camp.

Last year Lawson got control of Haym Solomon Home for the Aged and immediately renounced the union contract. The 120 union workers were fired, resulting in a long and bitter lockout.

Next Lawson went to Dry Harbor Nursing Home. Armed guards were hired along with armored cars to drive strikebreakers through picket lines.

It was only in the face of a unanimous one-day strike by union employees that Dry Harbor backed down and settled a contract.

At Woodhull, "Lawson gave us a contract that was not honorable and when we rejected it he started firing workers," a picketer told me. "Three union workers were fired before we walked out."

"They want to break the union here, and if they do it here then they will be able to do it everywhere else."

The strike captain at Woodhull said what we need is to get all the unions in this country to join together as one, to fight for the working people.

I agree 100 percent with her idea. We need to build a mass labor party in this country based on our trade unions to fight the bosses.

Woodhull and all these nursing homes should be run and controlled by the workers, not by greedy businessmen. The owners of Woodhull should be arrested and prosecuted for their crimes against the patients.

Wells Todd is the Socialist Workers candidate for mayor of New York City. He is a member of United Auto Workers Local 664 at the General Motors plant in Tarrytown, New York.

We couldn't have said it better

The news clippings on this page were sent in by readers from around the country. We're reprinting them because we think they show a lot about what the mood in this country really is today.



About 6,000 members of organized labor jam the Capitol to protest the legislature's passage of a bill to repeal the prevailing wage law. They urged governor's veto.

—Tribune Staff Photo by Frank Porschalt

Salt Lake Tribune

Feb. 28, 1981

Construction Workers Stage Mass Protest

By Douglas L. Parker
Tribune Political Editor

Chants of "veto-veto-veto" rose Friday from a sea of construction workers crammed into the State Capitol for what may have been the largest and noisiest rally ever seen in the marble rotunda.

The singing crowd, many wearing denim and parka vests, jammed shoulder-to-shoulder and lined the balcony railings of two floors six deep to protest the Utah Legislature's repeal of the prevailing wage law, HB1.

The organized labor groups arranging the demonstration estimated some 6,000 participants turned out by taking a half day off work to hear a string of speakers dispense venom toward the the two-thirds Republican majorities elected last November to the Senate and House.

"It's the most glorious sight I've ever seen," said Rep. D. Leon Reese, D-Magna, as he tried to speak above the hubbub and peer

through a forest of protest signs. "If we had this kind of organization in November, we wouldn't be in the shape we're in now."

The signs carried such messages as "We'll Remember You in '82," "Utah — America's Poland," "Don't Cut Dad's Wages," and "Repeal Mac Haddow."

The latter was a reference to the repeal bill's sponsor, Rep. C. McClain Haddow, R-Sandy, who expects Gov. Scott M. Matheson to veto the bill, and thus initiate an effort in the Legislature to override the veto.

Action Monday

The governor vetoed a similar bill two years ago with fewer Republicans in the Legislature. He said he will act on the repeal bill Monday, the last day permitted for executive action.

"The Republican Legislature did this last time," Rep. Roger Rawson, D-Hooper, minority leader, reminded a temporarily

stilled crowd. "You re-elected them. Don't do it again. They won't change."

He said the Legislature's majority "is destroying your schools, your wages and the market place."

'They Don't Care'

Sen. Frances Farley, D-Salt Lake City, the only woman senator pointed to the Senate chambers and declared: "One third of those men in there are millionaires; they don't care."

Accompanied by a single guitar, the crowd waved a huge American flag, pledged allegiance, and rendered a marching labor song: "Solidarity Forever — The Union Makes Us Strong."

Eddie Mayne, president of the Utah State AFL-CIO, garbed in light blue coveralls, shouted: "Brothers and sisters, the story I tell you today of the Legislature rivals any horror show."

He asserted the Legislature holds no

feeling or compassion for working people in repealing the law that has protected working people for years. The law requires payment of prevailing wages on public works projects. "The Legislature has 13 more days to meet and as far as I'm concerned, that's too long," Mr. Mayne said.

A chorus of cries like "send 'em home" or "repeal 'em all" interrupted the labor leader's harangue. "The taxpayer of Utah has taken it in the shorts this legislative session," Mr. Mayne declared. "We're the working families of Utah and damned proud of it."

Receives Help

Following the rally, many demonstrators were welcomed in the Senate and House public galleries. In a bit of folderol, Rep. Jeff Fox, D-Salt Lake City, gave Rep. Haddow a white hard hat, and Rep. Rawson offered his name badge "so Rep. Haddow can have safe conduct around the building."

Kansas City Times

Feb. 17, 1981

Arrests threatened as farmers prepare to leave elevator with soybeans today

By Dan Ruck
Agriculture Writer

SIKESTON, Mo. — Soybeans removed from a bankrupt grain elevator remained in trucks on the elevator property Monday night as protesting farmers prepared to move the crop and federal agents threatened to make arrests.

Farmers expected to finish removing soybeans today from the Ristine elevator, 18 miles south of Sikeston. They then planned to move the crop off the warehouse grounds, according to Wayne Cryts, the Boothel farmer from Puxico who says he owns the soybeans.

Cryts has not said where he's going to take the soybeans, which have been impounded for five months by a federal bankruptcy court. He said Monday he was removing the soybeans so he could sell them and repay a federal loan.

At issue is whether Cryts' warehouse receipts issued by the elevator before it went bankrupt take precedence over other claims against the warehouse owners.

Cryts and other farmers say the soybeans belong to them and were merely being stored at the elevator.

The trustee for the company, however, contends the soybeans are an asset of the bankrupt company.

The elevator was owned by Donald R., Robert W. and George E. James, all of Corning, Ark. The three brothers filed bankruptcy petitions in the names of their various enterprises in a federal court in Arkansas in August.

On Monday, Cryts brandished a shovel labeled "shovel for justice" and stood defiantly atop a truck cab as soybeans were removed from the elevator. Hundreds of farmers cheered lustily as the yellow cascade of soybeans began.

Federal marshals and several FBI agents stood by quietly as the farmers began loading 31,282 bushels of soybeans, the amount Cryts says belongs to him.

Asked why no arrests were made, Howard Safir, assistant director for operations of the U.S. federal marshals in Washington, said: "I was told to use my own judgment, to assess the situation and to make sure no one got hurt. That's what I did."

Farm leaders fear arrests may begin today, however, when 35 to 85 trucks begin to move from the warehouse grounds. Federal agents on

hand at the Ristine warehouse warned farm protest leaders Monday that orders to begin making arrests could arrive from Washington any time.

Glenn Young, special agent in charge of the St. Louis office of the FBI, said he and his agents were gathering evidence for possible violation of the federal bankruptcy law. Cryts agreed to give the agents copies of scale tickets as he and the other farmers removed the soybeans. Scales at the Ristine elevator were used to weigh the soybeans.

The FBI agents said they would follow the trucks if they leave the warehouse grounds today. If arrest orders are received, the agents said, drivers will be taken into custody and their trucks confiscated.

Law enforcement officials on the scene would not estimate the size of the crowd, but reporters agreed that about 1,000 protesters had been on hand Monday morning. Only about half of them remained Monday night.

Meanwhile, the possibility loomed that more than 31,282 bushels of soybeans would be loaded out of the warehouse. Cryts said Monday that soybeans will be removed for any farmers who request it.

Thirteen farmers in addition to Cryts say they have crops in the elevator. One of those farmers, Rich Nowell, said Sunday that if any soybeans were removed from the elevator, all the crop should be.

Nowell said he and his father have 23,500 bushels of soybeans stored in the warehouse. Nowell was not available for comment Monday evening.

According to Cryts, farmers from 35 states gathered in a motel in Sikeston during the weekend. On Monday morning, Cryts led about 500 of them on a motorcade through 18 miles of rain and fog to the Ristine elevator.

Cryts and a few friends rode in the open bed of a grain truck, despite the chilling rain. The motorcade was festooned with flags and signs proclaiming: "Support the farmers. Free the Ristine grain."

Several hundred more farmers were on hand at the elevator when the motorcade arrived. A crowd of farmers marched behind Cryts' truck as it drove slowly toward the office building of the grain warehouse.

There, Safir and Larry Strayhorn, chief deputy federal marshal from St. Louis, waited in the rain.

Safir read his orders to prevent

Cryts from blockading or interfering with the operation of the warehouse, and he warned the Missouri farmer that he and his followers faced possible arrest at any time while on the elevator grounds.

Cryts responded that the federal courts that had issued the orders did not have jurisdiction over him. "I'm operating under provisions of the Constitution and common law," he insisted.

The two men shook hands, and the farmers surged toward the bins.

In another development, the Missouri Senate gave first-round approval Monday to a bill that would strengthen Missouri's grain warehouse laws to avoid incidents like the one Monday. The bill will come up later for final Senate approval.

Sen. Nelson Tinnin, D-Hornersville, the bill's sponsor, said the proposal would make it clear that both the scale ticket for grain in an elevator and the grain warehouse receipt would qualify as legal proof of title to grain stored in an elevator.

The bill would give farmers who had the documents a legal right to the grain listed on them, Tinnin said.

Support grows in fight

Denver: "the government admits it's guilty"

By Bernard Senter

DENVER—Speakers from the United States, Mexico, and El Salvador addressed a February 28 support rally for the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance lawsuit against government harassment.

They included Jack Barnes, national secretary of the SWP; Francisco "Kiko" Martínez, a Chicano lawyer fighting a government frame-up; Tulio Mendoza, a Salvadoran trade unionist seeking political asylum in the U.S.; and Pedro Peñaloza, who brought greetings from the Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT) in Mexico.

"In this lawsuit the defendant will be the greatest terrorist in the history of humanity: the American government," Barnes told the rally.

"A series of events happened over the last few months that have given a whole new character to the case," he continued. "In December the head of the FBI announced new FBI guidelines, for example. The press began asking what they meant."

"FBI chief William Webster said that under the guidelines, even if an informant broke the law, the FBI will consider withholding information about it from local authorities if the informant's role is considered very valuable."

"So that no one would misunderstand what he was saying, Webster cited the case of ex-FBI informer Gary Thomas Rowe."

Rowe participated in the 1965 Klan murder of civil rights activist Viola Liuzzo in Alabama.

"The press asked if the new guidelines would have permitted Rowe to ride with Klansmen in a car on a mission to murder Liuzzo," Barnes said. "Webster responded 'It's okay if he shoots to miss.'"

"Then Webster told the press that if Rowe shot to kill, the FBI would not be bound under the guidelines to report it."

"In other words," Barnes concluded, "if in the judgement of the head of the FBI or CIA your murder is worth less than their investigation, it's totally all right to do it."

"We say no, this is what our suit is out to stop."

Francisco "Kiko" Martínez, who has been framed for allegedly mailing letter bombs in 1973, spoke about the importance of uniting against government directed repression.

A recent federal trial of Martínez ended in a mistrial. He still faces a state trial in April and three federal trials beginning in May.

Tulio Mendoza explained that he was "looking for support from American citizens . . . [to] ask the U.S. government to halt the massive deportations of Salvadorans who have come here fleeing the repression in my country."

"Mendoza left El Salvador after learning he was marked for assassination by a right-wing death squad. He is on a nationwide tour sponsored by the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES)."

Pedro Peñaloza from the Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (Revolutionary Workers Party), a sister organization of the SWP in Mexico, told the rally, "It gives me great satisfaction on the part of my party and personally to be here with you to support this important campaign against government spying and harassment."

"For us this campaign has great lessons and great importance because in Mexico the intervention of the FBI and CIA is very common," he said. "We know that agents from Mexico have come to the United States with



Right-wing death squads forced Tulio Mendoza to seek political asylum in United States. Other refugees deported to El Salvador by U.S. government have been murdered.

the purpose of studying and learning antismuggling activities.

"The campaign of the Socialist Workers Party is educational for all of the workers movement because now we have the possibility to develop a movement where the workers can demand their right to organize without disruption and without harassment."

Other speakers at the rally included Martha Remple from the El Frente Unido Por Derechos Humanos (United Front for Human Rights) in Pueblo, Colorado; and Silvia Zapata, a member of the Denver Young Socialist Alliance.

Greetings to the rally were read from Ellen Lavroff, president of the Colorado Federation of Teachers.

Morgantown: "stop deportation threat to Bustin"

By Stu Singer

MORGANTOWN, W.Va.—About seventy-five people attended a rally here February 28 for the socialist suit against the government.

The rally was chaired by Tom Moriarity, a coal miner who was the Socialist Workers Party candidate for Governor of West Virginia in the last election against capitalist John D. Rockefeller IV.

Speakers included civil liberties attorney Robert Bastress; coal miners Phil Scott from Local 1949, DeAnn Rathbun, Local 1190, and Marian Bustin, Local 2905; Carlos Sanchez, a Nicaraguan student who is active in the Pittsburgh Nicaragua Solidarity Committee; and YSA national organizational secretary Kathryn Crowder.

Many of those attending the rally were coal miners.

Crowder reported that the government, in preparation for the upcoming trial, gave the court a list of "bad acts" by the socialists.

One charge on the list was that SWP leader Farrell Dobbs had violated the Taft Hartley Act.

Since almost 200,000 coal miners violated Taft Hartley injunctions ordering them back to work during their 1978 strike, Dobbs' "crime" was met with cheers of support.

Over \$3,000 was raised for the socialist suit at the rally. The amount is particularly impressive since miners are being forced to put money aside in face of the possibility of a long strike when their contract expires March 27.

The day after the rally, an educational program was held, with two classes on American Marxism in the nineteenth century.



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March 2, 1981

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Lockheed-Georgia Company

Mr. Ormsby:

I take this means to protest the firings of fifteen members of the International Association of Machinists, Lodge 709, that worked for your company because of their union and political activities.

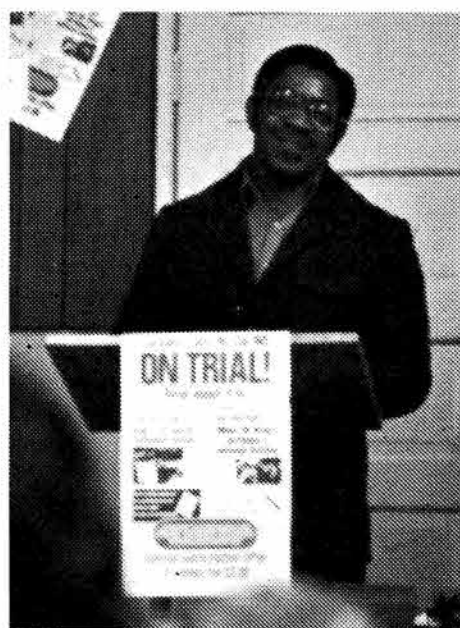
I consider your conduct in the termination of union members from your employment, because of political and union activity, to be an attack upon the basic democratic principles that this country was founded on.

Your own files and records convict you beyond a shadow of a doubt of underhandedness and duplicity in this most unjust act. I am confident that the interests of those affected by the unjust firings are being properly represented through the grievance procedure by their union and, ultimately, will receive justice. But, your covert activities leading up to the firings must be challenged, exposed and repudiated by all who place as important the individual freedoms granted us under the constitution.

I add my name to the list of the many other trade unionists that call for the immediate reinstatements of the fired workers.

Sincerely yours,

Bob King, Financial Secretary
Local 600, UAW



Coal miner Phil Scott: 'I don't want the government telling me who I can associate with.'

Salt Lake City: "we must expose what FBI is"

By Bill Hoyle

SALT LAKE CITY—Fifty people attended a February 27 rally here to support the Socialist Workers Party lawsuit against the FBI and other government secret police.

Featured speaker was Jack Barnes, national secretary of the SWP. "The average American doesn't agree with the FBI and what it wants to establish as its 'rights,'" Barnes told the rally.

Robert Archuleta, a Chicano activist, told the audience, "We must take the offensive. We must re-expose the FBI for what it really is. This suit represents the first step in the fight-back. You will not be alone."

Also speaking was Joe Navarro, assistant professor of political science at the University of Utah. He is currently fighting to save his job. The university administration has refused to renew his contract because Navarro is an outspoken political activist on the campus.

"I tell my students I am a socialist, and it really doesn't shock them. This is why the administration wants to get rid of me," he said. "They don't like my

socialism and its popularity, and that is why they feel threatened."

Four unionists came, after learning about the rally at a huge labor protest at the Utah State Capitol Building earlier that day. (See page 11.)

The importance of the socialists' lawsuit was illustrated again later in the evening.

The Minutemen, a right-wing terrorist group, telephoned the local police boasting that a bomb had been planted at the rally site. Fortunately no bomb was found.

Groups like this are encouraged by the government's own program of illegal harassment and spying.

The *Salt Lake Tribune* ran one article on the rally, and another reporting on the bomb threat.

Canada: "look to trade union movement"

By Vivian Sahrner

Three socialist workers went to Canada in late February to tell about their fight for their jobs in the face of political firings. They also spoke about the upcoming trial of the Socialist Workers Party lawsuit.

At meetings in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton, and Toronto, Chris Hoepfner and Milton Chee described how they and thirteen other workers were fired by Lockheed in Georgia because of their political views and union activity.

In Montreal Susan Wald explained how she won back her job in the Brooklyn Navy Yard after being fired for being a socialist.

Speaking with them were representatives and supporters of the Pratt Three Defense Committee.

Three Canadian socialists were fired by Pratt & Whitney Aircraft in November, 1979, after visits to management by an agent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Pratt & Whitney is organized by the United Auto Workers.

In Hamilton on February 27, Harry Greenwood, president of the Hamilton and District Labor Council, told the audience, "We must never become complacent. We must recognize that the police at all times consider us to be the enemy. . . . We have to fight for

against political spying

OIL, CHEMICAL AND ATOMIC WORKERS
INTERNATIONAL UNION



February 13, 1981

President R. Ormsby
Lockheed-Georgia Company

Dear Mr. Ormsby:

By receipt of this letter, be informed that the undersigned Officers and Trustees of Local Union No. 4-227, O.C.A.W.I.U., do seriously protest the firing of employees of your company because of their affiliation with the Socialist Workers Party and/or I.A.M. Local No. 709, and the spying upon them at Union meetings.

While we do not necessarily agree with their particular political views, we do believe in their Constitutional right to support the politics of their choice, as well as their right to belong to a Union.

This letter of information and opinion is sent without any representation liabilities to the employees mentioned.

Sincerely,

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers
International Union, Local 4-227

Lloyd A. Carter, President Joe Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer
Thomas R. Gentry, Trustee J.R. Rogers, Trustee W.J. Zachary, Trustee

Lloyd A. Carter
Lloyd A. Carter, President

Joe Campbell
Joe Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer

Thomas R. Gentry
Thomas R. Gentry
Trustee

J.R. Rogers
J.R. Rogers
Trustee

W.J. Zachary
W.J. Zachary
Trustee

people like Milton Chee and the three Pratt women."

The Council has endorsed the Pratt Defense Committee.

Greetings in support of the Pratt case were sent to the meeting from Mike Davison. A member of the provincial parliament, Davison ran as a candidate of the New Democratic Party, the Canadian labor party.

In Winnipeg a meeting hall was provided by the Manitoba United Food and Commercial Workers, which has endorsed the Pratt campaign.

Houston: "the number one criminal on trial"

By Regina Dotson

HOUSTON—One hundred supporters of the Socialist Workers Party lawsuit against government spying and harassment held a Gulf Coast rally here on February 28. Many came from New Orleans, Dallas, and San Antonio.

Mary-Alice Waters, cochairperson of the SWP, was the keynote speaker. "This trial is going to have some rather unusual features," she told the audience. "The most unusual is that in the dock will be the government of the United States—the number one criminal on the wanted list the world over."

"It's being sought for terrorism, mass murder, theft, rape, racist victimization, illegal gun-running to El Salvador, and much more."

Tony Prince, Socialist Workers candidate for mayor of San Antonio, said the rally was the second civil rights activity he had attended that day. Earlier he had participated in a San Antonio protest against police brutality.

Prince, who is a member of the International Union of Electrical Workers Local 1780, explained the case of Hector Santoscoy. Santoscoy was murdered by the police in cold blood. The cop was let off.

"But the Mexican-American com-



Mary Alice Waters, national co-chair of SWP.

munity of San Antonio has passed its own verdict, a much more accurate one," commented Prince. "Today was the fifth Saturday in a row that there have been demonstrations protesting the murder."

Ray Hill, general manager of radio station KPFT, said he had been victimized by the FBI because of his participation in antinuke and gay rights activities.

Bob Warren, national committee member of the Young Socialist Alliance, also spoke.

The rally was covered by the NBC-TV affiliate in Houston and a local radio station.

In conjunction with the rally, an educational series on the Civil War and slavery was given by Pat Wright, a leader of the SWP.

Winston-Salem: "FBI doesn't stop the racists"

By Lisa Potash

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.—Supporters of the SWP lawsuit met here on

February 21, the anniversary of Malcolm X's assassination.

The same government that carried out a forty-year disruption program against the socialists also spied upon, framed, and murdered Black leaders such as Malcolm X.

The socialists' lawsuit has particular significance in North Carolina. Five members of the Communist Workers Party were murdered in cold blood here by the Klan and Nazis on November 3, 1979.

The murderers were let go scott-free by an all-white jury in the fall of 1980.

On the heels of the killings, Governor Jim Hunt laid out plans for the infiltration of "extremist groups," using the same illegal tactics of informants, mail covers, and wire-tapping employed by the FBI and other national spying agencies.

Betsy Soares, a welder at Bahnsen Company, announced her campaign as Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Winston-Salem at the rally.

Soares, a long-time member of the National Organization for Women and participant in the anti-nuke movement, explained, "The growing opposition of working people to nuclear power is exactly the kind of movement which the FBI's dirty tricks are aimed against."

She encouraged those at the rally to build and participate in the March 28 demonstration against nuclear power in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Michael Pennock told the rally how the FBI helped Lockheed-Georgia Company spy on union members. Suspected of being socialists, he and fourteen others were fired.

"North Carolina unionists know only too well the kinds of illegal activities employed by the corporations like J.P. Stevens in collaboration with government agencies," he said. "They are used to bust union organizing drives in this 'right to work' law state."

Lockheed solidarity messages

The following message was sent by United Auto Workers Local 160 to the president of Lockheed-Georgia.

We here at UAW Local 160 protest

the firing of workers in your plant for political ideas as recently reported in the press. Thousands of workers here are well aware of political suppression in the past because of their ideas. Political police have no business in the work place. Our expectations are that these people will be immediately rehired.

Roger McFadden
UAW Local 160 Committeeman
Ford River Rouge Plant
Dearborn, Michigan

The following statement was issued on January 20 by Morgan Stanford, an Atlanta labor attorney.

One would think that since the La Follette Congressional Hearings in the 1930s, which exposed widespread industrial spying by employers of the legal union activities of their employees, that such illegal activities had ceased.

However, over forty years later, Lockheed-Georgia is engaged in surveillance of its employees' union and other activities in complete violation of the National Labor Relations Act and of the civil rights of its employees.

The Lockheed spy operations included extensive physical surveillance, electronic eavesdropping, contact with FBI offices and police department intelligence divisions around the country, and a huge network of company spies in the plant and in the union hall.

Lockheed is evidently taking a page from the notebook of the Southwire Company, a wire manufacturer that employs thousands at Carrollton, Georgia, just a few miles up the road from Marietta.

In that case, the United States Court of Appeals ruled in *N.L.R.B. v. Southwire Company* that Ray Richards, president of Southwire Company, and Southwire itself were held in contempt of court because of widespread spying on workers' union activities through the use of paid informers and a detective agency in Rome, Georgia.

The Lockheed firings also bring to mind the spy operation against workers at J.P. Stevens' textile mill in Milledgeville, Georgia, where the company was forced to make a cash settlement to the union for its use of informers and electronic wiretapping.

The information which has been obtained thus far in the Lockheed case is, in our opinion, only a small portion of the industrial espionage being carried out by Lockheed-Georgia.

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SECRET
POLICE
ON TRIAL
SOCIALISTS
VERSUS
FBI, CIA, INS

By Nelson González

From January 26 till January 31 more than 270 delegates, observers, and special guests from forty-one countries gathered in Managua, Nicaragua, for the First International Conference in Solidarity with Nicaragua.

This expression of support came as the U.S. government was adopting a more threatening attitude toward Nicaragua than at any time since the July 1979 insurrection.

The latest expression of this is the worldwide propaganda effort to portray the Sandinista government as Soviet-Cuban agents because of their support to the Salvadoran people against the U.S. backed junta.

The theme of the solidarity conference was "El Salvador Will Win." One of its highlights was a panel of representatives of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

One participant was Agnes Chapa, National Solidarity Work Director for the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). She went as an official observer.

The following interview takes up her experiences at the conference.

* * *

What were your initial impressions upon arriving in Nicaragua?

Chapa: The first thing I saw was this huge banner which had been put up by the Sandinista Youth, welcoming the conference participants. Before I knew it I was surrounded by reporters, flooded with lights for the television cameras, and answering all sorts of questions. Given my experience with the media back home, I was overwhelmed by the attention I was getting.

What kind of questions did they ask you?

Chapa: The minute they found out that I was in the YSA they wanted to know what kind of solidarity actions we were organizing.

I began by explaining that at the recent YSA convention we resolved that solidarity with the Central American revolutions would be the central campaign of the YSA, of all its chapters in the United States, together with other organizations.

When I explained that a basic part of building the solidarity movement would be supporting the antidraft movement, all the reporters were very excited and impressed. The news that in the heart of the monster thousands of young people were mobilizing in opposition to the war plans of the Reagan administration was the kind of news they liked hearing about.

Did they ask you about the elections?

Chapa: Yes, they wanted to know if this meant that doing solidarity work was going to be impossible; their questions reflected fear that Reagan's election and the appointment of Haig as Secretary of State would affect the political and material support that the solidarity movement was capable of lending.

I answered by pointing out that after the elections, even as he was about to assume office, there were concrete signs that solidarity activities were increasing, not decreasing.

Just a few days before the inauguration, in freezing cold weather and on short notice, 2,000 people turned out for a demonstration in solidarity with El Salvador organized by the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES). I told them about the week of activities organized by the Coalition Against Registration and the Draft (CARD), to oppose the second phase of registration for the draft.

When I explained that the major slogan chanted during both the CISPES and antidraft activities was "No Draft, No War, No U.S. Intervention in El Salvador," I could tell they were pleased.

Were you able to see much of Nicaragua?

Chapa: One of the places we visited was Estelí. We found out that the school children and the workers of Estelí had been given time off to greet the "Internacionalistas," as we were dubbed. There were people everywhere, hanging out of the windows and in the streets. Banners welcoming us were everywhere.

There were Nicaraguan flags, Salvadoran flags, and FSLN flags flying all over the place. This reception was organized for us by the people of Estelí. The taxis had just been organized into a cooperative, and as their first political act the whole fleet lined up to greet us.

Young Nicaraguans would come up to us and give us the gifts that they had made and would tell us "We really appreciate what you have done in preventing the United States from intervening in Nicaragua. We don't want you to ever forget this trip."

It reminded me of the ticker tape parade in New York for the hostages, except that this was organized as an international solidarity parade and not as some cynical propaganda event to justify imperialist intervention.

Everywhere we went we were treated like dignitaries. It was quite clear that the Nicaraguan people understood the important role of internationalism and the important part played by the worldwide solidarity movement.

What impressions did you get of the living conditions and morale in Nicaragua?

Chapa: The first two days of our visit were organized so that we could travel around and get a feel for the people. To give you examples, after the reception we were taken to the offices of the Central Sandinista de los Trabajadores (CST), the main union federation.

There we were introduced to the leaders of Estelí, including trade union leaders. All together there were 300 of us internacionalistas. The room we were in was already packed, but the huge crowd that had welcomed us earlier had followed us. They were all straining to get inside or listen through the windows. They wanted to catch a glimpse of us and hear the short but very moving speeches given by the town's leaders as they presented us with posters.

From there we went to the Ministry of Tourism where our host was the Sandinista Niños Association. There a ten-year-old child spoke to us of international solidarity. In another moving presentation we were given little marble statues that the workers of Estelí had made on their time off to give to us.

During these two days I had the opportunity to see the Museum of the Revolution in Estelí. In the midst of burnt out buildings, a real life reminder of the heroic fight these people had waged against Somoza, a museum dedicated to the memories of those who fell, had been built.

Graphic photographs reminded me of the incredible graphs reminded me of the incredible atrocities that the Somoza National Guard had inflicted on the populace.

From there we went to the Cultural Center, where a special performance was put on for us by the Sandinista Youth.

We were taken to see places like the National Park in Masaya, from which you can see a live, smoldering volcano.

The Ministry of Tourism is working real hard to prepare places like the Museum of the Revolution and the National Park to be tourist attractions to bring in much needed foreign currency.

We went to Monimbó where the Sandinista forces, with the help of the local people, perfected the homemade bombs used in the insurrection.

We ran into several people without fingers and with other signs of mutilation caused by handling defective bombs before the technique was perfected.

We saw the home where General Augusto Cesar Sandino, Nicaragua's national hero, lived. Our tour guide

pointed to two cemetery plots on either side of a nearby road. He explained that under Somoza one plot had been for the rich and the other for the poor. "Now," he said, "we're equal even in death."

We were able to see a recently built day-care center. These centers are a priority of the revolution, given the need to integrate women into all facets of economic reconstruction.

Everywhere we went we saw the legacy of destruction caused by Somoza. But alongside this were the men, women, and children of Nicaragua building schools, hospitals and whatever else was needed.

What were the sessions at the conference like? Who addressed them and what were some of the projections?

Chapa: The conference began officially with an engraved invitation that all three hundred of us received from the leadership of the FSLN to see a command performance at the National Theater.

Incidentally, the sessions took place in what used to be Somoza's country club.

Afterwards, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce gave a brief speech welcoming us.

He began by saying:

"It was a beautiful idea we Sandinistas had, that of being able to gather in our free homeland, comrade representatives from all those peoples of the world who were with us during the difficult days of Somoza's genocide."

"We wanted to hold a revolutionary celebration with all of you; we wanted to express the gratitude of the Nicaraguan people for the tasks you have carried out and that you are still carrying out in order to help this Revolution find its way. We have been able to carry into effect this beautiful idea—in a most difficult juncture."

"This meeting, in addition to letting us voice our gratitude in the context of the new juncture appearing before the world (particularly for the peoples of Latin America) constitutes a work session, a planning session for defense, a broad complex organization for the defense of revolutions."

He denounced Washington's use of the promise of \$75 million in aid as blackmail. During the civil war 50,000 people had given their lives, he pointed out, and 50,000 more would be willing to die to defend the revolution. They would rather eat hay with dignity than accept blackmail, he said.

After he spoke David Funkhauser, president of the National Network in Solidarity with Nicaragua, said a few words on behalf of our group.

To top it off, after these wonderful speeches there was a great party with people from many countries speaking Spanish with all the different accents. We exchanged experiences, talked politics, including with members of the central leadership of the Nicaraguan revolution.

The actual conference sessions began the next day with an opening presentation by Jaime Wheelock, the Minister of Agriculture, a Commander of the Revolution. His report described plans to mobilize the entire population for harvesting the cotton and coffee crop. His report summarized the achievements and problems during 1980 and projections for 1981.

He ended by inviting the delegation to join the regular brigades in picking cotton, which many did.

This campaign is being undertaken and led by the same youthful brigadistas who were part of the literacy campaign. It is occurring under the shadow of the murders of some young literacy and field workers by Somocista ex-National Guardsmen along the Honduran border.

The brigadistas I spoke to were very excited about going back to work side-by-side with the very people that they had taught to read and write. Mere threats were not going to prevent this reunion.

Another session was led by Tomás Borge, who gave an inspiring speech



Read about it

Youth are playing a big part in the fight for freedom, whether in El Salvador, S. In Nicaragua and Grenada they help and establish governments of workers.

Here at home, young people are in the front against draft registration, unemployment, racist attacks, and intervention in El Sa

The *Young Socialist* is part of the young people fight for justice against the YS is there—getting out the truth and their struggle.

on the history of solidarity.

He talked about examples of solidarity in the United States. He cited the international solidarity that had been organized for the Haymarket Martyrs of Chicago, who were hanged in the 1880s for fighting for the eight-hour day.

He talked about the antiwar move-

ialist youth der attends volutionary celebration

ference in Nicaragua
for sports equipment



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ent in the United States and how
is movement, by forcing the United
ates to withdraw from Vietnam, was
an act of solidarity with the Vietnam-
se people.

He made it clear that solidarity with
Nicaragua could not be counterposed
solidarity with El Salvador, point-
ing out the links between the gains for

the Salvadoran revolution and a
stronger Nicaragua.

The last three days were devoted to
workshop sessions divided by areas of
the world. I participated in the United
States workshop, which was addressed
by Father Fernando Cardenal. He is
the priest who headed up the literacy
crusade. Though advanced in age, he

requested to be assigned to work with
the Sandinista Youth because he was
inspired by their enthusiasm.

He made some proposals which we
in the YSA have decided to take on as
an important part of our solidarity
work.

The first project has to do with the
sports campaign of the Sandinista
Youth.

He explained that the vast majority
of Nicaraguan youth never had a
chance to behave like youth. Most
young people had been involved for
years in the struggle against Somoza.
Under Somoza young people had none
of the normal channels to develop in a
fully rounded manner, through sports,
cultural, and other recreational activi-
ties.

This is especially true of the Sandi-
nista Youth, the vanguard organiza-
tion for Nicaraguan young people.

If you follow the history of any one
of these youths, here's the picture that
unfolds:

The typical Sandinista Youth was
busy dodging bullets, hiding, and
fighting National Guardsmen. When
the insurrection toppled Somoza, these
same youth were still busy, this time in
another kind of war—the war against
ignorance and illiteracy. So now the
young people were busy leading the
literacy brigades, picking cotton or
coffee, and in some cases still dodging
bullets.

The pace and the tremendous respon-
sibilities placed on the shoulders of
these young fighters was beginning to
take its toll. The threat of imperialist
intervention and the constant state of
readiness Nicaraguan youth must
maintain have led to what is some-
times referred to as a "war psychosis,"
a state of very high tension.

I interviewed a young woman briga-
dista. She explained that Nicaragua's
young people are ready and willing to
assume the responsibility of defending
the revolution but, "they needed some-
thing to fill the gaps." In order to
provide the youth of Nicaragua with
the opportunities to participate in ac-
tivities other than military and produc-
tion brigades, and as part of the dis-
cussion on how to become well-rounded
human beings, the FSLN launched the
sports campaign.

Their plan is to organize mini-
Olympics. First on a local level, then
on a regional, and finally on a na-
tional level, culminating on July 19,
the second anniversary of the revolu-
tion.

To do this they need equipment.
They don't have bats and balls. They
don't have most of the basic equipment
necessary to organize teams in the
various sports that they want to de-
velop. So, they are appealing to the
youth of the United States for these
things. And when you hear the mo-
desty of their proposal, it is a reminder
of how far even the smallest contribu-
tion goes.

They are requesting 400 baseballs,
500 gloves, 200 volleyballs, 300 ping-
pong racquets, 600 ping-pong balls, etc.

The second project is the Cultural
Project. All they are asking for is 50
guitars and ten marimbas.

Both the FSLN and the Sandinista
Youth view these campaigns as being
just as important as the other material
aid campaigns. Because they know
that the future lies with the youth. The
leading organizations of the Nicara-
guan people view the formation of
strong, well-rounded young people as a
central goal of the Nicaraguan revolu-
tion. These proposals elicited a lot of
discussion at the conference.

Everyone felt that this campaign
provided an opportunity to involve a
broader layer of the U.S. population
who might not be in a position to
contribute money or medical supplies,
but who would be glad to donate an old
baseball glove or guitar.

A drive to provide sports and musi-
cal equipment for Nicaraguan youth
can have a tremendous impact on
young people in the United States.

It would go a long way to counter the
imperialist slander campaign which
has tried to portray Nicaragua as a

totalitarian state which is crushing the
individual. Who's going to believe that
when they get asked to send an old
basketball to Nicaragua?

And Nicaraguan youth will see that
the young people of the United States
are on their side and care what
happens to them.

*How is the YSA going to aid this
campaign?*

Chapa: This opens up big opportuni-
ties. The Baltimore Orioles, a profes-
sional baseball team, travelled to Nica-
ragua after the revolution; one of their
pitchers is Nicaraguan. Many people
remember Roberto Clemente, the fam-
ous Puerto Rican baseball player who
died in a plane crash while on his way
to Nicaragua with a shipment of relief
materials for victims of the earthquake
a few years ago. We can talk to people
who support such aid and solidarity
efforts.

Sports magazines may want to carry
appeals for young people to contribute
running shoes and other sports equip-
ment. They may want to cover the 26-
mile annual marathon, beginning in
Managua, that commemorates the eva-
cuation of Managua during an intense
bombardment of the city by the Somo-
cistas.

The thousands of Latino softball
leagues in the United States can be
asked for equipment and money. A
similar approach can be taken with the
cultural campaign.

*What were discussions like with
others on the delegation?*

Chapa: There were conversations all
the time. On one day, when we were
having lunch around the pool, I was
sitting next to the Vietnamese delega-
tion.

One of them wanted to know if the
people of the United States still remem-
bered Vietnam. So I talked about the
"Vietnam syndrome"—how the Ameri-
can people are distrustful of their own
government and do not want to get
involved in any new Vietnams. I men-
tioned the Detroit antidraft conference
that was coming up and he was very
interested. Then I found out that I had
been talking to the Vietnamese Am-
bassador to Cuba! This was a typical
event.

*We've heard that 'Perspectiva Mun-
dial,' the Spanish-language sister pub-
lication of the 'Militant,' is read in
Nicaragua. Did you find that to be the
case?*

Chapa: Based on my experiences, I
would say that not only do a lot of
people read *PM*, but many know about
the YSA from articles they have read
in it. A surprising number of people
recognized my name from some of the
articles I had written for *PM*.

*What was the highlight of the con-
ference for you?*

Chapa: Without a doubt it had to be
the last day, when the entire delega-
tion participated in a mass rally to
commemorate six border guards who
were killed by counterrevolutionaries
near the Honduran border.

We didn't just participate, we were
seated together with the heads of
State, the Commanders of the Revolu-
tion, dignitaries, and the families of
the slain brigadistas on the reviewing
platform. A massive demonstration of
the resolve of the Nicaraguan revolu-
tion marched past, sixty-thousand
strong.

After the rally we were escorted by
an honor guard of Sandinista Youth
through a solidarity gauntlet of thou-
sands of cheering, chanting Nicara-
guans who made sure that we wouldn't
forget them or their feelings for us.

After we got on the bus to go, a
reception in our honor was held at the
airport. I couldn't help but think that
the material solidarity that we were
providing Nicaragua was small com-
pared to the inspiration the Nicara-
guan Revolution was providing for
young people everywhere.

Nicaraguan rallies hail Salvador freedom fight

By Matilde Zimmermann

MANAGUA—The anniversary of the assassination of Augusto César Sandino on February 21, 1934, was commemorated in a week of political meetings and demonstrations that showed the deep identification here with the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

Nicaragua's solidarity with the revolution in El Salvador is one of the things that has most angered Washington and has led to increasingly threatening measures by the Reagan administration. The State Department has circulated stories about an "invading force" of one hundred Nicaraguan guerrillas and about Nicaraguan government involvement in shipping arms to the revolutionaries.

The latest fabrication involves an individual who claims to be a lieutenant in the Sandinista army (a rank that has not existed in Nicaragua since the overthrow of Somoza) and says he was sent to fight in El Salvador.

One Managua newspaper suggested that the North Americans who apparently made up this "soldier's" life story ought at least to have consulted their friends here so that they could have given him a Nicaraguan sounding name.

In speech after speech during Sandino week, Nicaraguan leaders reiterated their firm political and moral support for the people of El Salvador, but insisted that all allegations of direct Nicaraguan involvement in the war are false and are only a cover for a real and an escalating U.S. military intervention.

"Revolutions are not exported and the FSLN is not interested in exporting its revolution," Sandinista leader Victor Tirado told 1,000 workers at the opening session of the week's activities on February 17. "What really is ex-



TOMÁS BORGE

ported," he continued, "is counterrevolution."

Minister of the Interior Tomás Borge explained that during the war against Somoza, the Sandinistas captured most of their weapons from the National Guard, but that the rest were bought in the United States itself.

"Is there anyone who does not know that there is a Mafia in the United States?" Borge asked. "A Mafia that does business with anybody, selling arms and drugs. Obviously we never bought drugs from them. But arms, yes, we did buy arms and we told them what we were going to do with them."

"Is there any doubt that our Salvadoran brothers and sisters are doing the same thing, exactly the same thing?" Borge asked. "The Salvadoran junta is also getting arms from the United States. The army of the oppressors and the guerrillas are fighting each other with weapons they both got in the United States."

From Intercontinental Press

Solidarity with Central America



and the
Caribbean

Una voz libre en America

Solidarity activists are in for another big treat. "The Voice of Nicaragua," the official radio station of the Government of National Reconstruction, broadcasts on shortwave at 11.87 megahertz, 25-meter band and 5.95 megahertz, 49-meter band at the following times: 7 to 10 p.m. with a repeat broadcast from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m.

The three-hour programming block includes news, national and international commentaries, music excerpts from the history of the struggle of the Nicaraguan people, and speeches from leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution.

This month "The Voice of Nicaragua" hopes to begin transmitting in English during part of the three-hour block, with the same schedule and frequencies already mentioned. The English segment will last an hour and will consist of selections from the most important sections of the Spanish program and special programs prepared for English-speaking listeners.

1,000 send telegram to White House

On March 2 more than 1,000 people jammed into the Seton Hall University student lounge in South Orange, New Jersey, to hear the truth about El Salvador.

The teach-in was initiated by New Jersey SANE, Essex County National Organization for Women, Rutgers University Latin American Student Federation, and others. Sponsors included Region 9 of the United Auto Workers, the Newark Catholic Archdiocese Commission on Justice and Peace, and several other organizations.

"Today at 4 p.m. government officials announced their decision to extend \$25 million more in aid to the Salvadoran junta. Those of us who remember the Vietnam era have an uneasy sense of déjà vu. . . . It's part of the process to suffocate the Salvadorans' desire to determine their own future," said Dr. William Wipfler from the National Council of Churches.

After his remarks, the audience was shown a forty-minute film of interviews with Salvadorans, punctuated with footage of mass demonstrations attacked by the right wing and government security forces there. One agricultural worker explained in the film: "The peasants don't profit [from the U.S. government-inspired 'agrarian land reform']. The only ones who profit are those who kill us."

Arnuldo Ramos, representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), was the final speaker. He responded to Reagan's charges of "outside interference" in El Salvador. "The only power intervening in El Salvador," he said, "is the United States government." He then appealed to the audience to help strengthen the cordon of international security around El Salvador.

Even though several right-wingers, including some Cuban exiles, tried to disrupt the discussion that followed, the overwhelming majority of the audience voted to send the following telegram to the White House: "No U.S. economic aid to the Salvadoran junta! No U.S. military aid to the junta! No more Vietnams!"



Visit Cuba for May Day

One-week tour:

April 26-May 3

New two-week tour:

April 19-May 3



It's only ninety miles from Florida, but the U.S. trade blockade against Cuba and the campaign of lies about life there make it unknown territory for most Americans. Why not go see for yourself? Celebrate May Day, the international workers' holiday, in Havana.

These tours are especially designed for American trade unionists. You will meet with Cuban unionists, visit workplaces, and have time to explore Havana on your own.

On May Day you will be part of the huge rally in Havana's Plaza of the Revolution.

The one-week tour, April 26-May 3, costs \$535. It includes an overnight trip to Pinar del Río.

The two-week tour, tentatively set for April 19-May 3, will cost about \$830. This group will fly to Santiago, returning by bus to Havana in time for May Day.

Prices include round trip air transportation from Miami, hotel accommodations (double occupancy), three meals per day, transportation for group visits, and the services of a bilingual Cuban guide. Full payment and passport information for both tours is due March 20.

To apply for either tour, send \$100 deposit now with your name, address, and phone number to: Perspectiva Mundial Tours, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014. Telephone: (212) 929-3486.



ALERT!

'El Salvador Alert!' is ready

The new issue of *El Salvador Alert!*, dated March 1-15, is out.

Put out by the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES), the newsletter contains much useful information about ongoing activities of the solidarity movement nationally and internationally.

For example, the latest newsletter has information regarding the Peoples Tribunal held recently in Mexico, which condemned the Salvadoran junta for its acts of repression.

The recent conference of the Coalition Against Registration and the Draft is also featured. In addition, useful information about national actions called by CISPES during the next three months are outlined.

DISTRIBUTE 'EL SALVADOR ALERT!'

Help get out the truth about El Salvador, U.S. intervention threats, and the solidarity movement. Bulk orders at fifteen cents a copy. Suggested selling price: twenty-five cents. Order from: *El Salvador Alert!*, P.O. Box 12056, Washington, D.C. 20005. Telephone (202) 887-5019.

'If you were too young to fight in Vietnam...'

'Militant' reader Ike Nahem, a member of United Transportation Union Local 577, sent us the column printed below about U.S. intervention in El Salvador. Written by 'Chicago Sun-Times' columnist Roger Simon, it appeared in the March 3 edition of the paper under the title 'Our chance to see Red, blood red.'

Nahem attached a note to the clipping: "On the night this column appeared I walked into the shanty on the railroad where I work and five workers were discussing the article."

"Here's some of what they had to say:

"I wonder what the air rates are to Canada these days."

"Why should this stuff surprise you' asked another. 'We [the United States] are always on the side of the big money boys. Just like in Iran.'"

Nahem reports he made some comments about the model role Cuba plays in Latin America: "A Black worker responded, 'Reagan doesn't like Castro, because Castro is with the poor people. He doesn't compromise and he lets the chips fall where they may.'"

Another worker gave his opinion of what would happen if the United States did go to war: "Haig can't wait. But he can't do it. It's too close since Vietnam. This country would go up for grabs."

Below is the 'Sun-Times' column.

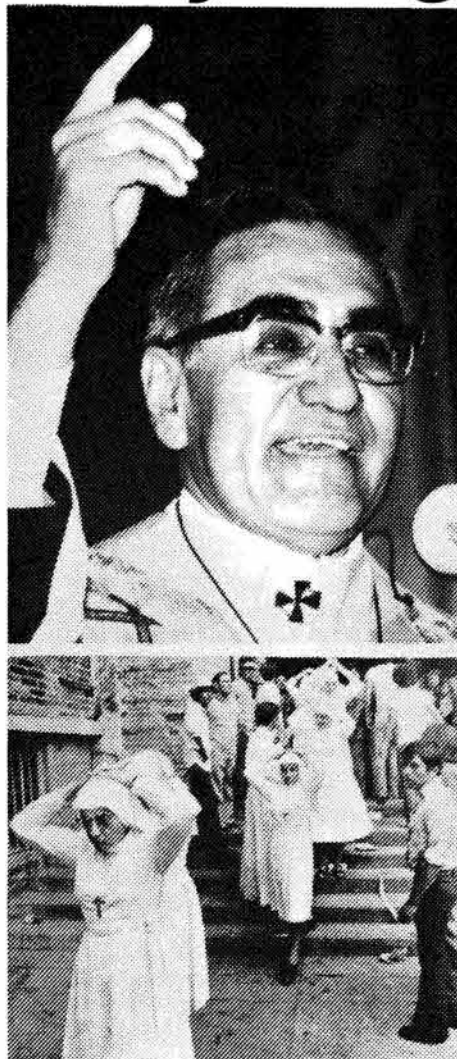
I have some good news for those of you who were too young to fight for democracy in Vietnam. I also have good news for those who were too old:

Hold tight, because coming soon to your very own hemisphere may be your chance to defend America's sacred honor.

And you won't even have to travel very far to do it. El Salvador is just a hop, skip and a parachute jump away.

I know a lot of Americans are going to want to fight down there. I know this because my president assures me there is a new patriotism sweeping our land.

THIS NEW PATRIOTISM is dedi-



Top, Archbishop Romero, slain in El Salvador. Bottom, nuns leaving his funeral under threat of gunfire. 'Ronald Reagan is offering you a chance,' says columnist Simon. 'Kill a priest for America.'

cated to two things: standing up to the Soviets and kicking hell out of any two-bit country that gets in our way.

Countries like El Salvador, whose principal products are poverty and assassination, are perfect targets for this new patriotism.

Almost every story I have read on El Salvador emphasizes that it is "only" the size of Massachusetts. The message is clear: A country that small does not deserve to be left alone.

The government of El Salvador pres-

ents no problem. It is a military dictatorship headed by a civilian figurehead. Its record of torture and murder is so savage that the United States does not even bother to deny it. We just ignore it.

In a recent article in the Miami Herald, one Latin American expert described the current government of El Salvador as "one of the weakest, most brutal and least popular governments in the hemisphere."

IT IS A GOVERNMENT that has, in the words of a recent Harper's magazine article, "tortured peasants and castrated doctors of philosophy and disemboweled little children and raped nuns and shot archbishops dead while they celebrated mass."

In other words, it is perfect for us. It is perfect because no matter how bad these murdering, torturing, nun-rapers are, they are not communists. And that is all that counts.

Ronald Reagan has decided to increase our military aid to this government by \$25 million and send about 20 more U.S. military advisers there.

Why? What the hell, why not? The other side, the rebels who grew miffed at being slaughtered, could not get arms from the United States, so they sought them from other sources, probably from the Soviet Union and Cuba.

And there is no way we will allow the Soviets to ship arms to Central America. The United States has exclusive rights to that.

I don't know why people think foreign policy is complicated. Our policy is so simple, a child can grasp it: Communism is bad. Anything else is good, even if it is a military dictatorship that murders its own people indiscriminately.

EVERY TIME THERE is a new outbreak of patriotism in America, we are told it is going to unite our country. That is what I heard after our hostages returned from Iran.

But what really seems to happen, is that we use this new patriotism as an excuse to move into some other guy's country.

Like a lot of places the United States wishes to defend to the death, El Salvador is of virtually no strategic or

economic importance to us. It has no oil, no uranium, no chromium and we even get our narcotics elsewhere.

But it is there we have chosen to draw the line against the Soviets. It is small, it is handy, the government has a good chance of winning (i.e. murdering all opposition) and its citizens are not likely to complain.

The former American ambassador to El Salvador, who Reagan promptly fired after taking office, said this to a congressional committee about sending military advisers down there:

"I WOULD BE AT a loss to define the mission of [American] military advisers in El Salvador. The security forces [i.e. the government's army] in El Salvador have been responsible for the deaths of thousands of young people. They have executed them just on the mere suspicion that they are leftists or sympathize with leftists. Are we really going to send military advisers in there to be part of that type of machinery?"

We sure are. And even though Reagan says the American advisers will be non-combatants, we have heard that one before.

The non-combatants of today are the body bags of tomorrow. So why wait, America? For all of you who have insisted combat will be good for our young people, but are too old to be drafted yourself, why not volunteer for duty in El Salvador?

I'm sure the government there will not turn you away.

FOR ALL OF YOU who have stood around at cocktail parties and said that the real mistake of Vietnam is that we didn't use enough force, here is your chance to put down that martini and pick up a gun.

Ronald Reagan is offering you a chance to do more than talk.

Go down and support the government of El Salvador. Go down and fight communism. Kill a priest for America. Rape a nun for democracy.

Heck, the whole place is only the size of Massachusetts. I'm sure you'll be home by Christmas.

—Roger Simon



Salvadoran freedom fighters prepare for combat

...El Salvador soldiers

Continued from page 28

tured from the guerrillas in this area over the last few weeks. There are more than in Zacatecoluca—about twenty submachine guns, some bombs and mines—but none of Russian, Cuban, or East German manufacture. Most of them come from the United States or Western Europe.

"They have factories where they produce these bombs," the colonel explains. He sounds quite impressed. The bombs and the mines he shows us are not simple mechanisms. The colonel obviously knows that the official propaganda is a lie, and it is difficult for him not to show it.

In the San Vicente garrison there are five "subversives"—the official term—who have asked for amnesty. The colonel tries to sound proud when he

tells us about them, and he wants us to interview them. I expect to meet a group of deserters who, just because they are deserters, will be more counterrevolutionary than the junta itself.

But the people we meet are not soldiers. They are refugees, not guerrillas. Most of them were informants who were exposed by the guerrillas. They then fled to the garrison to save their lives. They had never been part of the guerrilla army. In fact, they had been against it.

One of those seeking amnesty tells me he was a member of one of the revolutionary groups, "for two months, but they forced me into it." He doesn't even know what the initials stand for in the name of the group he claims to have belonged to.

"Everyone would seek amnesty if

they weren't afraid of retaliation," the colonel says. But he doesn't sound as if he believes it himself. He can't be totally blind to the real character of the individuals he has presented to us as guerrillas seeking amnesty.

And what about the foreign mercenaries? Nothing! The only time anyone talks about foreigners fighting with the guerrillas is to express admiration for the kind of "revolutionaries who would fight so much, for nothing. . ."

When we leave the San Vicente garrison we take some pictures of the fifteen- and sixteen-year-old soldiers standing outside. One of them gets so nervous that he drops his G3 gun. It isn't our cameras that are making him nervous.

From Intercontinental Press

Iranian socialist freed

By Janice Lynn

Victory has been won in the campaign to free Iranian socialist Nemat Jazayeri. On March 3, Jazayeri, a leader of the Revolutionary Workers Party (HKE) of Iran, was released from Evin Prison following a six-month campaign to win his freedom.

The HKE is now concentrating its efforts on winning back the jobs of eight socialists who have recently been fired from three different factories in Tehran.

Jazayeri had worked at the Ray-O-Vac battery factory in Tehran prior to his arrest. He was imprisoned September 8 after Ray-O-Vac management sent him to the Organization of Nationalized Industries, which is in charge of nationalized factories. There he was questioned about his socialist views.

Upon hearing of his release, Ray-O-Vac workers and workers in other factories celebrated by passing out candies and chocolates. Jazayeri's case had become a pole of attraction for workers victimized by the bosses.

No charges were ever brought against Jazayeri, and when he was released he was informed that no charges were being filed. He plans to return to his job at Ray-O-Vac.

A special interview Grenada's envoy to Cuba on U.S. and Caribbean

In January 1980, Richard Jacobs was chosen by the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada as its ambassador to Cuba.

Jacobs, who is just thirty-six-years old, was active during the 1960s in the Black Power movement in Jamaica, where he was studying at the University of the West Indies. After receiving a scholarship to Oxford University in 1968, he participated in the struggle in Britain against the involvement of Barclay's Bank in the construction of the Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique, which was then a Portuguese colony.

From 1971 to 1979, Jacobs was a lecturer in political economy at the University of the West Indies in Trinidad. He also served as vice-president of Trinidad's 20,000-member Islandwide Cane Farmers' Trade Union and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Council of Progressive Trade Unions.

From exile in Trinidad, Jacobs participated in the struggle against the Gairy dictatorship in Grenada. He contributed to the 1974 book, *Independence for Grenada: Myth or Reality?* Following the Grenada revolution, Jacobs also coauthored the book *Grenada: The Route to Revolution*.

Besides serving as ambassador to Cuba, Jacobs is also Grenada's nonresident ambassador to Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic.

The following interview with Richard Jacobs was obtained on November 28, 1980, in Havana, Cuba, by Ernest Harsch and Osborne Hart.

Question. How do you view the relations between Grenada and Jamaica following the Jamaican elections?

Answer. Every country and every people have the right to make their own decisions. The people of Jamaica have elected Edward Seaga. We, of course, respect their views and their choice.

Our objective in the Caribbean has always been to maintain the best of relations between Grenada and our CARICOM [Caribbean Community] partners. And we will make every effort to continue to maintain good relations.

It is, however, well known that we were supportive of the Manley government in Jamaica, principally because of the policies that it pursued in relation to Grenada and the Third World. And as you know, Manley was a great champion of the new international economic order. He provided very sympathetic assistance and support to the Grenada revolution at our most crucial moments.

Our open expectation is that the new government in Jamaica will continue along those lines and therefore provide us in the Caribbean with the opportunity for greater collaboration.

So far, the present government of Jamaica has not taken any action that would suggest that they have any pre-conceived ideas, any preformulated hostilities towards the Grenada government. We hope and expect that like all the other CARICOM countries we can work with them.

U.S. rulers hostile

Q. The U.S. government made little secret of its displeasure with the Manley government, and even initiated a destabilization campaign against it. Do you see a similar attitude by the U.S. ruling circles toward Grenada?

A. From the very beginning of our revolution, the ruling circles, the most backward ruling circles, in the United States have been very hostile towards our revolution.

We have attempted from the very beginning to develop normal relations with the United States. But all the efforts that we have made have so far been unsuccessful.

For example, the United States does not now accept the person whom we have accredited to be ambassador to the United States, Dessima Williams, who is now our ambassador to the OAS [Organization of American States, headquartered in Washington].

The United States is harboring the criminal Gairy. We have taken all necessary measures to facilitate his extradition to Grenada. And yet, we find that there has been no positive response in terms of their own extradition proceedings. So Gairy remains a threat to Grenada. And he is living in the United States without molestation, and indeed with protection, from the government.

When our deputy prime minister, Bernard Coard, went to Washington for meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, he was refused police protection, while at the same time Gairy has been provided with police protection. We view this as an unfriendly act.

We are very clear that the only basis on which we can have normal relations with any state is that both parties must accept the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of each other. We are prepared to do that.

The second condition is that they must accept the right of the people in the Caribbean to ideological pluralism. That is to say, if Grenada wishes to take one ideological path which differs from that of any other territory in the Caribbean, we have that fundamental right.

The third condition is unconditional respect for our sovereignty, unconditional respect.

So far, all the initiatives that we have taken to develop a dialogue with the United States on these matters have

failed to materialize. And this is of great concern to us.

We have had to devote an enormous amount of time, energy, and resources to defense. But it would be so much more exciting if the militia, instead of having to do guard duty at night, could sleep at night and work in the morning to improve the roads and improve banana, cocoa, and nutmeg production.

So we are hoping that President Reagan will have a more positive attitude towards the Grenada revolution.

But if he doesn't, Grenada will not die. We are in a position to defend our revolution.

Q. In contrast to the U.S. government's attitude toward Grenada, there's been the Cuban attitude. Could you explain a bit the Cuban response to the Grenada revolution?

A. I think that states act on the basis of their philosophical predispositions.

I don't think it is analytically useful to look at the difference between just the United States and Cuba. I think it is much more useful to look at the difference between imperialism and proletarian internationalism. When you look at it that way, then you begin to understand the response of various nations—and not just the United States—in a negative way towards the Grenada revolution, and the response in a positive way towards the revolution from socialist countries—and not just Cuba.

International solidarity

The fact is that the philosophical predispositions prevailing in Cuba and other socialist countries perceives the independence of states and internal dynamic development as having an interrelated connection.

For example, the aid given to Grenada by Cuba could easily be used by Cuba. They are assisting us in the construction of an airport, but they need airports in Cuba.

So you have to ask yourself the question: Why is it that Cuba, which can use an airport, is assisting Grenada in this project? It seems to me that the major predisposing factor is the commitment to proletarian internationalism, as a fundamental principle of the operation of the state system.

And it is not just Cuba. For example, in the case of Qaddafi of Libya, there is an enormous commitment to proletarian internationalism, and this has been reflected in his relationship with Grenada. And there is the case of Iraq, Algeria, and Syria.

Also the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union in this year has suffered a setback in its agriculture. But it is this year that they choose to give Grenada \$3 million in agricultural equipment, free of cost. Why? Because they love Grenada? Not because they love Bishop or any other individual in Grenada, but because they perceive Grenada as yet another link in the chain of international proletarian solidarity.

And we are also responding in that way. We have, for example, an agricultural school, in which there are fifty places. We have 200 people applying to go to that school. But we said that we can only accept forty-two people. The other eight people must come from our friends in the Eastern Caribbean. Therefore, we offered scholarships to St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Dominica.

A poor country, Grenada is not in a position to offer scholarships. But because of our understanding of international proletarian solidarity, we do that.

When the hurricane hit Dominica, we couldn't afford much, but we sent what we had, a few dollars, \$5,000 or whatever.



Free West Indian
Ambassador Richard Jacobs, right, with Grenadian leader Selwyn Strachan, center, and Julian Rizo, Cuba's ambassador to Grenada.

er. We also set aside ten acres of land to produce food which would be sent to Dominica. That is food that we could eat in Grenada.

This is a reflection of the kinds of qualities, the kinds of principles that bind the progressive world together.

I want to caution that proletarian internationalism is not something restricted to the socialist world. While the CIA promotes negative propaganda towards Grenada, we have thousands of Black and white Americans who demonstrate their international solidarity every day. So there are strong elements, significant elements in the United States who are supportive of the Grenada revolution.

Cuban aid...

Q. Could you go into some of the concrete ways that Cuba has aided Grenada?

A. I mentioned the airport. That is our biggest project. It will have a very important influence on the development of the Grenada economy. The major objective of the airport is to establish a direct link with the outside world. Right now it is necessary for us to go through either Barbados or Trinidad. Secondly, it will improve dramatically our tourist potential.

Probably the most dramatic area of Cuban assistance has been doctors. They have provided fifteen medical doctors to Grenada, in all fields, including dentistry. This contributed enormously to the improvement of the quality of life of the Grenadian population as a whole.

They have assisted us in upgrading our radio station. When the revolution triumphed, the radio station became a very critical means of communication. But there were sections of Grenada which couldn't hear the radio station—and Grenada is a country of just 144 square miles. We were operating on one kilowatt, from a station that has a five kilowatt capacity.

Everything in the country had degenerated during the Gairy years. The Cuban assistance has been to assist in upgrading the areas of total neglect.

For example, we had a water system that was set down before Gairy came into office. All of the pipes leaked, all of them. Forty percent of the water that was generated leaked out underneath the ground. Gairy didn't care about that. He was getting water, because he had a special pump that pumped water from the main street into his house. So he didn't have a problem. But the people had a problem.

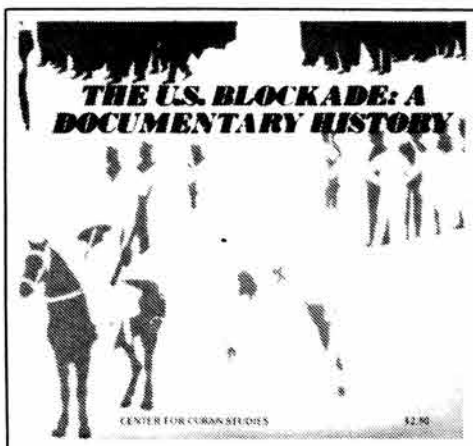
The Cubans assisted us in identifying the leaks. And simply by repairing the leaks, without changing the size of the pipes, we increased the actual piped water in Grenada by 30 percent.

The U.S. Blockade: A Documentary History

In January 1975, Fidel Castro said, "... the blockade was a decision taken by the United States for the purposes of preventing economic development in Cuba and of choking the Revolution. To tell you the truth, the fight has been a hard struggle. But we have survived."

80 pages, 8½ x 11 inches, \$2.50. Published by the Center for Cuban Studies.

Order from Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014. (Include \$.75 for postage and handling.)



With the assistance of the Cubans, we have also developed our fishing industry. The Cuban government donated eleven fishing boats. Already we are producing our own saltfish, which we had imported previously. By doing that, we have cut down on imports, cut down on our export of capital, and thereby made that amount of money available for development and the creation of jobs.

... vs. imperialist 'aid'

I think that we need to link up this question with the previous question, about the nature of aid.

Because, you see, the aid that we have been offered in the past, and the aid that emanates from those who advocate the imperialization of the world, is one in which they say: We will give you aid for a specific thing only. That thing is to encourage the development of the capitalist sector. That's fine if you want to develop the capitalist sector. But suppose we do not wish to develop the capitalist sector. Suppose instead we wish to develop the state sector. Then there's no aid.

Also, in those kinds of circumstances, the aid is inevitably tied to the need to articulate the foreign policy objectives, attitudes, and orientations of the particular government that is giving the aid.

We have said to everybody that we are not interested in that kind of aid. We want aid with no strings attached.

And I think that one of the most profound experiences that we have had in our relationship with Cuba is that they have never asked us to adopt a position on anything, at anytime. They have never sought to dictate the positions that we adopt.

That is what we understand to be a relationship of profound respect, based on mutual sovereignty, mutual acceptance of the sovereign rights of each country to, as the Americans say, do their own thing.

Q. During the Black Power movement in the Caribbean in the late 1960s and early 1970s, there seems to have been little direct influence by the Cuban revolution. How consciously did leaders of the New Jewel Movement, like yourself or Bishop, or others in the English-speaking Caribbean, look to Cuba and see it as an example?

'Psychological blockade'

A. Isolation is a terrible thing. The blockade undertaken by the United States against Cuba was not only an economic blockade. It was also a psychological blockade. It was a propaganda initiative of no mean order, where there was a constant bombardment on the airwaves, in the newspapers, in the universities, and so on. It was a very hostile anti-Cuban campaign.



Members of Grenada's militia

Militant/Sam Manuel

That was one factor that contributed to our own lack of contact with the Cuban revolution in a concrete way in the early stages.

It was also a question of even getting to Cuba. How do you get to Cuba? You had to go to Mexico, and then come to Cuba. Or you had to go to the Soviet Union to get to Cuba. It was a very serious matter, the isolation.

The other thing, of course, was the linguistic barrier, which was also very serious.

And the Caribbean territories, politically speaking, were still colonies. Their link was with England.

We were brought up on the myth of English infallibility, British invincibility. But when the empire began to collapse, people began to realize that Britain was not in fact invincible, not infallible. The net effect was to create the conditions for liberation throughout Africa and the Caribbean, the English colonies.

So when our generation returned to the West Indies [after studying abroad], when the time came for mobilizing, the intellectual initiative for the early mobilization came from the English-speaking world, basically the United States and England. It is in that context that Black Power had a significant hold on the region.

Black power

I remember when Stokely Carmichael¹ came to Trinidad around 1970, he made the point that you have got Black Power here, because the white power was not overt.

But white power controlled the banks, in the case of Trinidad and Grenada and other territories. The churches were staffed and controlled by Europeans. Whites also controlled significant elements of the land; if you look at Barbados or St. Vincent, you see that kind of pattern. So it was in that context that Black Power became an issue in the Caribbean.

But it soon dawned on people, includ-

ing me, that Black Power was not a sustaining ideology. Because there were serious questions to be asked about white people who were not hostile to Blacks.

In the era of Black Power, the world correlation of forces started to take a positive move towards the liberation movements, the independence movements. People started asking themselves: What is the basis for the positions adopted by people like Sékou Touré and Kwame Nkrumah?² Because these were the heroes of our era. You obviously had to go back to Marx.

We developed in the Black Power movement a lot of specious arguments about people who were psychologically Black or psychologically white. These were nonsensical, but it was a phenomenon of transition.

For example, when the time came to explain Lenin's contribution to the liberation of Africa, the only conclusion that a Black Power man could come to was that Lenin was psychologically Black.

Then the issue arose about Fidel Castro. He liberated the Black people of Cuba. What kind of man was Fidel Castro? Absurd as it might sound now, that was a critical issue. We started off by saying that Fidel Castro was psychologically Black, and then we ended up by saying that he was Black! And then people asked the question about Che, because he also was a hero. What color is Che? Che is Black.

What else could you say? That was the predominant ideology, that good things are only Black. Black is beautiful and so on. And, you know, it reached the stage where Black Power people were saying that God is Black.

That dynamic required a rational solution. The fact was that Lenin was not Black. He was anti-imperialist.

Cuban example

And that is where the influence of the Cuban revolution entered into the struggles for liberation in the Caribbean. Here you had an anti-imperialist man, Fidel Castro, who is white, who was doing everything that the Black Power people said only a Black man could do.

People started looking for solutions.

1. Stokely Carmichael, who is now known as Kwame Toure, was a prominent leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)—one of the main student groups in the U.S. civil rights movement of the early 1960s. Carmichael then became a leader of the Black Power movement during the late 1960s and for a short period was a member of the Black Panther Party.

Carmichael later founded the pan-Africanist All-African People's Revolutionary Party, which he currently heads.

2. Sékou Touré has been president of Guinea since that West African country gained its independence from France in 1958. Kwame Nkrumah led Ghana to independence from Britain in 1957; he was overthrown by a proimperialist military coup in 1966. Both were advocates of pan-Africanism.

They were talking about a Black government. But what does that mean? What does a Black government do? And they looked at examples all over the world where there were Black people in power, but where white people controlled the economy.

I think it is in that context that one can see the emergence of a link between Cuba and the rest of the Caribbean.

It was also in that era—as a converging factor—that the balance of forces now made it more possible for Cuba to emerge out of its isolation. Because of the developing left orientation in the Caribbean, the governments of the Caribbean—Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, Guyana—were forced to recognize Cuba.

That meant that there was an opportunity for interaction. Through that we got the development of the friendship associations. And I always say to my friends in ICAP, the Cuban Institute for Friendship of the Peoples, that they were the first contacts that we had with the Cuban revolution. That was a fact.

We came to Cuba, and it was a startling experience for us. You come here as a socialist, but you come here with an exposure only to imperialist propaganda, where people tell you that people are lying in the streets, suffering from starvation. This is the propaganda. I remember the first time that I came to the beach. It was a startling experience to see everybody happy.

The reality is, when you come to Cuba, you see the fantastic impact of the revolution. And we went back committed to a model that would pull us out of poverty.

What is certain is that the model that we had been using had condemned us to persistent and permanent poverty. The Westminster, capitalist, proimperialist model was just not working. It bred unemployment. In the case of Grenada, we had 57 percent unemployment on the day of the revolution. No country in the Caribbean, except for Cuba, had less than 15 or 20 percent unemployment. It bred illiteracy, poor housing, poor health conditions.

So we had to find a model. And for us in Grenada, the approach that we have been pursuing is the noncapitalist approach. It has been having enormous rewards.

For example, it is the noncapitalist approach that has us on the verge of eradicating illiteracy. No other country in the English-speaking Caribbean has been able to do that.

This is what the imperialists see as the real danger of the Grenada revolution.

'If Grenada can be free...'

During the first anniversary of the revolution, the Grenada leadership invited Ken Gordon of the *Trinidad Express*, one of our severest critics, to come and see the Grenada revolution. He went back to Trinidad and wrote that, boy, they have made impressive gains in Grenada. That's what he said. But then he added that Grenada is a real danger, because if Grenada can make these gains under a noncapitalist model, people elsewhere will get ideas that the noncapitalist model can apply to them too.

They see that as a danger. We perceive it as a contribution to international understanding and international proletarian solidarity. Whatever experiences we have, we are able to pass them on to other people.

Another danger they see in the Grenada revolution is its communicability. Grenada, as you know, is the first English-speaking revolution in this century. What that means is that all the English-speaking Caribbean territories now can communicate with Grenada in a way they couldn't communicate with Cuba and the Soviet Union.

And in the United States, the lessons will be learned. If Grenada can be free, then the Black colony of the United States—as Stokely Carmichael described it—can also be free.

So one of the fears of imperialism is that Grenada will set an example to English-speaking people throughout the

Continued on page 21

"An amazing story... I was fascinated."
—Benjamin Spock, M.D.

CHILDREN of the REVOLUTION

A YANKEE TEACHER IN THE CUBAN SCHOOLS

Jonathan Kozol

author of DEATH AT AN EARLY AGE

The inspiring story of the 1961 campaign against illiteracy in Cuba and the educational revolution which came after it.

Send \$4.95 plus \$1.00 for postage and handling to Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, N.Y. 10014.

The upheaval of workers, farmers, and students in Poland has forced many members of the ruling Polish United Workers Party to rethink basic positions. They are meeting resistance from the highly privileged and corrupt top bureaucrats, who don't seem to have much use for thought in general.

According to the *Christian Science Monitor*, between 700,000 and 1.7 million of Poland's 3 million Communist Party members have joined Solidarity.

The March 4 *Monitor* asserts, "Local committees at all levels and in enterprises have bombarded" a party commission considering reform proposals "with some 12,000 resolutions."

It quotes a party official as saying, "These committees sprang up in so spontaneous a way, they began to look like a parallel party within the party."

The top reaches of the privileged bureaucratic caste that governs Poland—concerned only to stop the ferment and retain their positions—are now being challenged by people they counted on to help rein in the masses.

That is why top leaders of the PUWP—including party chief Stanislaw Kania—have stalled on setting a date for the special party congress.

The following is excerpted from a proposal presented by B. Rogowski to a meeting of the executive committee of the Polish United Workers Party organization at the Fonica radio factory in Lodz last November 14. Since then, it has been discussed at other party meetings.

A complete English translation appears in the February 16 issue of *Intercontinental Press*.

* * *

The events taking place in Poland since the middle of 1980 have had a revolutionary character. The initiators and principal motor force of this process have been the workers in heavy industry. They have been joined by broader and broader circles of the entire society.

This movement tends to definitively reject the present way power is exercised and the current methods of building socialism. They are saying that the dictatorship of the proletariat should not be a dictatorship over the proletariat, that the broad masses' right to free expression must be guaranteed in law and in fact.

Up to now, the bureaucratic and bloated apparatuses running the state, the party, and the economy have imposed their arbitrary and subjective decisions upon the nation. We can no longer govern in this fashion. Such a system deprives men of their dignity and turns them into a vehicle for achieving objectives that have nothing to do with their class interests.

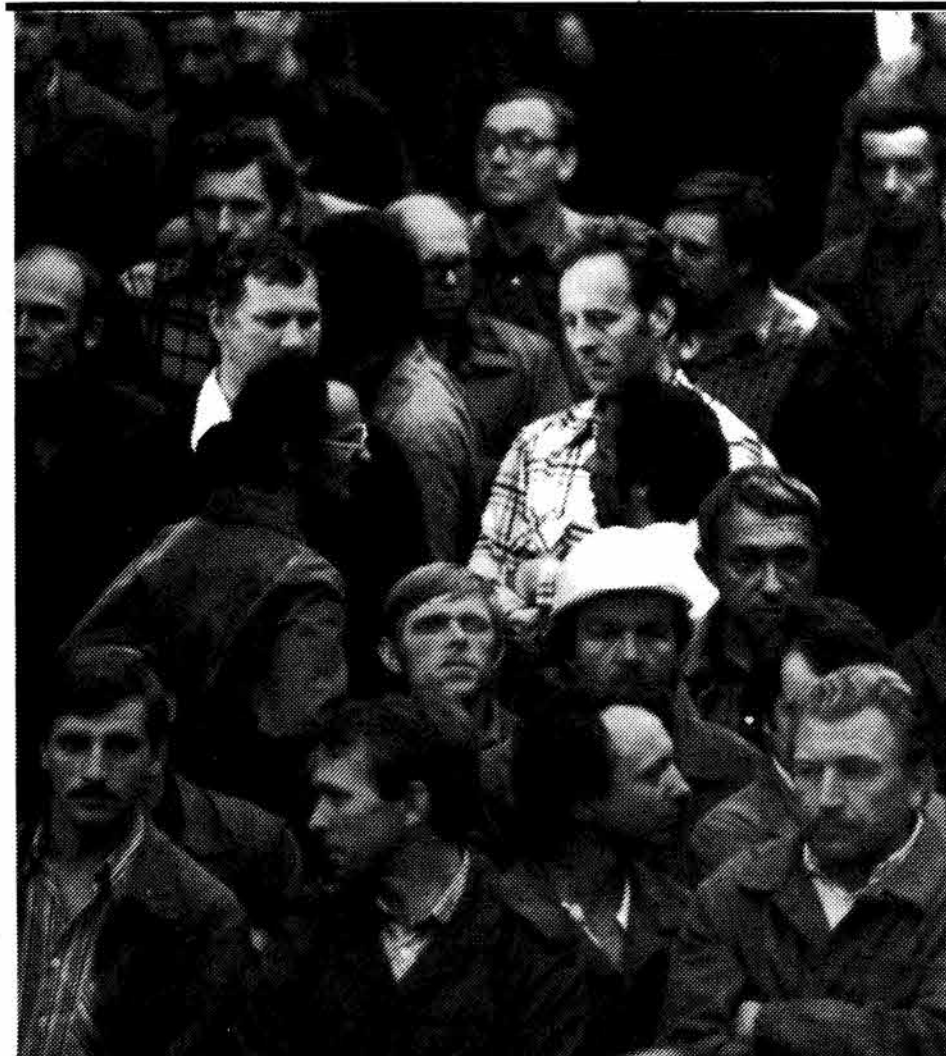
The revolutionary process we are now going through is spontaneous. The party and state do not control it. Rather they are dangerously adrift in face of the mounting demands.

The bodies of Solidarity—the inde-



CP chief Stanislaw Kania

Polish CP members demand democracy, end to privilege



Polish workers are forcing CP members to rethink political questions.

pendent, member-run union—have the greatest influence on how the masses act. But they too yield to the pressure of the masses' needs and their state of mind. In society's view, Solidarity represents all those who call themselves "us" and view the party and state as "them." Little by little a system of dual power is developing.

As a result, the party, and especially its leadership bodies, are in a bad position. The party, along with Solidarity and the other social organizations, must clearly place itself on the side of "us." If it does not, the party's existence and its leading role lose all meaning.

Champion workers' demands

So, what is to be done? What are the urgent problems of our movement?

This question, which has a Leninist sound, allows us to approach the problem. Today the party must be the motor force of the revolution and must take the lead in it. If it does not, it will end up in the dustbin of history. Therefore, it must act to carry out redistribution of personal income and private wealth. Quite simply, those who are excessively rich will have to lose significantly so the poor can benefit.

The wage increases that the government introduced will lead to inflation and to a "black market" unless the income of those who earn the most is reduced and unless a tax is imposed on the wealth of the most comfortable groups. Unless this is done, it would also mean that the poorest would bear the costs of the crisis.

The increase in the total amount of money in circulation would be lower if a decision were made to knock the top off the wage pyramid in the state sector and to limit incomes in the private sector.

Punish corruption

To crown the revolutionary process, it is also necessary to severely punish those who have illegally enriched themselves, and we must use their

wealth to aid the poor. To do that, we must set up a special commission—made up of representatives of Solidarity, other unions and organizations, the militia, the High Control Commission, and the National Coordinating Commission—which would investigate and make public all cases of excessive enrichment.

The present leadership of the party is acting much too slowly. Perhaps it underestimates the gravity of the situation or does not have the necessary political authority. It is both scandalous and disturbing that the commission to prepare for the party congress still has not been set up, and the documents for the special party congress have not been published. We have already lost a lot of time.

We must seriously analyze the crisis and indicate the solutions needed to resolve it. But the most important question is the election of a new leadership that is really competent. All its members must be known by the nation as intelligent men of integrity. It is especially important that they have a leadership mentality, not an employee's mentality. Today the party needs men of the masses, representing the interests of the workers, and especially of the most disadvantaged social layers. The members of the leadership must go directly to the masses rather than contenting themselves with meetings with intermediary cadres.

The special congress cannot be prepared by people who have always used the methods of operating that are rejected today. It cannot be prepared by those who will only change their methods under pressure. The commission preparing the congress should make an appeal to those members who have been courageous enough and imaginative enough to oppose subjectivism and totalitarianism and to participate in the Solidarity workers movement.

Form new party

The congress must proceed to make real changes in the methods of func-

tioning of the Polish Communists. The Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) has been so compromised that it cannot regain the confidence of the masses unless it changes from top to bottom. We propose turning the PUWP into a new party: the Polish Socialist Workers Party (PSWP).

As its name indicates, this new party would have three basic features:

1. "Polish"—meaning independent, flowing from the experience, traditions, and history of the Polish nation; taking into account, both in terms of program and practice, the special features of our culture; aiming to achieve our national interests in the best possible way.

2. "Socialist"—meaning having the aim of building a society based on social ownership of the principal means of production and on the principle of dividing the wealth on the basis of the quality and quantity of work expended; strengthening the links between Poland and the socialist countries; supporting leftist governments and movements.

3. "Workers"—meaning above all representing the population that lives from wage labor: the working class and the intelligentsia.

Specifically, the Polish Socialist Workers Party would link up with the great tradition of two parties: the Polish Socialist Party and the Polish Workers Party.¹ From this we get the two elements of "socialist" and "workers." The name Polish Socialist Workers Party would be the same as the name of the party of Hungarian Communists. Their Hungarian Socialist Workers Party was established in 1956, and also expressed a renewal of links with the tradition of the Socialist Party.

The PSWP would have to be a mass party, but not like the PUWP has been in the past period. At the present time it is enough that one worker out of ten, among the twelve million wage workers in the socialized sector, be a Communist. The party must choose its members with such care that it is viewed as the moral vanguard of the nation. Therefore when the exchange of PUWP cards for PSWP cards takes place, there should be an investigation of the party ranks.

Role of religion

The PSWP would bring together honest, active, and modest partisans of socialism, whatever their religion. We have to break with the dogma, still present here and there, that only atheism can be a source of socialist inspiration. What counts in Marxism is not atheism, but humanism—the faith in man and social progress. Those members of the party who are bereft of ideals, but use atheism as a tool to further their own careers, have already caused us enough damage.

The PSWP should exercise a leading role in the state, not alone, but with the parties representing the other two classes of our society: the peasantry and the petty bourgeoisie. At the same time it is necessary to rebuild the peasant movement, as well as the movement of artisans and shopkeepers.

These three parties—worker, peasant, and petty bourgeois—could form a people's bloc in parliament and within the national councils (which also include people belonging to no party). Each of them should have its own independent youth organization.²

Ranks in control

The PSWP should be a less lavish, less bureaucratized party than the

1. The Polish United Workers Party was formed after World War II by the 1948 merger, under Moscow's direction, of the Polish Workers (Communist) and Socialist parties.

2. After the overthrow of capitalism in the late 1940s, Stalinist-controlled remnants of the Peasants Party and other parties continued to exist. They are represented in parliament.

Continued on next page

Bitterman: 'missionary' for CIA, corporations

By Roberto Kopec

Chester Bitterman, an employee of the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) in Colombia, was found dead March 7.

Bitterman had been captured by a group that claims to be a faction of the Colombian guerrilla organization M-19. The guerrillas demanded the SIL leave or be expelled from Colombia in exchange for his release.

The group charged Bitterman had CIA ties and that the SIL was a CIA operation. After forty-seven days of negotiations the SIL—with backing from the Colombian government—refused to meet the demands.

The SIL, also known as Wycliffe Bible Translators, Inc., is a U.S.-based organization. Its stated purpose is to study languages in various countries around the world with the objective of translating the Bible into those languages.

But the SIL had come under growing attack in virtually all Latin American countries in which it operates.

The real work of the SIL is to prepare methods for removing indigenous populations (Indians and others) from areas rich in natural resources. It possesses and uses an impressive array of airplanes, helicopters, and other equipment to carry out this "missionary" work.

During the Vietnam war, the SIL worked with the CIA and the Saigon

regime to train sections of the Montagnard peoples in counter-insurgency operations against Vietnamese freedom fighters.

In the early 1970s, the SIL helped Texaco and other big oil companies drive out the Auca Indians and take over oil-rich lands in Ecuador.

The institute has worked in Colombia since 1962, when it signed a contract with the Colombian government. In 1970, it helped suppress an uprising by the Guahibo Indians, providing air support and communications equipment for a bloody operation.

Public outrage at the massacre that resulted caused protests against the institute's presence. In 1978 Diego Uribe Vargas, Colombian minister of foreign affairs, announced he would get the institute out of Colombia. He didn't keep his promise.

Bitterman is being portrayed as a martyr by the media in Colombia and in the United States. His death is being used as a pretext by the Colombian military to indiscriminately arrest opponents of the regime. Fifty have been held and the military promises to seize more.

The SIL violates the human rights of Indians and other Latin American peoples in the interests of the multinational corporations and the U.S. government. The demand for its removal from Colombia deserves support.

Legal murder: Indiana executes Stephen Judy

By Harry Ring

Stephen Judy went to his death in the Indiana electric chair March 9. He was the fourth victim of legalized barbarism since Gary Gilmore was killed in Utah in 1977, ending a ten-year moratorium on capital punishment in this country.

As Judy went to his death, his foster mother, Mary Carr, addressed a group of protesters gathered in a parking lot across the street from the Michigan City prison.

"I beg of you," she said, "don't give up your fight. Maybe people will eventually learn that this is wrong."

Meanwhile, some of the media continued to insist Judy wanted to die. Judy had said he preferred death to "life" in prison.

The March 10 *New York Times*, for instance, recalled Judy had refused to appeal his conviction, adding:

"And he remained calm in that decision right through to the moment of his death, prison officials said."

But the same day's *New York Daily News* reported that Judy's lawyer said the victim had told him, "If you ever have another client that wants to be electrocuted, talk him out of it."

The *News* also reported that just before he was taken from his death cell, two state physicians decided to give Judy an injection of the tranquilizer, Valium.

Earlier, on March 6, Judy had told

reporters: "During all the small crimes I did"—he was first arrested at age twelve—"that was my crying out, saying: 'Stop me, something is wrong.' If society is not ready to help or correct people like me, then they might just as well go ahead and do away with us."

A construction worker, twenty-four, Judy had been convicted of raping and murdering a woman, and killing her children.

While Judy declined to appeal his sentence or seek clemency, the American Civil Liberties Union had sought unsuccessfully to have the death sentence commuted. And an attorney for another inmate awaiting execution was turned down by the U.S. Supreme Court in a bid for a stay of Judy's sentence. He had argued the execution would prejudice his pending appeal on behalf of his client that the state's death penalty statute is unconstitutional.

At the initiative of Amnesty International, a reported 700 people wrote to the governor of Indiana, urging clemency. But the governor, a partisan of capital punishment, said no.

Last February, in an interview with one daily, Judy's foster mother pinned responsibility on the "system" for not giving him help as a child.

"Our system helped nurture this, helped turn him into a murderer," Mary Carr said. "You know a twelve-year-old boy who attacks a woman needs help . . ."

...Grenada

Continued from page 19

world, to Black people. They fear it. It can upset their plans for domination.

But we have no such ambitions. Our only ambition is to develop our country to move forward. But if, perchance, we provide an example for somebody else, well, we are willing to teach them, to assist in their development.

As our leaders have repeatedly stated, Grenada does not constitute a threat to anybody. We are a very small island in the Caribbean Sea, with many small islands. We have 120,000 people. All our military capacity is for defense. We don't have the capacity to launch an attack against anybody else. We don't have any interest in doing that. We do not see ourselves as exporting revolution. We see ourselves as developing our revolution.

Peace and coexistence

In fact, theoretically, no one has the capacity to export revolution. Revolution is a phenomenon that comes about as a result of the convergence of objective and subjective factors in a concrete situation. That is what happened in Grenada. That is what happened in Cuba. That is what happened in Nicaragua. And that is what is happening in El Salvador. No amount of sabre-rattling will prevent the development of these revolutionary processes.

So, it will emerge that Grenada presents absolutely no threat to anybody else. And in that context, there is no reason why we cannot proceed along the chosen line of peace. For us, that is a very important point. Because if we don't have peace and coexistence, our resources will be misdirected, and that will mean that the revolution will not be able to develop, or at least will have a skewed development.

But if we are not able to develop in peace, we will just have to fight to develop. We are prepared to do that. It is not an arrogant statement. It is a statement of fact. We cannot be intimidated. We have spent too long a time struggling for our freedom. It is something we regard very, very dearly.

Q. Nineteen eighty was the year of education and production in Grenada, and you just mentioned that the drive against illiteracy would be completed soon. What are the next immediate goals of the revolution, in the coming year or two?

A. That's a very important question, because that is an area where I think the people in the United States who are sympathetic to our revolution can make a tremendous contribution.

Putting people to work

The main problem that we have is a problem of unemployment. We had, as I said, 57 percent of the population unemployed on the day of the revolution. We have now reached 43 percent of the pop-

ulation unemployed—it might be down to 40 percent. But this is still a large percentage of the population. We have not yet put everybody to work, and that is the major objective of the revolution.

How do you put people to work? We have established a program of cooperatives, mixing, as we say, idle lands with idle hands. That will put a lot of people to work.

But we need also to industrialize our society. We have invested a lot, and we will continue to invest a lot, of our limited resources in the program of industrialization.

The government is committed to a mixed economy. We can use any investment interests people have, who are prepared not to be exploitative in their relationship with the people of Grenada. Our people are very excellent workmen. They can contribute to the profitability of a company, as well as to the society.

I think that, especially among the Black community in the United States, there are ways of dealing with our unemployment problem. Even increased tourism would contribute to the solution. The establishment of industries in Grenada, small industries employing under 100 or 200 people, would be a great incentive to the development of the Grenada revolution.

Democratic institutions

Another important objective now is mobilizing the people as a whole to be

involved in the democratic process in Grenada.

You see, we inherited a tradition of oligarchy. From the days of slavery on the plantation, there was only one boss, the plantation master. When you go to colonialism, there was only one boss, the governor. When you go to neocolonialism and Gairyism, there was only one boss, Gairy. So we had a tradition of authoritarianism.

But we have set into motion an enormous process of democratization in Grenada, where everybody has the institutional ability to contribute to the decision-making process. The trade unions, the women's organizations, the youth organizations, the pioneer organizations, the militia, all of them have this ability to contribute to the process of democratization.

But it is a slow process. People have not been accustomed to participate. They still respond to the conception of an individual person who will be there to guide them and make decisions on their behalf. But that can't work. It must be a democratic process, total democratization.

We are therefore concerned with institutionalizing it. It's not going to happen in one year. It will take some time to develop democratic institutions.

So I would say these are the two major objectives in the coming years: the solution of the unemployment problem and the institutionalization of democratic forms.

...Poland

Continued from page 20

PUWP. It should base itself on the dedication of its members and keep the apparatus of paid functionaries to the absolute minimum.

Members of the central leadership and departmental bodies must actually belong to factory cells, not just in form. They should have to participate in all the meetings of these cells, should be controlled by them and report back to them. This would be an antidote to the chronic problem of the lack of ties between the leaders and the ranks.

We must do away with reports that

take the form of messages from the throne.

Instead of reports, we must introduce carefully prepared written materials, which everyone could read in advance. This would make it possible for people to form a real opinion.

In the present situation it is urgent that we proceed to elections on all levels in the party, and to the election of delegates for the special congress. It is especially important that these elections have a democratic character. The mass of party members must have full freedom to elect those in whom they have confidence.

We expect that the independent and member-run trade union movement

will be a factor forestalling the degeneration of the party and the state powers. It will prevent the party bodies from breaking their ties with the masses and continuing to maintain bureaucratic routine. The party, through general directives for the government and state administration, must respond to the needs and interests of the world of work. It must be possible to spontaneously express these needs and interests without restriction.

The leading role of the party cannot solely be based on constitutional and administrative measures. It must above all be founded on real authority. In the long run one cannot govern

against one's own people. It is necessary to gain their support and confidence, to show that it is a revolutionary party that struggles and that represents the poor and oppressed.

Members of the party's leading bodies can see these truths and these demands only with the greatest difficulty. These people do not seem to understand the depth of the conflict taking place or the need to act quickly. They do not have links to the mass of members and are not aware of their feelings. In such a situation, only firm and determined pressure "from below" can save the party and country from catastrophe.

Watergate rat heckled at Univ. of Wisconsin

By Frank Forrestal

MILWAUKEE—G. Gordon Liddy, former FBI agent and Watergate felon, ran up against some stiff competition when he spoke at the University of Wisconsin here on February 12.

Since September Liddy has given his pro-FBI, pro-war speech at more than fifty-five campuses. For his appearance here, which was sponsored by the University Activities Board, Liddy was paid \$4,000.

The day of the talk, a Committee Against Liddy sponsored a well-attended speakout on "G. Gordon Liddy and Government Crimes against the Bill of Rights" before he arrived on campus.

Among the speakers were Bill Hampton, brother of murdered Black Panther leader Fred Hampton; and André Kahlmorgen, a member of the

Young Socialist Alliance who was fired by the Lockheed-Georgia Company for her political ideas.

"It's important to realize," Kahlmorgen said, "that G. Gordon Liddy is not just a nut who eats rats and the like. [A reference to Liddy's tale of roasting and eating a rat as part of his program to rid himself of all fears.]

"During Watergate he had the express approval of President Nixon and the Central Intelligence Agency. He masterminded the Watergate break-in.

"It's people like Liddy who the Socialist Workers Party and YSA are putting on trial soon in New York City."

Luis Serron, a professor of sociology, moderated the speakout. In 1970 Serron was denied tenure at the University of Eastern Tennessee for participating in antiwar activities.

Julie Enslow, a leader of Milwaukee

Mobilization for Survival, also spoke.

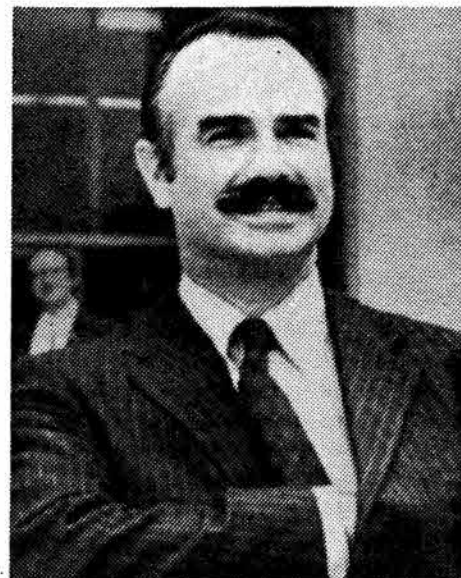
At his meeting Liddy defended Watergate—crimes and all. He said there was a need to increase the military budget and reinstitute the draft. He said to expect more wars in the future.

The crowd who turned out to hear Liddy, mostly students, were not very impressed. Many heckled him relentlessly.

Others, during the question and answer period, asked pointed political questions.

Liddy didn't bother to hide his utter contempt for American working people. "Most American citizens," he told the audience, "cannot apprehend reality, or if they can, they shun it."

Young socialists at the event found the opposite to be true. More than fifty copies of the *Young Socialist* and *Militant* were sold by the end of the day.



Ex-burglar G. Gordon Liddy is on nationwide campus circuit to promote FBI and draft.

Help unravel the INS secret spy web

By L. Paltrineri

The March 6 *Militant* reported new revelations about Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) practices that surfaced thanks to the Socialist

they were eager to get rid of Marroquín was because of his political views.

In January, forty-two Salvadoran refugees being held at the INS detention center in El Centro, California, went on a hunger strike. The INS is trying to deport them. Fearing they will be killed by right-wing death squads in El Salvador, many are appealing for asylum in the U.S.

"It just stands to reason," former State Department official Millard Arnold blandly observed, "the odds are some of them are going to be killed."

A Latin America expert at California State University estimated that "between 5 and 10 percent of those returned are executed, because the Government had something on them, a member of a union or something."

Marroquín's fight, a similar struggle being waged by Scottish-born coal miner Marian Bustin, and the plight of the Salvadoran refugees will be addressed when witnesses for the SWP and YSA take the stand against the

government in the upcoming trial of the socialist suit.

Marroquín recently spoke at an Indianapolis rally to win support for the socialist suit. While in town he was interviewed by the *Indianapolis Star*. The article, headed "Mexican immigrant accuses U.S. of spying," which appeared in the March 2 issue, reported:

"Marroquín said the suit is especially important 'because of the attacks facing the working people on the part of the present administration.'

"He said he fears that President Reagan's proposed budget cuts hold dire consequences for minorities, women and laborers.

"Marroquín said the government spied 'because they want to prevent the emergence of an independent political alternative'."

Inspired by the lawsuit's offensive against the INS and the whole political police apparatus, rally participants

pledged over \$1,500 to the \$75,000 Socialist Fund.

Rallies were held in several other cities the weekend of Feb. 28-March 1.

A rally in Morgantown, West Virginia, contributed \$2,300 to the fund. In Atlanta, \$1,987; St. Paul, \$1,800; Houston, \$7,060; Cleveland, \$1,640; Albuquerque, \$1,086; Denver, \$1,800; Salt Lake City, \$850; Detroit, \$2,000.

We believe that you, the *Militant* readers, view this legal battle as part of the broader fight for the rights of all working people. And we hope you will make as generous a contribution as you can to the Socialist Fund.

Clip and mail to Socialist Fund, 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014.

☐ I am pledging \$ _____.

☐ Enclosed is \$ _____.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

**\$75,000
Socialist Fund**

Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance lawsuit against government harassment.

A portion of the INS secret spy web had already begun to unravel through the fight waged by Héctor Marroquín and his supporters against the government's attempts to deport him.

During his long fight, which is still to be decided by an INS appeals board, an administrator admitted the reason

Where we are

\$45,465

\$75,000

...terrorist lie

Continued from page 9

leaders traveling abroad and for the distribution of Trotskyist books and pamphlets in colonial and semicolonial countries.

'Proof' worthless

Thus Romerstein's most "significant" evidence proves not what he claimed, but exactly the opposite: The SWP does not violate the Voorhis Act.

But the investigator's fakery doesn't end there. Romerstein pretended that

this letter was purloined by his own brilliant coak-and-dagger operation. This supersleuth neglected to mention that the letter was published in a bulletin distributed in thousands of copies. What's more, it, along with hundreds of other documents, was turned over to the government by the SWP itself as part of its suit against the FBI.

It was exactly this kind of "proof" that the Pike committee found entirely

worthless. In its report, the Pike committee said, "The FBI maintained that [the SWP's] disassociation with the Fourth International was merely cosmetic. However, the FBI has been unable to prove any illegal relationship between the SWP and the Fourth International." (Emphasis added.)

Romerstein's testimony ought to be required reading for all those who are involved in the fight against the FBI's wholesale assault on the Bill of Rights.

It is a classic example of the kind of fraudulent justification that serves as the basis for the government's spying and harassment against the civil rights movement, antiwar activists, socialists, and many others.

It is a damning indictment, not of the SWP, but of the witch-hunters themselves, who, as Malcolm X used to say, are always trying to turn the criminal into the victim and the victim into the criminal.

Eyewitness account

**Iranian Socialist
on Tour**

April 10-May 8

**Hear Fatima Fallahi:
The First Two Years of
the Iranian Revolution**



- What benefits has revolution brought?
- What has fall of shah meant for women?
- What is behind Iran-Iraq war?
- What is road forward for Iranian workers and farmers?

Fatima Fallahi has lived through the explosive two years of Iran's ongoing revolution. As a member of the Iranian Revolutionary Workers Party (HKE), she is a socialist, feminist, and fighter for the rights of Iran's oppressed nationalities. She is a staunch supporter of the gains of the Iranian revolution.

Fallahi, 27, began her political activity as an anti-shah activist while in exile in the United States. She was active in the Committee for Artistic and Intellectual Freedom in Iran (CAIFI), which helped win the release of political prisoners from the shah's torturers.

She returned to Iran just before the overthrow of the shah and participated in the February 1979 mass insurrection that overthrew the brutal dictatorship.

In June 1979, Fallahi and thirteen other socialists were jailed for their political views. Fallahi was sentenced to life imprisonment. As a result of an international defense campaign all the socialists were released. Fallahi won her freedom on April 14, 1980. Since then she has worked as a writer for the socialist newspaper *Kargar* and made a speaking tour of Australia and New Zealand.

For more information or to arrange a meeting contact: Socialist Workers Party, 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014. (212) 242-5530.

A hidden chapter in labor's fight against World War II

Behind the 1941 Smith Act trial

By Vivian Sahner

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was reelected president in 1936. He quickly began hiking the military budget. Washington's role in World War II, as in World War I, was to be that of a contestant in a conflict between imperialist powers over redivision of world markets.

Britain and France, which had the largest empires, were being challenged by newer imperialist powers—Germany, Japan, and Italy. The United States, already the most powerful imperialist country, was still a latecomer in the business of seizing colonies. Its rulers saw a chance to pick up the spoils, especially in Asia.

Roosevelt tried to justify increased military spending by arguing that it would expand industrial hiring and reduce jobless rolls.

In 1938 he initiated another hike in military spending. At the same time he called for drastic cuts in appropriations for the Works Progress Administration, a federal jobs program set up during the depression.

Sound familiar?

Opposition to war drive

Teamsters Local 544, in Minneapolis, set out to organize trade union opposition to Roosevelt's war drive.

Local 544 was considered the keystone of the Minneapolis trade union movement. And for good reason. This local deserved the credit it received for making Minneapolis a union town.

These workers had won a hard-fought organizing drive in 1934. The months-long battle for unionization included several strikes during which picketers fought off attacks by police and company thugs.

The results were dramatic. Between 1933 and 1939, weekly pay for truck drivers rose from eleven dollars to thirty-three dollars. Hours dropped from an average of nearly sixty to around forty-four.

This inspired other organizing efforts, which increased the number of trade union members from 30,000 to more than 60,000 in the same six-year period.

Local 544 was led by revolutionary socialists. Their training and experience enabled them to grasp the real meaning of the schemes being cooked up in Washington.

Big business and Roosevelt were getting ready to use workers as cannon fodder in the war. Accordingly, they had no intentions of allowing strong, democratic unions at home. They wanted no-strike pledges, speedups, and short cuts on safety regulations for all-out war production.

It was apparent to the leadership of Local 544 that the first task was to alert the union ranks to the danger arising from the course taken by the White House.

Educating about war

Only by educating about the character of the impending war and how it would be used against democratic rights at home could the necessary forces be drawn together to launch a broad protest movement.

Fortunately, the Minneapolis Teamsters had an excellent vehicle to start this process. It was their weekly newspaper, the *Northwest Organizer*.

"Day after day, speech after speech, one move after another—in the Pacific, in Europe, at home—the President is hurtling this nation down the road that Wilson strode, to war. . . . The heartfelt anti-fascist sentiments of the American people are being systematically manipulated to get them to support a war of the United States whose real purpose has nothing whatever to do with freeing the people of Europe from fascism and military dictatorship," they wrote.

They explained that when fascist governments took power in Italy, Spain, and Germany, rather than opposing these regimes, the French, British, and American capitalists made fortunes selling them war materials.

The rulers of these countries knew that German fascism was not simply the product of Hitler the individual. Fascism grew out of the need to use the most brutal and violent methods to defeat the working class when it rebelled in the face of the capitalist economic crisis.

They themselves would not hesitate to turning to

The Socialist Workers Party is about to put the federal government on trial.

This won't be the first time the SWP and the government are squared off in a major courtroom confrontation.

In 1941, the government railroaded eighteen members of the SWP to prison. Seven were officers, organizers, or job stewards of Teamsters Local 544, in Minneapolis. They were leaders of a labor movement in that city that opposed the entry of the United States into World War II.

Farrell Dobbs's *Teamster Bureaucracy* explains why the 1941 trial occurred when it did. He tells part of the little-known history of labor's opposition to the war.

Dobbs examined how the FBI fingered and framed-up union militants.

A closer look at this episode from labor history shows why the current trial of the socialist suit—when the government and its secret police will be put on the stand—is so important to trade unionists today.

this system to "the fisherman who asks the fish to bait the hook before biting, like the executioner who forces the condemned to dig his grave before being shot."

Opposite to "Buy American" campaigns—which is what they were called back then too—Norris showed that the only solution for working people was class solidarity, including opposition to wars waged to protect big-business interests abroad.

Rockefeller's headache

In another issue, the *Organizer* blasted the big oil companies for pushing toward war.

On December 12, 1937, after Washington raised a hue and cry when Japanese planes bombed a U.S. gunboat and three Standard Oil tankers in China, the *Organizer* asked, "What do they mean by 'we' and 'our'? . . . If the investments of the Standard Oil Company are in jeopardy, that's Rockefeller's headache, not ours. . . ."

Today's antidraft activists have another way of saying the same thing, "Hell no, we won't go, we won't die for Texaco."

As for the bankers, the union paper wrote, "J.P. Morgan has a gun. He has just returned from a sojourn in Scotland where he was shooting grouse. If he wants to defend his investments, let him take his gun and fight for them. But don't let him try to force us to fight for him. And don't let him try to lie about any fake 'war for democracy.'"

Other articles hit the 1940 congressional bill, which reinstituted the peacetime draft. They zeroed in on the hypocrisy of Roosevelt, who denounced Hitler while not allowing Jews to immigrate to the U.S.

When it became obvious that U.S. workers would be dragged into the war, the *Organizer* wrote, "A frank recognition of the truth reveals that at present organized labor is neither strongly enough organized nor of the mind to abolish or stop the war machine."

"But," they continued, "American labor is well enough organized to protect the interests of the workers in the army, just as we protect the workers in their jobs. We oppose corraling the workers into the regular army. . . ."

"If Big Business insists that the masses be taught the military arts, we propose that the trade union movement be given control of the military training of the workers."

None of this was music to the ears of big business.

Antiwar resolutions

In 1937, the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, with delegates from all AFL locals in the city, passed a resolution that declared "its firm opposition to any war launched by the Government."

They demanded that "all war funds now proposed for the military budget and naval expansion be transferred immediately to the relief of the unemployed."

The Central Labor Union announced, "We shall join with all other forces in the labor movement who share our views for the purpose of consolidating the strongest possible movement of resistance to war and to the war-mongers."

This was a big step forward in labor's opposition to the war. Unionists throughout Minnesota followed with another step.

Vote on war

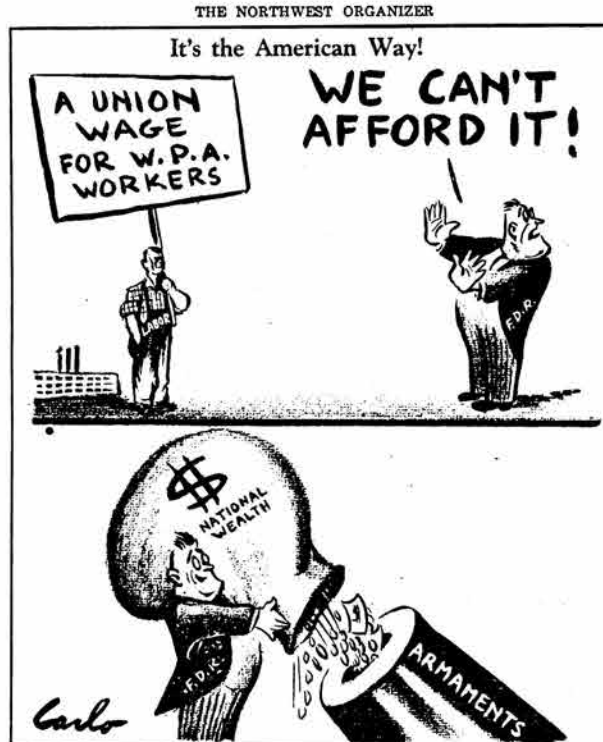
At the 1939 Minnesota State Federation of Labor convention the delegates declared, "We demand the adoption of a constitutional amendment that would take the warmaking power out of the hands of Congress and refer it to a vote of the people."

This demand, which had wide support in the U.S. prior to World War II, reflected the strong antiwar sentiment among the population in reaction to World War I.

A 1937 Gallup Poll, for example, found that 72 percent favored the Ludlow amendment, a congressional bill that would withhold Congress's authority to declare war until confirmed by a nationwide referendum. This amendment was defeated in the House by a margin of only twenty-one votes.

It took an unrelenting campaign of propaganda by big business, taking advantage of workers'

Continued on next page



It looks like Reagan's proposed budget, but the target of this 1939 cartoon in the *Northwest Organizer* was President Roosevelt's drive toward World War II. The *Organizer* was the Minneapolis Teamsters Joint Council weekly paper.

fascist forces in their own countries if this were needed against a challenge by the working class.

They hid the fact that the German workers were victims of Nazism and were a force that could overthrow Hitler along with the capitalists who supported him. Above all, they wanted to ensure the survival of capitalism after the war.

Northwest Organizer

Many articles in the *Northwest Organizer* seem written for today.

In August 1937 Tex Norris wrote a five-part series on imperialism and foreign trade.

"What happens when the United Fruit Corporation owns banana plantations in Nicaragua?" he asked. "It naturally does not want the Nicaraguan government to tax them heavily. It wants the Nicaraguan government to break strikes of Nicaraguan banana workers."

"Otherwise, it stands ready to interfere with the politics of that country so as to put in a new government that will carry out its wishes. Or it asks the United States to send marines down there to put the Nicaraguans 'in their place.'"

Norris explained that working people have no stake in supporting this system.

Big business will set up shop anywhere in the world where lower wages and fewer unions allow them to make higher profits—while using the import "threat" to try to worsen conditions here.

He compared asking American workers to defend



By Farrell Dobbs

Teamster Rebellion 192 pp., paper \$4.45
Teamster Power 256 pp., paper \$4.95
Teamster Politics 256 pp., paper \$4.95
Teamster Bureaucracy 256 pp., paper \$4.95

Order from Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014. Please include \$.75 for postage and handling.

Continued from preceding page

hatred of fascism, to turn this antiwar sentiment around.

The declining fortunes of the Farmer-Labor Party give another indication of the depth of the opposition to Roosevelt's war moves.

The FLP ran candidates against both the Republicans and Democrats in Minnesota state elections. By 1930 it had displaced the Democrats and was the main opponent of the Republicans. It was based on workers and farmers who wanted genuinely independent political action.

When the reformist leadership of the FLP failed to come out against Roosevelt, workers and farmers deserted it by the tens of thousands in the 1938 gubernatorial election.

In Minneapolis the Central Labor Union struck out on its own in the 1939 city elections. T.A. Eide was nominated to run for mayor on a platform drafted by the labor movement.

The leaders of Local 544 backed the Eide campaign. They urged the CLU to move toward creation of a permanent labor party locally and to link up with progressive forces elsewhere in striving to build a national formation along these lines.

In the last analysis, the Teamster militants stressed, effective measures to prevent war and defend labor's interests generally could be taken only through a working-class struggle for direct control of the government.

Eide's Republican opponent won, but only by a narrow margin. The vote marked a big labor comeback after the crushing defeat suffered by the FLP just six months earlier.

Carlson for Senate

The 1940 election campaigns in Minneapolis revealed the growing respect that the Socialist Workers Party was winning from unionists there.

The SWP ran Grace Carlson for U.S. Senate. Her campaign focused mainly on war-related issues. Key planks in her platform were: against imperialist war; for trade union control of military training; trade union hours and wages on all defense and public works programs; and for the defense and extension of civil liberties and workers' rights.

Another central issue in her campaign was a call for a national labor party based upon and controlled by the trade unions.

Carlson received 8,761 votes—still a small number. Yet the returns showed the SWP had a growing appeal to radicalized workers in the area. Many were coming closer to the organization upon learning of its program.

FBI swoops down

Washington decided it was time to act. The July 7, 1941, *Time* magazine described it this way:

"Agents of FBI, under instructions from Acting Attorney General Francis Biddle . . . suddenly swooped down on Minneapolis, raided headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party, seized records and materials.

"Mr. Biddle announced that he would place before a grand jury charges of seditious conspiracy among Trotskyist leaders."

Roosevelt relied on the help of International Brotherhood of Teamsters President Daniel Tobin for the government's dirty work.

The class-conscious, democratic trade union politics of the leadership of Local 544 had long been a thorn in Tobin's side.

He was more than happy to cooperate with Washington's union-busting scheme.

A second article will detail how the government carried out the frame-up of these union militants and revolutionary socialists.

Berrigan brothers convicted for antinuclear weapons protest

By Vivian Sahner

On March 6 Rev. Daniel Berrigan, Philip Berrigan, and six other opponents of nuclear weapons were convicted of breaking into a King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, General Electric Company facility.

On September 9, 1980, the eight struck two missile nose cones with hammers and poured blood on classified documents. They did this to call attention to the dangers of nuclear warfare.

They face up to twenty-five years in prison on charges of burglary, criminal mischief, and criminal conspiracy.

During the two-week trial in Norristown, Pennsylvania, the judge refused to allow the defense to raise the political questions involved. He insisted that the only issue was "six charges under the criminal code of the State of Pennsylvania."

The eight argued that under Pennsylvania law their actions were justified because they acted to prevent a public calamity.

Four expert witnesses on the dangers of nuclear warfare, including a Nobel Prize winner and a former designer of nuclear weapons, had stepped forward to testify on their behalf.

But Montgomery County Judge Samuel W. Salus II barred their testimony on March 4. "Nuclear warfare is not on trial here," he said. "You are."

In addition to the Berrigan brothers, the others convicted are Molly Rush, a housewife; Sister Anne Montgomery, a nun; Dean Hammer, a divinity student; Rev. Carl Kabat, a priest; John Schuchardt, a lawyer; and Elmer Maas, a history professor.

They call themselves the Plowshares Eight because of a Biblical passage that talks of beating swords into plowshares.



Philip Berrigan and seven others face up to twenty-five years in prison for antinuclear warfare protest in 1980.

One torturer still free

Protests continue in Hanigan case

By Ellie García

PHOENIX—One Hanigan brother was acquitted and the other convicted here February 23 on charges of violating the rights of three undocumented workers.

Thomas Hanigan was acquitted of all charges by a federal court jury. A separate jury found his brother Patrick guilty. He now faces up to sixty years in prison and \$30,000 in fines.

The Hanigan brothers had robbed, beaten, and tortured Manuel García Loya, Eleazar Ruelas Zavala, and Bernabé Herrera Mata on the Hanigans' Douglas ranch in August 1976.

The undocumented workers were on their way to a job when the Hanigans picked them up and accused them of vandalizing their trailer. The *mexicanos* were then stripped naked, burned with a branding iron, released and shot while they ran.

The National Coalition on the Hanigan Case (NCHC) pressured the federal government into trying the Hanigans for a third time after two previous trials had ended in an acquittal and a hung jury. In all three trials the juries were all white.

During the course of the trial many activities were organized by the Phoenix Support Committee for the NCHC. The courtroom was packed with supporters of the three Mexican workers.

A demonstration was held in front of the federal building, where the trial was being held. Speakers included Ben Miranda, spokesperson for the support committee; Elicia Torres, Arizona State MEChA cochair; Solomon Baldenegro, Tombstone Support Committee; and others.

The loudest response was received by Patricia Serpas, member of the Phoenix Committee for Human Rights in El Salvador. "We are with you in principle until the end," she said. "In El Salvador many different groups have come together under the FMLN [Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front] to fight the ruling junta. It must be this way, otherwise the ruling junta will crush my people."

"So it must be here. Whites, Blacks, women and men. Communists, revolutionaries, socialists. We must all stand together."

Subsequent activities involving hundreds of supporters also took place.

Antonio Bustemonte, coordinator for the NCHC, expressed outrage at the recent trials. "The defense picked an all-white, middle-class, middle-aged jury." He called the decision a "travesty of justice."

The Hanigans were awarded \$14,500 each in federal aid for their trial expenses after declaring financial hardship. Bustemonte pointed out that "the Hanigans fraudulently transferred their property in order to appeal for federal assistance. Their property is held by an aunt as a trustee. Their father, George Hanigan, disinherited his two sons before he died in order that they not be sued."

It is also well known that the Hanigan family owns a cattle ranch and Dairy Queen stores in Arizona.

Despite the verdict, there are ongoing activities being organized.

The Phoenix Support Committee is planning a picket line in front of the *Arizona Republic/Phoenix Gazette* building to protest racist cartoons and the biased, pro-Hanigan coverage by the Arizona newspaper.

In addition, a fourth trial will take place. The three undocumented victims will sue the Hanigans for \$3.8 million in civil court on assault and other charges.

More socialist vote totals

Since publishing 1980 election returns for Socialist Workers Party candidates in our February 20 issue, the *Militant* has received the following additional vote totals. Reader Richard Winger of San Francisco obtained the figures from secretaries of state and county clerks in the various states.

California President 231* U.S. Senate 167* 43rd C.D. 105*	Louisiana U.S. Senate 6,374
Colorado President 519 1st C.D. 566	Oregon President 40* U.S. Senate 27*
Connecticut President 11*	*Write-in votes

Atlanta: No, we're not paranoid

Osborne Hart



Now that the Atlanta child slayings are receiving national and international attention—and deservedly so—people who've said little or nothing before are offering their opinions.

One such individual is Carl Rowan, the nationally syndicated Black columnist.

Rowan recently wrote a piece called "Atlanta killings are prompting a foolish race paranoia" [*Newark Star-Ledger*, March 4]. In it he tries vainly to dismiss the racist nature of the Atlanta murders and log them with the likes of the Jonestown massacre, New York's "Son of Sam," the Boston Strangler, and Charles Manson.

Rowan acknowledges the growing national outrage over Atlanta "from one coast to another." "But," he says, "the deaths in Atlanta raise destructive factors that have not been present in other mass murders. Because all the Atlanta victims have been black children between the ages of seven and sixteen, there is a tendency wherever blacks gather to leap to the poisonous, and as yet unfounded, conclusion that the murders are the work of a white person or group. . . ."

"It must be some white guy in a cop's uniform or some uniform of authority," one black man said to me.

Why are we drawing what Rowan calls an "unfounded" conclusion? He matter-of-factly states:

"This is easy for blacks to believe in a time of resurgence by the Ku Klux Klan and far-right religious zealots—and of general official disregard, if not contempt, for minorities and the poor."

Exactly.

It is easy for us to think that there is a racist conspiracy against Blacks and associate the Atlanta murders with it. If Rowan would only tally up a few of the racist assaults during the past year:

- The gruesome wave of killings of Black males in the Buffalo, New York, area.

- A white man who went on an eight-hour stabbing spree in the streets and subways of New York City last December, killing one Hispanic and

three Black men, and seriously wounding two others.

- Avowed racist Joseph Franklin, who was convicted last week for the sniper murders of two Black joggers in Salt Lake City.

- The unsolved shooting of National Urban League President Vernon Jordan.

- The acquittal of the Klan and Nazi members responsible for killing five antiracist demonstrators in Greensboro, North Carolina.

- The discovery of Klan training camps where participants are taught "survival" techniques, such as how to strangle or knife people.

Just to name a few.

Add the Reagan offensive, which provides a veil for this terror, and the racist conspiracy view of Atlanta becomes all the more valid.

But in Rowan's mind, it's neither the government nor the Klan that we should concentrate on, rather the Black community itself.

He says, "So many blacks seem unprepared to believe that it could be a BLACK man in a cop's uniform, or some other official garb, who is killing these children. That makes these Atlanta tragedies especially corrosive in terms of race relations."

Are we, Blacks, victims of 400 years of exploitation and racism, the ones who are "corroding" race relations in America?

What if the killers were Black? (Not likely.) Would that excuse the cops from catching them?

Imagine if twenty white kids were murdered. Atlanta would be under a state-of-seige.

As a Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Black minister put it last week, "If [the children] had been white, then every policeman, fireman, state trooper, national guard, army, marines, Jay Ceas, and Kiwanis Club would have been mobilized."

Remember the so-called Zebra killer, who was murdering whites in San Francisco several years ago? Every Black male on the streets of that city was a suspect. Individual rights were ignored, and stop-and-search was the order of the day. Thou-

sands of Blacks got caught in the racist dragnet.

But in Atlanta, where twenty Blacks have been killed, the city has imposed a curfew aimed at Black youth and the state legislature is discussing reinstating the death penalty.

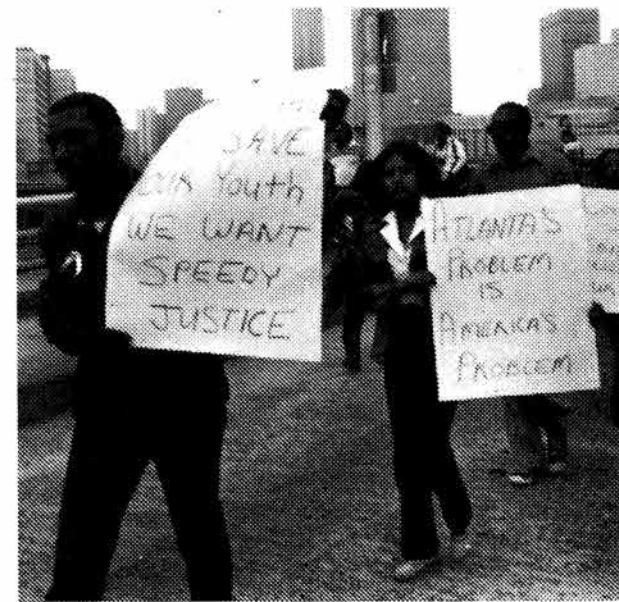
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Rowan is desperately trying to convince us the killings aren't racist. Why?

Miami lingers deep in his mind. He's terrified about the explosion that's brewing over Atlanta, with demonstrations, rallies, vigils, and the like happening everyday in cities around the country.

Rowan says, "We blacks must 'cool it' until 'the criminal justice system runs its course.'"

Well, we're not waiting on the justice system to run its course. And we're not cooling it. The mobilization against the Atlanta killings is only the beginning of more to come.



Militant/Robb Lutton

Our Revolutionary Heritage

Rosa Luxemburg: revolutionary workers' leader

March 5 marks the anniversary of the birth of Rosa Luxemburg. Born in 1871 in the small town of Zamosc, Poland, Luxemburg was to become a leader of the revolutionary movement in Germany.

Rosa Luxemburg was a rebel from a young age. As a teenager she joined the underground revolutionary movement in Warsaw. When she was eighteen she was forced to leave Poland under threat of arrest for her political activities.

After nine years in Zurich, she went on to Berlin, where she joined the German Social Democratic Party (SPD), the great party of the Second International.

The SPD was large and influential. It brought together radicals with a wide variety of political tendencies. Their differing points of view clashed in the pages of their papers and at public meetings. And Luxemburg was always in the middle of the fray.

She quickly became a leader of the left wing of the party. She unmercifully attacked the right wing, which was adapting to the pressure of winning votes at the price of giving up political principles and refusing to step beyond the demands for better wages into challenging the entire social and economic structure.

By the outbreak of World War I it was clear that the fear of the rightward drift of the SPD was not unfounded. The SPD, along with the majority of the Second International, took the side of their bourgeoisie in the imperialist war.

Luxemburg, along with Karl Liebknecht, took the lead in organizing the left wing to oppose the war. Luxemburg explained that "militarism in both its forms—as war and as armed peace—is a legitimate child, a logical result of capitalism, which can only be overcome with the destruction of capitalism, and that hence whoever honestly desires world peace and liberation from the tremendous burden of armaments must also desire socialism."

For these ideas Luxemburg was jailed in 1915, and she spent nearly the entire war—more than



three years—behind bars.

From prison she celebrated the great victory in Russia, where the October 1917 revolution brought the workers to power. She stood wholeheartedly with the Bolsheviks and against the Mensheviks, asserting that the working class must lead the struggle, fighting in its own interests.

She made several serious errors in her political thinking, mainly concerning the national question and the nature of the revolutionary party and its relationship to the masses. Lenin and Trotsky responded in articles, several of which appear in a book of her major works, *Rosa Luxemburg Speaks* (Pathfinder Press, \$6.95). Aside from their criticisms, these Bolshevik leaders recognized Luxem-

burg for her many talents and courageous work for the advancement of humankind.

On November 9, 1918, the German workers and soldiers rose up in a general strike, overthrowing the monarchy. That revolution won the release of Luxemburg from prison.

The question of who would rule Germany was then posed, just as it had been posed in Russia after the February 1917 revolution. However, there was no party of the Russian Bolshevik-type to lead the masses.

Luxemburg, Liebknecht, and a group of the SPD's left wing stepped in to fill the gap. They split from the SPD to form the German Communist Party in December 1918. Despite her years of hardship and illness in prison, Luxemburg rose to the task of leadership. She retained her energy and optimism to the end.

Two weeks before her murder, she told her comrades: "Today we can seriously set about destroying capitalism once and for all. Nay, more; not merely are we today in a position to perform this task, not merely is its performance a duty toward the proletariat, but our solution offers the only means of saving human society from destruction."

On January 15, 1919, a unit of troops, operating with full SPD knowledge if not open support, arrested both Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. They were murdered on the way to prison.

This was a great blow not only to the revolutionary movement in Germany, but to the struggling revolution in Russia. In a meeting of the Petrograd Soviet Leon Trotsky paid tribute to the fallen comrades:

"For us Liebknecht was not just a German leader. For us Luxemburg was not just a Polish socialist who stood at the head of the German workers. No, they are both kindred of the world proletariat and we are all tied to them with an indissoluble spiritual link. Till their last breath they belonged not to a nation but to the International!"

—Priscilla Schenk



No bird seed?—A California outfit specializing in survival items to be used in the event of economic collapse or other catastrophes has expanded its menu to include dehydrated food for the family pooch. With a shelf life of more than five years, an eighteen-ounce bucket is only \$14.75.

With catsup for blood?—A new game, "Junta," is set in a "banana republic." Participants use a slush fund provided by a "superpower" to manipulate, bribe, assassinate, etc. *New York* magazine says, "It fosters

the greatest suspicion among players. It's funny and cynical."

What a little imagination can do—An awed *New York Times* reported how a decorator took a lawyer's two-room apartment, which measured but sixteen by twenty-five feet, knocked out the wall, and designed a combination bed and living-room couch. The apartment can now seat ten people, and the cost was only \$30,000.

No window gates?—You may be unhappy about the lack of heat in your

apartment, but others have problems too. Like the Los Angeles condo which offers a free Rolls Royce with penthouse apartments that sell for up to 11 million. Surprisingly, few buyers want the free Rolls. They fear the car might attract the attention of dishonest elements who would follow them home and rip them off.

In fact, the pit—In addition to climbing the Wall Street executive ladder, ex-Yippie Jerry Rubin is now hustling a book, *The War Between the Bedsheets*, a purported study of male

sexual performance. Discussing this latest effort, Rubin observed, "Somehow, money can work as a Zen discipline because it can direct your energies along ways that are most efficient, because it's the very bottom line."

Catnappers—The Bucks County, Pennsylvania, SPCA warned pet owners to keep a close eye on their cats after a local fur dealer circulated a price list offering 25 cents to \$3.50 for house cat furs. The SPCA said it feared that with the prospect of a profit, cats could become hunted animals.

Women in Revolt

Women vs. 'right to work' law

The following is a guest column by Linda Loew. Loew is a member of United Steelworkers Local 6282 in Dallas, and a member of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

Texas is a "right-to-work" state, but the 200 people who gathered in Austin, Texas, February 20-22 were determined to beat the union-busters.

They came to a statewide conference on "Organizing the Unorganized" sponsored by the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW). Twenty-six unions sent delegates.

Keynote speaker Joan Suarez, president of the San Antonio AFL-CIO, said, "A fresh wind is blowing across Texas." She was referring to organizing drives here among clothing workers, hospital workers, and public employees, many of whom are women.

In defiance of the right-to-work law's ban on

strikes by public employees, for example, Dallas transit workers waged a powerful fight last fall for the right to collective bargaining.

Dorothy Stanley, from Local 2199 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees in Texas City, told the *Militant*, "We haven't gotten collective bargaining yet, but we're not giving up the fight. Everytime we get it passed in the contract, they throw it out. We're not stopping our fight against right-to-work."

A group of American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) had come from New Orleans. They work at the Federal Grain Inspection Service, a division of the Department of Agriculture.

"We're trying to get all the women together and join the union," one said. "Management is against us. They keep back our promotions, especially of union activists. They're against us being outspoken, but we have to fight back."

Suzanne Haig



The March 28 antinuclear demonstration in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, sponsored by ten international unions, was announced. Two women nurses, members of AFGE, told the *Militant* they were glad to see the unions taking a stand against nuclear power.

"Too many union members still see jobs threatened by stopping nuclear power," said one. "We have a responsibility for generations to follow us. Nuclear power is a dead-end street in my book."

Plans to build new CLUW chapters in Dallas-Fort Worth and San Antonio were launched at the conference. As the Houston CLUW president said in one workshop: "CLUW exists to get women to understand they can use the union to win our rights for better pay, better working conditions, [and] child care. . . . Affirmative action on the job and in the union is also what CLUW is about."

What's Going On

CALIFORNIA

BAY AREA

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE. Fri-Sat, March 13-14. Solidarity Forum with Central American and Caribbean Revolutions. Fri., 8 p.m. Speakers: Caterino Garza, Antigona Martinez, representative from Casa Nicaragua, speakers on El Salvador, Guatemala, Cuba. Donation: \$2. Mission Neighborhood Center, 362 Capp St., San Francisco. Classes, 11 a.m., 2 p.m. Sat., UC Berkeley, Student Union Building.

Rally in Support of the Socialist Lawsuit. Sat., 8 p.m. Speakers: Mel Mason, Seaside City Council; Barry Sheppard, Socialist Workers Party; Jude Coren, fired unionist at Lockheed-Georgia; others. Pauley Ballroom, Student Union Building, UC Berkeley. Aup: SWP, Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call East Bay (415) 763-3792; San Francisco (415) 824-1992; San Jose (408) 998-4007.

LOS ANGELES

FILM SHOWING: 'GRENADA, BIG REVOLUTION IN A SMALL COUNTRY.' Fri., March 20, 7:30 p.m. Golden State Mutual Auditorium, 1995 W. Adams (at Western). Donation: \$2. Aup: U.S.-Grenada Friendship Society. For more information call (213) 396-6995.

SAN DIEGO

REAGONOMICS. Speakers: Dick Roberts, Socialist Workers Party; Bob Russell, Black Studies, Grossmont College. Fri., March 20, 7:30 p.m.; dinner at 6 p.m. 1053 15th St. Donation: \$1.50. Aup: Militant Forum. For more information call (714) 234-4630.

FILM: 'TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD.' Speaker: Bill Frye, Young Socialist Alliance. Fri., March 27, 7:30 p.m.; dinner at 6 p.m. 1053 15th St. Donation: \$1.50. Aup: Militant Forum. For more information call (714) 234-4630.

SAN FRANCISCO

VIOLENCE IN THE MISSION. Speakers: Ricardo DeLeon and Richard Marquez, Mission Community Alliance; Georges Sayad, Young Socialist Alliance. Fri., March 20, 8 p.m. 3284 23rd St. Donation: \$2. Aup: Militant Forum. For more information call (415) 824-1992.

NUCLEAR NIGHTMARE. Speakers: Elyse Axell, Friends of the Earth; Don Mahoney, Socialist Workers Party. Fri., March 27, 8 p.m. 3284 23rd St. Donation: \$2. Aup: Militant Forum. For more information call (415) 824-1992.

COLORADO

DENVER

SUPPORT THE PEOPLE OF EL SALVADOR. Fri., March 20, 6:30 p.m. mass at Our Lady of Guadalupe, 7:15 p.m. march to St. Patrick's Church; 7:45

p.m. Speakers and film: 'Revolution or Death.' Aup: Justice for El Salvador Committee.

THE FIGHT AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

Speakers: Lou Sartor, Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now organizer; Harold Sudmeyer, member, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees Local 1351 and Socialist Workers Party. Fri., March 27, 7:30 p.m. 126 W. 12th Ave. Aup: Denver Socialist Forum. For more information call (303) 534-8954.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

SOLIDARITY AND THE STRUGGLE FOR WORKERS' DEMOCRACY IN POLAND. Speakers: Marta Petrusiewicz, visiting lecturer in Harvard University Department of Social Studies, student in Poland in 1960s; George Saunders, translator of Roy Medvedev's *Disaster in the Urals*, editor, *Samizdat: Voices of Soviet Opposition*. Sun., March 15, 7:30 p.m. 510 Commonwealth Ave., 4th Floor. Donation: \$1.50. Aup: Militant Forum. For more information call (617) 262-4621.

THREE MILE ISLAND: TWO YEARS LATER.

Speakers: Jeannette Tracy, Labor Committee for Safe Energy and Full Employment; Kathy Ryan, Physicians for Social Responsibility; John Saxton, Mobilization for Survival. Sun., March 22, 7:30 p.m. 510 Commonwealth Ave. Donation: \$1.50. Aup: Militant Forum. For more information call (617) 262-4621.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT

MURDER IN ATLANTA: TWENTY CHILDREN DEAD. WHO'S COVERING UP? Speakers to be announced. Sun., March 22, 7 p.m. 6404 Woodward. Donation: \$1.50. Aup: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (313) 875-5322.

MINNESOTA

IRON RANGE

'A WAR WITHOUT WINNERS.' A film discussing the danger of nuclear war, the arms race, and the proliferation of countries with nuclear weapons. Fri., March 20, 7:30 p.m. Solidarity Bookstore, 1012 2nd Ave. South. For more information call (218) 749-6327.

TWIN CITIES

WHAT'S BEHIND THE PROPOSED SOVIET-AMERICAN SUMMIT? Speaker: Charles Scheer, Socialist Workers Party, longtime union activist. Sun., March 22, 4 p.m. 508 N. Snelling Ave., St. Paul. Donation: \$1.50. Aup: Twin Cities Militant

Forum. For more information call (612) 644-6325.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS

ATLANTA: NO MORE MURDERS. STOP THE KILLING OF BLACK CHILDREN. A panel discussion. Sun., March 22, 7 p.m. 6223 Delmar Blvd. Donation: \$1.50. Aup: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (314) 725-1570.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

IN CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY. A panel on contributions of women in freedom struggles around the world. Speakers from El Salvador, Grenada, Haiti, Ireland, Nicaragua, and the U.S. Sat., March 14, 8 p.m. 11-A Central Ave. (near Broad). Donation: \$1.50. Aup: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (201) 643-3341.

NEW YORK

MANHATTAN

MARCH ON HARRISBURG: THE NEW STAGE IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUKES. Speakers: Charlie Scheiner, co-chair, Westchester People's Action Coalition; Susan Wald, Socialist Workers Party candidate for New York City Council president; representative of Labor Committee for Safe Energy and Full Employment. Fri., March 20, 7:30 p.m. Donation: \$2. Aup: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (212) 260-6400.

NORTH CAROLINA

WINSTON-SALEM

NO MORE THREE MILE ISLANDS. Slides on the dangers of nuclear power. Speakers to be announced. Sun., March 22, 7 p.m. 216 E. 6th St. 2nd floor. Donation: \$1.50. Aup: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (919) 723-3419.

EL SALVADOR: NEXT VIETNAM? A PBS documentary film. Speakers to be announced. Fri., March 27, 7 p.m. Main Library, 660 W. 5th St. Aup: Committee Against Registration and the Draft, Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, Citizens Concerned for Central America.

OREGON

PORTLAND

ATTACKS ON ABORTION RIGHTS. Speaker: Bryna Waldman, organizer, Portland chapter, National Abortion Rights Action League. Sun., March

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

'DOUBLE DAY.' A film on working women in Latin America. Sun., March 15, 7 p.m. 5811 N. Broad St. Donation: \$2.50. Aup: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (215) 927-4747.

VIRGINIA

TIDEWATER

RALLY IN DEFENSE OF DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS: SECRET POLICE ON TRIAL. Speakers: Hector Marroquin, Socialist Workers Party; others. Sun., March 15, 5 p.m. 111 28th St. (between Washington and West Ave.) Donation: \$1. Aup: 1981 Virginia SWP Campaign. For more information call (804) 380-0133.

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE

RALLY IN SUPPORT OF SOCIALIST LAWSUIT. Speakers: Mary-Alice Waters, national chairperson, Socialist Workers Party; George Daitzman, education director, Allied Industrial Workers Union, Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee; Eunice Edgar, director, Wisconsin Civil Liberties Union; Daisy Cubias, Coalition to Aid Nicaraguan Democracy (groups for identification only). Sat., March 14, Century Hall, 2340 N. Farwell. 6:30 p.m. refreshments; 7:30 p.m. rally. Donation: \$3. Aup: SWP, Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (414) 445-2076.

MURDERS IN ATLANTA: WHAT'S BEHIND THEM AND HOW THEY CAN BE STOPPED. Speaker: Pat Wright, National Committee, Socialist Workers Party, participant in March 15 Atlanta march. Sat., March 21, 7 p.m. 4707 W. Lisbon. Donation: \$1.50. Aup: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (414) 445-2076.

CLASSES: MARX AND ENGELS ON SLAVERY AND THE CIVIL WAR. Two classes by Pat Wright, Socialist Workers Party. Sun., March 22, 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. 4707 W. Lisbon. Donation: \$1 per class. Aup: SWP, Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (414) 445-2076.

FUND RAISING PARTY FOR MARTIN LUTHER KING COALITION. Sat., March 21, 9 p.m. Live music by Reconstruction and the Reconstruction Singers. Donation: \$3.50. Chez 21, 2253 W. Fond du Lac Ave. Aup: Martin Luther King Coalition. Half of proceeds will go to Atlanta defense fund.

Letters

English or nothing

A small article appeared in the *Pittsburgh Post Gazette* on January 20, 1981, which revealed the following:

"The U.S. Supreme Court upheld a recent decision by a lower court in Brownsville, Texas, which said that employers have the right to prevent employees from speaking any language except English while on the job, even among themselves."

This is clearly a major attack against immigrant workers and is geared toward keeping them intimidated and isolated. K.T.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

John Lennon

I ran across an offer recently that I'm sure will be of interest to other *Militant* readers, rock fans, and supporters of the Irish freedom struggle.

A large poster of John Lennon has been produced by the Manchester District of the International Marxist Group in Britain to help in their fund drive.

Unlike the vulgar commercialism and media

sentiment that made the tragedy of Lennon's death just that much sadder, this poster is a fitting memorial.

Lennon was proud of his Irish background and was an opponent of British rule in Northern Ireland. He was also a reader of the IMG's newspaper *Socialist Challenge* and its predecessor, *Red Mole*.

The poster is a photo of Lennon in a 1972 demonstration carrying a *Red Mole* placard reading "For the IRA, Against British Imperialism." Alongside the photo are the lyrics to the song "Sunday Bloody Sunday" written by him and Yoko Ono to commemorate the January 30, 1972, massacre when British troops fired on unarmed demonstrators in the streets of Derry.

The song begins:

*Well it was Sunday bloody Sunday
When they shot the people there
The cries of thirteen martyrs
Filled the Free Derry Air.
Is there any one amongst you
Dare to blame it on the kids?
Not a soldier boy was bleeding*

When they nailed the coffin lids.

The poster can be ordered for £1.50 (\$3.50) from The Other Printshop, c/o PO Box 50, London N1 2XP, England. Bulk orders are available for less.

David Martin
East Orange, New Jersey

Gil Scott-Heron

Recently Gil Scott-Heron performed at a college in the Albany area as part of Black History Month.

People should catch his act. He calls himself a "bluesologist" because his music (and poetry) are directed at raising people's consciousness to get them involved.

In his monologue segment he points out that "Ray-gun" was voted in by 26 percent of our registered voters. He correctly points out that this is hardly a mandate, or a sign that people are moving to the right.

His musical compositions included: "Three Miles Down," a blues number directed against nuclear power and for the safe mining of coal;



"If our military advisers aren't successful, we bomb Hanoi and mine Haiphong; then we defoliate Danang and Hue and we set up strategic hamlets here around Saigon."

Free the Pontiac Brothers!

On July 22, 1978, more than 1,000 prisoners at the Pontiac, Illinois, Prison rebelled over the overcrowded, inhumane conditions. Sixteen Black prisoners have been singled out, and face the death penalty, for the death of three prison guards during the rebellion. Ten of these prisoners are now on trial in Chicago. The following letter was sent to the 'Militant.'

I am a relative of a defendant in the Pontiac case.

The state of Illinois has only one prison watchdog group, the Illinois Prison and Jails Project. This group has for many years reported to the governor and the Illinois Department of Corrections the inhumane conditions existing in the prison system.

The administrators of these enormous prisons throughout America don't intend to change these mismanaged penal warehouses.



The hordes of personnel of these institutions only care to benefit financially themselves because of prisoners' misfortune.

The major change at Pontiac since the riot has been to build more gun towers.

The trial of the defendants is going on now in Chicago. Not long ago there were seventeen defendants in this case. Now there are sixteen,

as one decided to become a state's witness.

We are asking groups and individuals to help publicize this case. We will try to bring out the need for a complete overhaul of the U.S. prison system.

The Pontiac defendants will have to serve out their original sentences if exonerated in this case. The judge is the only one selecting jurors in the case. Many forms of oppression are used in the courtroom.

We have a petition drive to the Justice Department. We need help to bring some justice in the Pontiac case.

Please send petitions and letters asking for the exoneration of the Pontiac Brothers to the Justice Department, Attorney General William French Smith, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20530.

"Angola, Louisiana," which laments the racist injustice in this country, injustice that has kept Gary Tyler in jail for five years for a crime he obviously didn't commit; and "Save the Children," an old composition he dedicated to the Black children of Atlanta.

People might also want to pick up Heron's latest album, called "Realize."

He is a revolutionary artist and a refreshing change from all this disco we are being inundated with.

Sam Chetta
Albany, New York

Reagan is my shepherd

This little poem is being circulated among the workforce, organized by Transport Workers Local 260, at the Houston Metropolitan Transit Authority.

I thought your readers might enjoy it.

President Reagan is my shepherd, I shall always want.
He maketh me to lie down on on park benches.
He leadeth me beside the still

factories.
He restoreth my doubts in the Republican Party.

He guideth me in the path of unemployment for his party's sake.

Yea, though I walk in the valley of the soup kitchen, I am still hungry as hell.

I do not fear evil for thou are against me.

Thy annointest my income with taxes, so that my expenses runneth over my income.

Surely poverty and hard living shall follow the Republican Party and I shall live in a rented house forever.

P.S. I'm glad that I'm an American, I'm glad that I'm free. But I wish that I was a little dog, and Reagan a tree.

Arturo Ramirez
Houston, Texas

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.

If You Like This Paper, Look Us Up

Where to find the Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, and socialist books and pamphlets

ALABAMA: Birmingham: SWP, YSA, 205 18th St. S. Tel: (205) 323-3079. Zip: 35233.

ARIZONA: Phoenix: SWP, YSA, 1243 E. McDowell. Zip: 85006. Tel: (602) 255-0450.

CALIFORNIA: Oakland: SWP, YSA, 2864 Telegraph Ave. Zip: 94609. Tel: (415) 763-3792. Los Angeles: SWP, YSA, 2211 N. Broadway. Zip: 90031. Tel: (213) 225-3126. San Diego: SWP, YSA, 1053 15th St. Zip: 92101. Tel: (714) 234-4630. San Francisco: SWP, YSA, 3284 23rd St. Zip: 94110. Tel: (415) 824-1992. San Jose: SWP, YSA, 44 Race St. Zip: 95126. Tel: (408) 998-4007.

COLORADO: Denver: SWP, YSA, 126 W. 12th Ave. Zip: 80204. Tel: (303) 534-8954.

FLORIDA: Gainesville: YSA, c/o Adam Shedroff, 1118 NW 3rd Ave. Zip: 32601. Miami: SWP, YSA, 1237 NW 119th St. North Miami. Zip: 33167. Tel: (305) 769-3478.

GEORGIA: Atlanta: SWP, YSA, 509 Peachtree St. NE. Zip: 30308. Tel: (404) 872-7229.

ILLINOIS: Champaign-Urbana: YSA, 1301 W. Green, Room 284. Zip: 61801. Chicago: SWP, YSA, 434 S. Wabash, Room 700. Zip: 60605. Tel: (312) 939-0737.

INDIANA: Gary: SWP, YSA, 3883 Broadway. Zip: 46409. Tel: (219) 884-9509. Indianapolis: SWP, YSA, 4850 N. College. Zip: 46205. Tel: (317) 283-6149.

IOWA: Cedar Falls: YSA, Box 352. Zip: 50613.

KENTUCKY: Louisville: SWP, YSA, 131 W. Main #102. Zip: 40202. Tel: (502) 587-8418.

LOUISIANA: New Orleans: SWP, YSA, 3207 Dublin St. Zip: 70118. Tel: (504) 486-8048.

MARYLAND: Baltimore: SWP, YSA, 2913 Greenmount Ave. Zip: 21218. Tel: (301) 235-0013.

MASSACHUSETTS: Amherst: YSA, P.O. Box 837. Zip: 01004. Boston: SWP, YSA, 510 Commonwealth Ave., 4th Floor. Zip: 02215. Tel: (617) 262-4621.

MICHIGAN: Ann Arbor: YSA. Tel: (313) 663-7068. Detroit: SWP, YSA, 6404 Woodward Ave. Zip: 48202. Tel: (313) 875-5322.

MINNESOTA: Mesabi Iron Range: SWP, YSA, 1012 2nd Ave. South, Virginia, Minn. Send mail to P.O. Box 1287. Zip: 55792. Tel: (218) 749-6327. Twin Cities: SWP, YSA, 508 N. Snelling Ave., St. Paul. Zip: 55104. Tel: (612) 644-6325.

MISSOURI: Kansas City: SWP, YSA, 4715A Troost. Zip: 64110. Tel: (816) 753-0404. St. Louis: SWP, YSA, 6223 Delmar Blvd. Zip: 63130. Tel: (314) 725-1570.

NEW JERSEY: Newark: SWP, YSA, 11-A Central Ave. Zip: 07102. Tel: (201) 643-3341.

NEW MEXICO: Albuquerque: SWP, YSA, 1417

Central Ave. NE. Zip: 87106. Tel: (505) 842-0954.

NEW YORK: Capital District (Schenectady): SWP, YSA, 323 State St. Zip: 12305. Tel: (518) 374-1494. New York, Brooklyn: SWP, YSA, 335 Atlantic Ave. Zip: 11201. Tel: (212) 852-7922. New York, Manhattan: SWP, YSA, 108 E. 16th St. 2nd Floor. Zip: 10003. Tel: (212) 260-6400. New York: City-wide SWP, YSA, 108 E. 16th St. 2nd Floor. Zip: 10003. Tel: (212) 533-2902.

NORTH CAROLINA: Piedmont: SWP, YSA, 216 E. 6th St., Winston-Salem. Zip: 27101. Tel: (919) 723-3419.

OHIO: Cincinnati: SWP, YSA, 2531 Gilbert Ave. Zip: 45206. Tel: (513) 751-2636. Cleveland: SWP, YSA, 2230 Superior. Zip: 44114. Tel: (216) 579-9369. Toledo: SWP, YSA, 2120 Dorr St. Zip: 43607. Tel: (419) 536-0383.

OREGON: Portland: SWP, YSA, 711 NW Everett. Zip: 97209. Tel: (503) 222-7225.

PENNSYLVANIA: Edinboro: YSA, Edinboro State College. Zip: 16444. Tel: (215) 734-4415. Philadelphia: SWP, YSA, 5811 N. Broad St. Zip: 19141. Tel: (215) 927-4747 or 927-4748. Pittsburgh: SWP, YSA, 1210 E. Carson St. Zip: 15203. Tel: (412) 488-7000. State College: YSA, c/o Bill Donovan, 1240 E. Branch Rd. Zip: 16801. Tel: (814) 234-6655.

RHODE ISLAND: Providence: YSA, P.O. Box 1322, Annex Station. Zip: 02901.

TEXAS: Austin: YSA, c/o Mike Rose, 7409 Berkman Dr. Zip: 78752. Dallas: SWP, YSA, 5442 E. Grand. Zip: 75223. Tel: (214) 826-4711. Houston: SWP, YSA, 806 Elgin St. #1. Zip: 77006. Tel: (713) 524-8761. San Antonio: SWP, YSA, 1406 N. Flores Rd. Zip: 78212. Tel: (512) 222-8398.

UTAH: Salt Lake City: SWP, YSA, 677 S. 7th East, 2nd Floor. Zip: 84102. Tel: (801) 355-1124.

VIRGINIA: Tidewater Area (Newport News): SWP, YSA, 111 28th St. Zip: 23607. Tel: (804) 380-0133.

WASHINGTON, D.C.: SWP, YSA, 3106 Mt. Pleasant St. NW. Zip: 20010. Tel: (202) 797-7699. Baltimore-Washington District: 3106 Mt. Pleasant St., NW., Washington, D.C. Zip: 20010. Tel: (202) 797-7021.

WASHINGTON: Olympia: YSA, Room 3208, The Evergreen State College. Zip: 98501. Tel: (206) 866-7332. Seattle: SWP, YSA, 4868 Rainier Ave. South. Zip: 98118. Tel: (206) 723-5330.

WEST VIRGINIA: Charleston: SWP, YSA, Box 3761. Zip: 25337. Tel: (304) 345-3040. Morgantown: SWP, YSA, 957 S. University Ave. Zip: 26505. Tel: (304) 296-0055.

WISCONSIN: Milwaukee: SWP, YSA, 4707 W. Lisbon Ave. Zip: 53208. Tel: (414) 445-2076.

THE MILITANT

Salvador exclusive: soldiers interview exposes gov't lies

By Lars Palmgren

SAN SALVADOR—Small, desperate, and deeply divided groups, led in large part by foreign mercenaries—that is the way the Salvadoran government describes the guerrilla forces of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN).

The regime also claims that the army has total control over the whole country.

To prove that the guerrillas have been defeated, officials point to the "amnesty" period that started at the beginning of December and ends March 11. The government claims that guerrillas in massive numbers are taking advantage of the amnesty law, having realized that they were tricked by the revolutionary leaders.

But what is the truth of the matter?

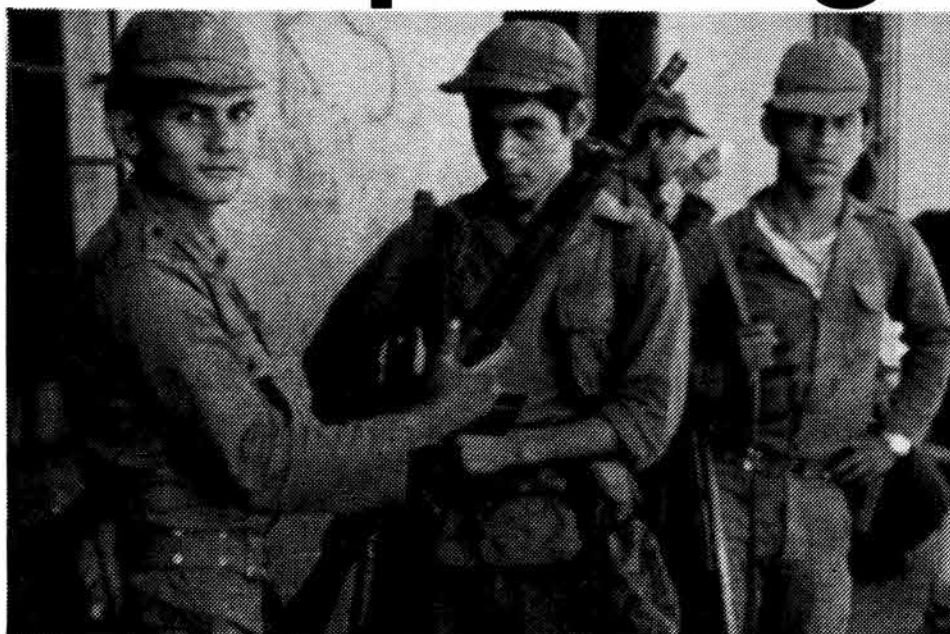
As long as you stay in the capital, in San Salvador, and draw your information from radio, television, and interviews with various ministers, the official version seems a relatively coherent or at least possible description of the current situation. But as soon as you start to investigate the facts yourself, as soon as you go to the scene of the crime, so to speak, you see the official stories crumbling before your eyes.

Let's take two examples, Zacatecoluca and San Vicente, two towns in the central part of the country.

A fifteen-year-old soldier who looks more like thirteen shows us the way to the military garrison in Zacatecoluca.

"There were at least 1,000 guerrillas here," he tells us, "when the general offensive began January 10. We were surrounded in the garrison; we couldn't do anything. . . . There were at least 1,000 of them, in uniforms, with better weapons than ours. . . ."

The colonel in charge of the garrison says the guerrillas attacked the town at four points with at least 200 in each group. "It was about 5:30 in the after-



Salvadoran soldiers rapidly face the truth in battle

noon, and we were totally surprised," he tells us.

Rebels supported

Zacatecoluca is a major market town. At 5:30 on Saturdays—and the tenth of January was a Saturday—the town as well as the roads around the town are full of people. In spite of this, 1,000 guerrillas in uniforms, with heavy weapons, managed to assume their battle stations in plain daylight without anyone in the garrison knowing about it.

This not only reveals the incompetence of the military, but even more the support the guerrillas enjoy among the townspeople. A lot of people must have seen the guerrillas take their positions, but no one informed the army.

The fighting in Zacatecoluca continued for three days. Throughout this time there were demonstrations and meetings in the town.

"We were sure they were going to take the garrison," the commander says, "but when we finally got reinforcements, they retreated."

"How many of them did you manage to kill?" I ask.

"One hundred and fifty," he answers rapidly.

"And how many civilians died during the fighting?"

"Well, what I meant was that most of the 150 were guerrillas, but a few were civilians."

"In that case you must have captured a lot of weapons, too."

"Not very many," he answers reluctantly. Then he shows us what they captured: one FAL (a Belgian submachine gun), one Chinese rocket-launcher, and perhaps eight grenades. That's all.

The same day that I talked with the colonel at Zacatecoluca, his troops and those from San Vicente were involved

in an eight or nine hour battle with guerrilla forces not far from San Vicente.

"There are battles every day," the colonel at the San Vicente garrison tells us. "The guerrillas are everywhere around here."

Traveling the road between San Vicente and Zacatecoluca we can see for ourselves that this is true. There are trenches across the road about every 100 meters. Many of the telephone poles are down. "We fix the road during the day and they destroy it overnight," the colonel explains.

In San Vicente there is also a small refugee camp for members of ORDEN, the right-wing paramilitary organization, who have fled from their villages. "We can't leave the town," they say, "because everywhere around here they look on us as informers. They have lists with our names, and if we go to any village around, they will kill us."

I ask them if everyone in their village had to flee.

"No, many of them joined up with the subversives, so only those of us who didn't want to change sides had to run away."

"So now the subversives are in control of the villages around here?" I ask.

"Yes, they are everywhere. That's why we asked the armed forces for support and protection."

These ORDEN refugees get all the help they need from the Red Cross. But the refugees in the Archbishopric of San Salvador, who have fled from the terror of the army and ORDEN, don't get any help from the Red Cross. They aren't even allowed to fly the Red Cross flag as a means of protection.

Source of weapons

Inside the San Vicente garrison, the colonel shows me the weapons cap-

Continued on page 17

Reagan bares teeth; Salvador solidarity grows

By Fred Murphy

Despite claims that he is backing moderation and reforms in El Salvador, the real effect of Reagan's course has been to encourage the most right-wing sectors of the military there.

"Western sources here are suggesting that to end the terrorism [i.e., the massive opposition to the dictatorship], the United States may look favorably on strategies followed in Brazil and Uruguay, where dissent was eliminated along with subversives," *Washington Post* correspondent Christopher Dickey reported in a February 28 dispatch.

"The message being received by conservative Salvadorans," Dickey continued, "is that if the guerrillas and the terrorists . . . have to be eliminated altogether to achieve peace, then so be it."

Reagan's moves put so much wind into the sails of the right wing that Maj. Roberto D'Aubuisson—reputedly the head of the Death Squads—held a news conference in San Salvador on March 3 and openly called for a new coup to oust President Napoleón Duarte and other Christian Democrats from the government. He said Washington "would not be bothered" by such a development—"The Reagan administration is with the armed forces."

Washington needs to keep Duarte around for its propaganda purposes

abroad, so it was quick to disavow D'Aubuisson's statements. But on at least one point the State Department and the murderous major appeared to be in full agreement.

Sources close to President Duarte made it known in the first days of March that he was planning a trip to West Germany to initiate talks with representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), the broad coalition of opposition forces that Washington has been trying to brand as nothing more than a "Communist front."

The day after D'Aubuisson's threats Duarte announced that he had made no plans for such talks or for a trip to Europe. "I cannot go at this moment," he told reporters.

Washington's position on negotiations was put clearly by John Bushnell of the State Department at Congressional hearings on March 5. The Salvadoran freedom fighters must first "give up their attempt to take power through the barrel of a gun" before any talks can be held, Bushnell said. In other words—surrender to Duarte and the colonels.

Calling "elections" for 1982 is the latest ploy by Duarte and Washington to refurbish the junta's badly tarnished image abroad. The real content of this move was outlined by Dickey in the March 1 *Washington Post*: "A general clean-up [of 'subversives']

would be coupled with movement toward the election of a constituent assembly in order to provide a democratic opening or at least a democratic facade for the current self-appointed, U.S.-backed government."

Convincing the most extreme right-wing sectors of the officer corps to go along with this maneuver is still an obstacle, however, as D'Aubuisson's threats showed.

Canadian opposition

Reagan's confrontationist course met with little sympathy abroad during the State Department's diplomatic offensive in late February. Fresh difficulties have since broken out in Canada.

After talks with Secretary of State Alexander Haig in early February, Canadian foreign minister Mark MacGuigan declared that Washington could count on Ottawa's "quiet acquiescence" to its moves in El Salvador.

That caused a storm of protest in Canada—in the streets, in the press, and in Parliament. On February 28, hundreds of persons marched in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and other cities against U.S. intervention and Canadian complicity.

In the House of Commons, the Trudeau government's policy toward Central America was attacked by leaders of both the New Democratic Party

(NDP—Canada's labor party) and the Conservative Party. NDP leader Ed Broadbent told demonstrators in Ottawa February 24 that the Salvadoran rebels had a right to take arms from Communist sources because there was no other way to overthrow an oppressive regime.

Finally Prime Minister Trudeau had to pledge to tell Reagan it "is a mistake" to give military aid to the Salvadoran junta when the U.S. president visits Canada March 10-11.

U.S. Bishops

Reagan's military moves are also meeting resistance from the hierarchy of the Catholic church in the United States. The U.S. Catholic Conference declared March 2 that in El Salvador "the principal responsibility for violence rests with the junta" and that "the provision of military assistance by the United States . . . identifies the U.S., at least symbolically, with the repressive role of the security forces."

A delegation of five Catholic leaders told Secretary of State Haig February 23 that the bishop's conference wants an end to U.S. military aid to the junta.

From Intercontinental Press