

Why U.S. Marines will not bring peace to Lebanon



U.S. Marines landing in Beirut

Protests in Israel biggest ever

The wave of shock, revulsion, and outrage that swept Israel in the wake of the Israeli-backed massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut culminated on September 25 with the largest demonstration in the country's history. Some 400,000 people poured into the streets of Tel Aviv to demand the ouster of the Israeli government. For a country with a population of some 4 million, this was truly mammoth.

Details of this and other demonstrations in Israel were provided to *Intercontinental Press* by revolutionary socialists in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, members of the Revolutionary Communist League (RCL), the Israeli section of the Fourth International.

The rally in Tel Aviv was called by the parliamentary opposition Labor

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Washington, Israel back rightists

BY DAVID FRANKEL

Claiming that they will act "to restore peace to Beirut," President Reagan has ordered 1,200 marines into Lebanon. Eight hundred landed in Beirut September 29, with more expected to follow. Pentagon officials told reporters that marine officers will have the option of calling in tanks and artillery units from the five U.S. warships now stationed in Beirut harbor.

The U.S. Marines, along with French and Italian troops, are acting as an occupation force in behalf of the right-wing Christian forces that were handed governmental power by the Israeli army in late August.

There is a precedent for this invasion of Beirut by U.S. Marines. The same thing was done in 1958, and for the same reason — to shore up the discriminatory political system that guarantees the domination of Lebanon's Maronite Christian minority. A majority of Lebanon's population is Muslim, and the Maronite sect represents at most only half of the Christian minority — in other words, less than a quarter of the population.

This discriminatory arrangement was foisted on Lebanon by its former French colonial masters, who used it to divide the population, thus facilitating their rule. From the point of view of the imperialists, this remains a useful arrangement for maintaining their domi-

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Job crisis haunts Steelworkers union

BY GEORGE JOHNSON
AND GEOFF MIRELOWITZ

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — The 21st convention of the United Steelworkers of America (USWA) met here September 20-24, at a time when USWA members face the hardest times and toughest problems since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The union's dues-paying membership has dropped to less than 900,000 from 1.2 million in 1979. In basic steel, the heart of the union, 130,000 workers are laid off.

Besides layoffs and plant closings, steelworkers are under heavy pressure from employers for wage and work-rule concessions.

Ranks' view on concessions

There is considerable sentiment among the ranks of the union against the idea that concessions save jobs. At the end of July the local union presidents who make up the Basic Steel Industry Conference voted unanimously to reject a proposal to grant \$6 billion worth of concessions demanded by the steel companies. This action was taken in response to rank-and-file pressure.

In September the union's Aluminum Industry Conference decided not to reopen the contract with the aluminum companies, who had also raised the possibility of concessions by the union.

As the *Militant* reported in its September 24 issue, a proposal for a concessions contract at USWA Local 65 (South Works in South Chicago) met fierce opposition at two union meetings which drew up to 1,000 workers.

This agreement was eventually approved through a mail referendum. But opposition to concessions and strong concern that the union is increasingly the target of attacks by the corporations is widespread and was expressed by a number of delegates at the convention here.

However, top USWA officials, led by President Lloyd McBride, made clear their intention to pursue concession bargaining. In his opening speech to the convention, McBride said:

"We have said repeatedly that our union stands ready to talk with the steel industry about steps both parties can take to preserve the industry and the jobs of our members. I have repeated our willingness to meet with industry repre-

sentatives almost weekly since the industry conference unanimously agreed with the [union's] International Executive Board in rejecting the industry's unreasonable demands. I repeat that willingness."

Throughout the convention McBride reiterated this, both to delegates and the press. On Tuesday morning McBride

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Unionists sue Lockheed for illegal firings

BY MARGARET JAYKO

Fourteen fired members of the International Association of Machinists (IAM) Lodge 709 filed a historic \$3.4 million lawsuit against the giant Lockheed-Georgia aircraft corporation on September 20.

At a press conference on the steps of the federal district court in Atlanta, Chris Hoepfner, a fired Lockheed worker and one of the plaintiffs in the case, explained, "This civil rights and labor lawsuit is aimed at reversing the antiunion and unconstitutional surveillance and firings of 14 members of Machinists Lodge 709 by the Lockheed-Georgia Company. These workers were union activists and members and supporters of the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance.

The fifteenth plaintiff, Tom Fiske, still works as a turret lathe operator at Lockheed.

Hoepfner pointed to the stakes for all working people in this fight against attacks on labor's political rights: "At stake is not just 14 jobs, but the rights of millions of American workers to freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom to organize strong unions. The company wants to weaken the Machinists union. The government went after PATCO [Professional Air Traffic Con-

trollers Organization] and it forced the railroad engineers back to work. We solidarily wholeheartedly with them. The firings of union activists is part and parcel of busting the unions."

Lockheed was receiving spy reports on Lodge 709 meetings during contract negotiations, and they singled out a number of unionists for intensive surveillance and firing.

Gene Guerrero, executive director of the Atlanta American Civil Liberties Union, told reporters, "This is not a free country if workers have to fear for their political activities off the job. These workers were exercising their constitutional rights."

One of the lawyers for the fired

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Press conference on court steps in Atlanta announcing suit against Lockheed. Chris Hoepfner (left), fired from Lockheed. David Marshall (right), lawyer for plaintiffs.

Militant

Steelworkers union holds convention

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met over breakfast with the basic steel local presidents. He reported "all but unanimous" consensus on continuing concessions discussions with the corporations.

McBride has been campaigning among local presidents to restart these talks since they were broken off at the end of July. He told reporters after the breakfast meeting that he expected to be in contact with U.S. Steel's J. Bruce Johnston right after the convention.

Imports, wages, & recession

McBride said concessions were necessary because making steel is not profitable enough for the companies. He offered three reasons for this: steel imports, steelworkers' wages, and the recession.

"Part of the problem," he told the delegates, "is our earlier success" in negotiating wage increases for the union's members.

The claims that steel imports should be curbed and that wages are too high echo those of the steel companies.

McBride also offered another solution to the crisis facing steelworkers. He said steelworkers should vote out the Reagan Republicans, whom he held all but exclusively responsible for the recession, and elect Democrats to Congress in November.

Toward that end the convention had many aspects of an "anti-Reaganomics" pro-Democratic Party rally much of the time. Discussion of a special resolution which called for a "march to the polls" in November was televised September 21 and sent by satellite to 18 special USWA meetings around the country.

Its theme, like much of the convention, was to make the election day "Solidarity Day II" misnamed after the giant September 19, 1981, antigovernment protest in Washington, D.C., called by the AFL-CIO.

Questioning

Nonetheless, delegates' concerns about the problems faced by the union were expressed throughout the convention: the dangers of concessions, attacks on working conditions, the risks of weakening the union, and the possibility that the steel bosses will force a strike in 1983. A strike in basic steel, which has not occurred since 1959, would be a major test of strength between the em-

ployers and the industrial working class.

A resolution passed by the convention on the first day authorizing "exploration" of concession bargaining met considerable questioning, from basic steel delegates in particular.

Joseph Gyurko, from Local 1010, District 31 (Chicago-Gary), said he was "concerned that 40 years of progress was in danger." He warned that the corporations were increasingly hard-nosed.

Most of the other delegates who took the floor in the brief time allotted for this discussion expressed similar concerns although the resolution passed.

The next resolution, on grievance and arbitration procedures, also drew sharp comments from delegates about the corporations' hostile attitude toward the union.

A member of the delegation from Local 1397, District 15 (Homestead Works, Pennsylvania) said the resolution "doesn't go far enough — U.S. Steel is tearing up the contract."

A number of delegates also spoke against the Local 65 concessions agreement. Maury Richards from Local 1033, District 31 called it "a noose around our necks." He said that the steel companies would try to impose similar agreements across the country.

Other delegates pointed to the Local 65 agreement as a special threat to minority and women workers.

Delegates' concern about how layoffs are weakening the union was expressed during the report of the Constitution Committee. Although steelworkers retain recall rights to their job for two years after layoff, union membership rights — including the right to vote and hold office — expire one year after layoff under the old constitution. Although several resolutions were submitted by various locals to amend the constitution, International Vice-president Leon Lynch, reporting for the committee, proposed that the convention make no change on this.

A woman delegate laid off from the Clairton Works in Pennsylvania along with 3,500 of the 4,100 workers employed there, asked why members' union rights should not last as long as their recall rights. She was joined by Dave Patterson, Director of USWA District 6 in Canada, and six of the seven other delegates who took the floor, in opposing the committee's recommendation.

The opposition was not confined to



Militant/George Johnson

Democratic Party presidential hopefuls Walter Mondale (above) and Edward Kennedy addressed Steelworkers' union convention.

those traditionally opposed to the McBride leadership. Many delegates reported that thousands of laidoff workers, including delegates themselves, stood to lose their union rights if this provision was not changed.

Sensing that the committee's recommendation was in danger of failing, International Secretary Lynn Williams proposed that it be sent back to committee. Following the lunch break, the committee's new recommendation was to extend membership rights to two years. This passed overwhelmingly.

Many delegates remarked that this was the first time in recent memory that a committee recommendation was reconsidered at a USWA convention.

Other than this however, every committee recommendation or resolution considered by the convention was passed. Many resolutions agreed to by the resolutions committee never got to the floor and were referred to the International Executive Board.

There was no discussion of such current attacks on the labor movement as the Nebraska strike at Iowa Beef Processors or that of the railroad engineers. There was likewise no discussion of the U.S.-backed Israeli aggression in Lebanon, even though facts about massacres of Palestinians in Beirut were being revealed as the delegates met.

Democrats

In keeping with the "Solidarity Day II" theme of the leadership, a virtual parade of Democratic Party politicians spoke during the convention. These included Edward Kennedy, Walter Mondale, Walter Fauntroy, and banker Charles Manatt, chairman of the Democratic Party's National Committee.

In addition to assailing Reagan and the Republicans, the Democrats agreed with the USWA leaders' perspective of "making American industry competitive again" by restricting imports, among other things. Mondale in particular gave a virulently chauvinist, anti-Japanese speech.

He said, "We have got to stop running up that white flag and run up the flag of the United States, turn around and fight and make America number one again . . . so that it is American jobs that are being filled in this country."

Later that day the convention heard Howard Pawley, New Democratic Party (NDP) premier of Manitoba, Canada. It was never explained to the convention that the USWA in Canada, like other industrial unions there, is affiliated to and supports the NDP — a labor party rather than a capitalist party like the Democrats or Republicans.

How successful McBride will be in convincing steelworkers in this country to support Democrats as the answer to their problems is open to question. *Militant* correspondents report that attendance at several of the local telecast meetings was generally sparse and often limited to officials.

The McBride leadership faced no serious organized opposition at the convention. Those forces that have traditionally opposed McBride had no fundamentally different proposals to counterpose to McBride's perspectives on the economic crisis or the role of the Democrats.

At the same time, it is clear that serious thinking and questioning is going on in the ranks of the union as steelworkers continue to look for a strategy to defend themselves and their union from the effects of the capitalist crisis.

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The Militant

Closing news date:
September 29, 1982

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Published weekly except two weeks in August, the last week of December, and the first week of January by the Militant (ISSN 0026-3885), 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014. Telephone: Editorial Office, (212) 243-6392; Business Office, (212) 929-3486.

Correspondence concerning subscriptions or changes of address should be addressed to The Militant Business Office, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014.

Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Militant, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014. Subscriptions: U.S. \$24.00 a year, outside U.S. \$30.00. By first-class mail: U.S., Canada, and Mexico: \$60.00. Write for airmail rates to all other countries.

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

How tax system soaks working people

BY PETER SEIDMAN

MILWAUKEE — Wisconsin's five Democratic and Republican party candidates for governor all insist that working people and family farmers here will have to suffer tax increases, social service cuts, and wage and contract concessions before this state's sagging economy can be revived.

It's no wonder that this summer the *Milwaukee Journal* commented: "a visitor from another country observing the campaign for governor this year could be forgiven for thinking that all the major candidates were members of a single party — the party of business."

The Socialist Workers Party is running a vigorous challenge to the twin parties of the ruling rich.

On August 30 we released a widely-publicized "Human Needs Before Profits" position paper on taxes. It presents

Peter Seidman is the Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor of Wisconsin.

an alternative to the tax increases projected by the big-business parties.

"In the tax plan . . . announced today," The *Oshkosh Northwestern* reported, the SWP "proposes to eliminate sales and property taxes and 'abolish all income and Social Security taxes for working people and family farmers.'"

"When asked if this would mean that workers would pay no taxes, Seidman answered, 'The average worker is already paying the taxes of their boss. A company pays taxes with the money they take from the workers. We see no reason why they should pay taxes twice.'"

Simply put, we socialists say "tax the rich." That's certainly not how things are now.

Highway robbery

The latest available government statistics show how even progressive income taxes, supposedly based on ability to pay, actually allow the wealthy to get away with highway robbery.

There were only 2,341,481 families that reported incomes greater than \$50,000 in 1979 — that is 2.5 percent.

By contrast, there were 89,810,717 families reporting income below \$50,000.

Of the over \$50,000 group, 22,017 paid no taxes at all! Those who did paid at an effective rate of 29.9 percent.

Of the 3,601 households reporting income of more than \$1 million, 20 paid no taxes at all. With an average income of \$2,253,843, this top .00388 percent of tax payers paid taxes at a rate of only 50.2 percent.

The under \$50,000 a year majority — made up of working people, family farmers, and small business operators — paid taxes at an effective rate of 15.6 percent.

Progressive taxation? Not really, when multimillionaires with incomes 160 times greater than workers pay taxes at a rate only 3.2 times greater.

Government figures also show that the top 1.7 percent of households received 53.6 percent of all U.S. and foreign dividends paid in 1979. That's an income from stocks, bonds, and other investments of more than \$18 billion. This demonstrates how ownership of all the major banks and corporations is concentrated in the hands of a tiny, tiny minority of wealthy individuals.

Corporate deadbeats

Corporations also pay nothing like the nominal 46 percent in the tax law.

The 514 largest U.S. corporations paid an effective tax of 20.5 percent in 1981, down from 22.7 percent in 1980.

Corporations take advantage of all kinds of perfectly legal, Democratic-and-Republican-passed loopholes to keep their snouts in the public trough.

General Electric, for example, the nations' largest electrical manufacturer and a firm with big plants in Wisconsin, made \$1.65 billion in 1981. Yet by manipulating tax leasing shelters, it expects

to pay federal taxes of only \$50-60 million. This is an effective rate of 3.6 percent — far less than what most of its employees will pay!

To add insult to injury, G.E. will also claim a refund of \$150 million for previous years through 1978.

Tenneco, owner of the J.I. Case Company of Racine, made profits of \$1.017 billion in 1981. But, like 32 other U.S. corporations with incomes of \$100 million or more, this giant conglomerate won't pay a penny in federal corporate taxes. In fact, Tenneco is claiming a tax credit of \$43.7 million!

As a result of such loopholes, corporations pay a smaller and smaller share of the federal tax bill, from 17 percent of all federal revenue in 1970 to an estimated 11 percent in 1983.

A larger and larger share of the federal budget goes to pay for war. In 1983, war-related expenditures will total \$265 billion (not including any portion of the \$112.5 billion interest on the national debt — much of which was borrowed to pay for past military operations).

This burden is immense. Between 1981 and 1985, the average Milwaukee family will pay \$22,000 in taxes just to support this war budget.

Democrats and Republicans alike give overwhelming support to these expenditures. Meanwhile they claim "there is no money," slashing \$31 billion from social services as part of their recent bipartisan congressional tax increase package.

Soaking the poor

This means that more and more of the burden of financing urgently needed human services falls on the states. That's what Reagan's "New Federalism" is all about.

Already, state and local governments pay more than 50 percent of all public expenditures on health and medicine. Nearly 89 percent of all money spent on public education comes from state and local governments.

But the money to pay for these ser-

Social Security cuts kill disabled

BY WILLIAM GOTTLIEB

Item: The Reagan administration has removed 200,000 people from the Social Security disability payment rolls in the last year.

Well, there it is. Another figure. Perhaps it should be filed along side the latest data on the Gross National Product or the money supply.

But wait a minute. Two hundred thousand human lives are involved.

Here's the story of just two of them.

Ernestina Orozco was a 45-year-old assembly line worker in a hospital supply factory. She suffered from cancer of the neck and colon and wore a cervical collar because the cancer had made the bones in her neck brittle.

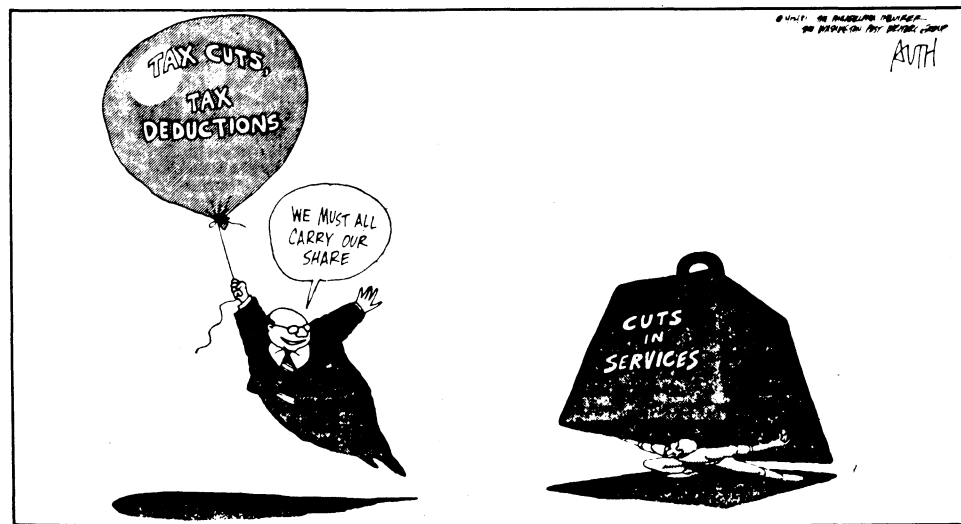
"She really tried to work," her husband, Fred, explained, "but the chemotherapy really drained her."

Both her doctor and employer agreed Orozco was not able to work. As a result she was forced to apply for Social Security disability benefits. The Social Security administration sent the following letter denying her request. It arrived at her home August 13:

"You said you could not work because you have cancer of the neck and cancer of the colon. The medical evidence shows that your cancer is currently under control and being treated. We have concluded, therefore, that your condition does not restrict you from doing your usual activities."

Orozco was spared the pain of reading this letter. She had died four days earlier.

Construction worker Victor Graf suffered a severe heart attack in 1976. Since December 1976, he had been receiving Social Security disability payments.



vices comes from the most regressive, flat-rate taxes.

This kind of tax hits hardest at those who can least afford to pay. For example, the 5 percent sales tax on a \$500 television set is \$25. This would be .25 percent of the income of a worker earning \$10,000 a year. But the same tax would be only .025 percent — one-tenth as much — of the \$100,000 yearly income of that worker's boss.

In Wisconsin, 57.5 percent of total state and local tax revenue in 1981 came from such regressive property, sales, fuel, vehicle registration, and excise taxes.

Property taxes are the fastest growing levies in the state. They jumped 8 percent in 1980 alone. General property assessments and taxes in Wisconsin doubled between 1969 and 1979.

But while individuals and farmers are faced with the disaster of not being able to pay the soaring taxes on their homes and land, big corporations receive all kinds of breaks:

Loopholes for business

- Manufacturers pay *no property tax* on inventories or machinery and equipment used in manufacturing.

- Wisconsin law requires counties to bill landlords for back taxes at 12 percent interest for up to three years before taking title to their delinquent property.

ceiving Social Security disability payments. But last July he received the following letter from the Social Security administration:

"The medical evidence shows that you had a heart attack in 1976. You have responded well to treatment and medication. You are considered able to carry out the following work activities: lift 50 pounds maximum, stand/walk six to eight hours per eight-hour work day."

In a state of confusion and anger, Graf went to his doctor, cardiologist Edward Caul, on August 2. Surely this was some kind of mistake. Dr. Caul made the following notes:

"Social Security office has totally misunderstood the significance of the patient's problem. He has marked damage of his left ventricular from cardiovascular diseases resulting in a large akinetic heart proved by echocardiographic studies.

"The patient gets along well in a relative sense by restricted physical activity. He requires multiple medications and is constantly at risk [of] sudden death."

Dr. Caul concluded: "In no way can the patient return to remunerative work conducive to his background, education and training."

But the Social Security administration was unmoved. Ten days after receiving a letter from Dr. Caul, the administration officials sent a notice to Graf informing him that they were going ahead with the termination of his benefits.

They could have spared themselves the bother. Victor Graf had died of a heart attack just six hours after his visit to Dr. Caul.

This constitutes a super-cheap loan that landlords can take out at the expense of the working-class homeowners and farmers who pay on time.

- Wisconsin public utilities (gas, electric, phone, pipelines, and railroads) pay no local property taxes at all. They pay a rock-bottom state utility tax instead. This was a paltry \$55.4 million in 1981, a decrease of 3.3 percent from the year before.

- Corporations also pay *no sales tax* on machinery and equipment they buy for use in manufacturing — an estimated \$65 million-a-year benefit not enjoyed by their employees.

- Corporate income tax in Wisconsin is also very modest — a flat 7.9 percent. This means many corporations pay a lower state income tax rate than working-class families, since the top personal rate is 10 percent on incomes of \$44,000 or more.

The tax system shows that the Democratic- and Republican-run government of the United States is a bosses' government. It defends the interests of a tiny handful of wealthy individuals who exploit everyone else through their private ownership of the banks and corporations.

Working-class alternative

Workers and farmers need a government of our own that would base itself on and defend the interests of those who produce all the wealth of this society by our labor.

Such a government would not need a giant war machine to back up repressive dictatorships around the world. It would not need to maintain a nuclear arsenal capable of blowing up the world many times over.

Such a government would be inexpensive to run. It wouldn't depend on far-flung imperialist armies, legions of cops, courts, and overpaid bureaucrats. It would base itself on the voluntary and democratic participation of the working-class majority at all levels of decision-making.

This kind of government could raise the money it needed by the following tax program:

- Abolish all income and Social Security taxes for working people and family farmers.

Workers' labor already produces all the profits of their employers, which are taxed at the corporate level. Workers shouldn't have to pay taxes twice on what they produce.

Institute a sharply progressive, uniform, and national income tax on the wealthy instead. Open the books of the banks and corporations to determine the true income of the super-rich.

- Eliminate entirely the skyrocketing property taxes that threaten to ruin many homeowners, farmers, and people on fixed incomes.

- Abolish all sales and excise taxes.
- Abolish the war budget.

To establish this kind of government, working people clearly need a party of our own. The Socialist Workers Party says we need a labor party that could use the power of our unions to forge an alliance with farmers to fight for a government that puts human needs ahead of profits.

Why U.S. Marines won't bring peace



September 20 demonstration in Los Angeles

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nation. The result for Lebanon was the bloody civil war of 1975-76, and the years of chaos since then.

Far from leading to peace, the reimplosion of a Lebanese government based on the most right-wing sectors of the Maronite minority can only result in big new conflicts within Lebanon, whatever the immediate successes there are in stabilizing the new regime. The multinational "peacekeeping" force is committing a crime against the people of Lebanon. And this crime is linked to another one — the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Results of invasion

The politics of the Middle East have passed through a historic watershed. This is clear in light of the events since the Israeli army invaded Lebanon on June 6.

While the long-planned Israeli invasion has dealt big blows to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and to the anti-imperialist struggle in the Middle East as a whole, it also showed the scope of the difficulties facing the imperialists. The rulers in both Israel and the United States have paid a heavy political price for their gains.

Within Lebanon, the negative impact of the Israeli invasion is quite clear. The military positions of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Beirut and in the southern part of the country have been eliminated. Thousands of Palestinian fighters have been killed or captured, and thousands more dispersed. Much of Lebanon remains under Israeli occupation. And a right-wing, Phalangist-dominated government has been installed in Beirut.

Furthermore, Washington, along with its imperialist allies in France and Italy, has taken advantage of the situation to send combat troops, with orders to shoot, into Lebanon. This move must be seen in the context of the overall U.S. military build-up in the Middle East during the past five years.

Washington's purpose in beefing up its military presence is to prepare the way for intervention to defend the interests of U.S. oil companies against revolutionary struggles in the region. Moreover, by sending marines into the explosive situation in Lebanon, Reagan has established a precedent that will make it easier for him to do the same thing in Central America and the Caribbean.

At the same time, the events in Lebanon showed the limits of imperialist power. Although the fundamental purpose of the Israeli invasion was to eliminate the PLO as a political force, that was beyond the power of the Israeli military machine.

Heroic resistance

The heroic resistance of the PLO in West Beirut — especially when con-

trasted to the brutality of the Israeli siege — gave millions throughout the world a new understanding of the progressive character of the Palestinian struggle.

The ability of the PLO leadership to explain the issues in their battle for self-determination, and to organize and lead a necessary retreat from West Beirut in the face of vastly superior military forces arrayed against them, was a source of pride and inspiration to the Palestinian people.

As a result, the military blows inflicted on the Palestinians have not led to demoralization or political retreat. This is particularly evident in the militant protests among the Palestinians living under Israeli rule. On September 22, for example, a general strike among Palestinians living in Israel involved 90 percent of the Arab population, by the government's own admission. This is unprecedented, and it reflects the further expansion of the PLO's authority among the Palestinian people.

Above all, the impact of the massacre in West Beirut has marked a historic turning point in the way that the Middle East is seen by the world working class. There has been a decisive shift against the Zionist state. The myth of Israel as a peaceloving, democratic, and humanitarian country besieged by its Arab neighbors has taken a severe beating.

The Israeli rulers will never wash away the stain of the massacre in West Beirut. The true face of the Israeli colonial settler-state was exposed to too many people.

Within Israel itself, hundreds of thousands have taken to the streets to protest the massacre and the war policies of the Begin government. This marks a giant step forward for the class struggle inside Israel, the beginning of a much broader political process that will inevitably lead Jewish working people to question the basis of the Zionist state.

But the blow to the Israeli ruling class has also shaken Reagan and the U.S. rulers. Israel, after all, is Washington's main ally in the Middle East, its most reliable bastion against the Arab revolution.

In the past when the Israeli regime launched attacks on its neighbors, it could depend on an international atmosphere in which it was mistakenly seen by many as an embattled underdog. It was given the benefit of the doubt by many working people in the United States, who saw U.S. military, economic, and diplomatic backing to Israel as morally correct. In the months of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, climaxing in the massacre of September 16-18, this has qualitatively changed.

What working people see now is that U.S.-supplied cluster bombs, F-16 fighter-bombers, phosphorus shells, tanks, and artillery are all used to murder defenseless civilians. U.S. aid to Israel, which is essential to the Zionist state and to the maintenance of U.S. im-

perialist domination of the Middle East, is now being widely questioned.

PLO's political role

The fact that the impact of the defeat in Lebanon has been mitigated to such an extent is a tribute to the revolutionary nationalist leadership of the PLO.

To begin with, the Palestinian masses were armed and organized, thanks to the PLO. This was not like Chile in 1973, where the workers and peasants were left defenseless in the face of the rightist coup. Sidon, for example, was surrounded by Israeli forces on the second day of the war, but it wasn't until June 16 — nine days later — that the Israelis were able to take the city.

Because of the PLO's history of support for the rights of the working people in Lebanon, many Lebanese fought side-by-side with the Palestinians.

By June 14, the Israeli forces had completed the encirclement of Beirut. But thanks to the fight put up by the PLO and its allies, the Israelis — with their vastly superior military might — were not able to move into West Beirut until September 15 — three months later.

It is important to note that the PLO did not simply lead a military resistance. What happened was that the military fight organized by the PLO enabled it to gain time and to help mobilize a worldwide political campaign against the crimes of the Israeli regime. This political campaign maximized the price that the Israeli rulers had to pay for their invasion of Lebanon.

At the same time, the PLO opened up negotiations in hopes of finding a way to withdraw its forces from Beirut. The only alternative to this course was to make a futile last stand in West Beirut.

Such a decision would have led to far more civilian casualties than even the massacre in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. The Israelis, after all, had already demonstrated their willingness to bomb West Beirut to rubble. The only thing a fight to the end would have accomplished would have been to help the Israelis in their aim of destroying the PLO and its forces.

The PLO fighters, who have already proven their capacity for heroic struggle and resistance, correctly rejected this suicidal course and chose instead to organize and lead a retreat, knowing full well that it would have to be carried out under the most difficult conditions. They therefore opened up negotiations for the withdrawal of PLO forces from West Beirut.

Course of negotiations

It is quite clear that the Israeli regime did everything in its power to literally blow up the negotiations. On August 1, for example, a front-page headline in the *New York Times* read, "Key Negotiations on P.L.O. Pullout Predicted Today." The negotiations were prevented by 14 hours of the fiercest Israeli shelling to hit West Beirut up to that point.

A truce was arranged, negotiations were resumed, and then on August 4 the Israelis launched a new attack on West Beirut. "Tempo of Talks Had Been Increased Just Before the Ground Assault," a *Times* headline reported.

And on August 12, the *Times* reported "Habib Peace Plan Appears on Verge of Final Approval." Agreement was forestalled, however, by a 10-hour bombing of West Beirut by Israeli forces.

But international public opinion prevented the Israelis from simply breaking off the negotiations.

The end result was that the Israelis, who had hoped to destroy the leadership and fighting battalions of the PLO, were forced to agree to their evacuation from West Beirut. The fact that the PLO forces were able to organize their withdrawal in military units and to keep their small arms was a remarkable accomplishment under the circumstances.

A key question in the negotiations was how the PLO forces could get out of

Beirut alive. The Israeli government initially demanded that the PLO fighters lay down their arms and depart by road to Syria under an Israeli 'safe-conduct.' This was tantamount to a demand that the PLO commit suicide.

Since the Palestinians were not in a position to force a pullback of Israeli troops, they proposed an international force that would interpose itself between their forces and the Israelis as the only way to ensure that they would not be slaughtered during the withdrawal.

The Israeli government rejected the use of UN forces in this capacity, or the inclusion of Soviet troops in such a force. Therefore, the final agreement called for U.S., French, and Italian troops to be sent into Beirut to supervise the withdrawal.

An analogy could be made to the organizers of a progressive demonstration who, faced with an attack by a superior force of armed rightist thugs, call on the police to defend the democratic rights of the demonstrators. Such an action does not imply political support to the cops, approval of their role in society, or abandonment of the need for self-defense.

In fact, the PLO leaders have repeatedly made clear their view that Reagan shares the guilt for the invasion of Lebanon with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Return of the marines

Of course, the U.S. imperialists tried to get the most out of the situation, just as they always do. The fact that the PLO was forced to ask for U.S. troops gave Washington an opportunity.

Reagan moved very carefully in this regard. The 800 marines that arrived in Lebanon August 25 carried unloaded weapons, no heavy arms, and were limited to a 30-day stay. In a letter sent to Congress on August 24, Reagan emphasized that "our agreement with the government of Lebanon expressly rules out any combat responsibilities for the U.S. forces."

But Washington had established a precedent. Taking advantage of the massacre in West Beirut, Reagan ordered the U.S. Marines back. In announcing the decision, Reagan claimed September 20 that the new multinational force — now beefed up to more than 3,000 troops — would be "similar to the one which served so well last month."

This is not the case. The new intervention force is not charged with supervising the implementation of a specific agreement, but, as Reagan explained, with helping "the Lebanese government to resume full sovereignty over its capital" — a task that is likely to involve armed clashes between the rightist government and the forces it is trying to quell.

That is why this time the marines are taking missiles, helicopters, armored personnel carriers, and other heavy equipment. Moreover, the marines have been explicitly authorized to use force, and on September 28, Reagan announced that they would remain in Lebanon at least until Israeli and Syrian forces are out of the country. In other words, for a long time.

Reagan's pious pretense that the U.S. Marines will help to stop any more massacres of Palestinian civilians is exposed by the fact that the stated mission of the U.S. force is to back up the new Lebanese government — a government dominated by the same Phalangist killers that carried out the massacre in Sabra and Shatila.

Both Washington and Tel Aviv favor the establishment of a stable rightist government in Lebanon. That was one of the goals of the Israeli invasion. The massacre in West Beirut made it politically impossible for the Israeli army to carry out that task in the Lebanese capital. Therefore, the ball has been passed to the U.S.-French-Italian "peacekeeping" force. That force should be withdrawn at once, along with all Israeli troops in Lebanon.



Israeli cops attack demonstrators outside Begin's home

Largest protests in Israel's history occur

Continued from Page 1

Party, along with the Peace Now movement and all the Zionist parties opposed to Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ruling Likud coalition.

"Four hundred thousand people began gathering in the central square in the early afternoon," M. Shajor told *IP*. "The square was covered with giant banners calling on Begin and [Defense Minister Ariel] Sharon to resign and for the establishment of a committee of inquiry to investigate the events in Beirut."

One of the banners proclaimed, "Children's blood is the same everywhere."

Shajor reported that many of the demonstrators were soldiers who were not in uniform. According to the Reuters news agency, several soldiers who participated in uniform were arrested.

Militant mood

Shimon Peres, a member of the Israeli Knesset (parliament) and the head of the Labor Party, which governed Israel before Begin's Likud came to power, was the main speaker.

"The people who took this miserable decision must not have the authority to take decisions in the future," Peres told the crowd. "This war must end immediately. The IDF [Israel Defense Force] must leave Beirut."

Peres's call for the resignation of the Likud government — which was a central theme of all the speeches — got considerable applause from the crowd.

Tzali Reshef, a leader of Peace Now, specifically linked the call for the government's resignation not only to the massacre but also to the decision to invade Lebanon. He told Begin and Sharon, "you carried out a war without a national consensus. You turned us all into accomplices in this massacre. Resign. Go home. Go."

Although the official slogans of the rally did not call for immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from all of Lebanon, this demand was supported by many in the crowd, according to Lea Tsemel, an RCL leader from Jerusalem.

Revolutionary socialists were able to participate in the action. They sold pamphlets containing an interview with Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yassir Arafat and stickers declaring "Remember Beirut."

"The mood of the crowd was very militant," Tsemel told *IP*. "Many people came out into the streets for the first time in their lives." She noted that the demonstration reflected a "real polarization inside the Jewish population of Israel."

According to Shajor, "This demonstration came during an intensification of the political atmosphere inside Israel, which is at an unprecedented level. The international isolation of Israel, the

outrage and condemnation of all the world over what Israel has done in Lebanon, has shocked Israeli society to its core. This is why we have for the first time the opposition party calling for such a huge demonstration in the streets."

'We don't want to be occupiers!'

Several hours before the Labor Party-called action, another demonstration was held in Tel Aviv, called by the Committee Against the War in Lebanon. Some 7,000 Jews and Arabs marched to protest the massacre and to demand an immediate Israeli withdrawal from all of Lebanon.

In a leaflet distributed by the committee at the action, the organizers pointed out that those responsible for the massacre also included the Labor Party, which headed the previous government. "It is not only the [present] Israeli government that was responsible for the massacre," it said. "Those who trained the bloody Phalangists in the IDF bases since 1976 and who fostered the gangs of [Maj. Saad] Haddad also participated in preparing this crime."

The leaflet continued, "Whereas Begin and Sharon are continuing to foster cruel racism and the Israeli police shoot demonstrators not only in the West Bank but also in Nazareth, we raise the banner of the common Jewish-Arab struggle."

About half the participants in the action were Palestinians, reported Rachel Dassa.

Among the chants in Hebrew were, "We don't want to die in Beirut!" and "We don't want to be occupiers in Lebanon or the occupied territories!"

The slogans in Arabic included, "No representative for the Palestinian people other than the PLO," and "You martyrs rest in peace, we will continue to fight!"

Palestinians strike, demonstrate

Marches and rallies also swept the Arab towns and villages within Israel. A committee of local Arab municipal governments called a general strike on September 22 to protest the massacre.

The strike was the most massive and widely followed ever among Palestinians living within Israel's borders. The remotest villages struck, including villages that had never been involved in political activity before. Benyamin Gur-Arye, Begin's Arab affairs adviser, admitted that 90 percent of the 600,000 Palestinians living inside Israel participated in the action.

Many Palestinians in Israel, as well as in the West Bank, have relatives in the Sabra and Shatila camps.

Kati Shur of the RCL told *IP*, "The atmosphere was very radical in the Arab villages and towns in Israel. For the first time Palestinian flags and pictures of Yassir Arafat were held high in the demonstrations and parades. Youths attacked police stations, as symbols of the government's long harassment of the Arab population. Main roads were blocked by burning tires."

Police attacked a number of the demonstrations very brutally. In Nazareth, where some 1,000 police attacked the demonstration, 49 protesters were injured, 17 requiring hospitalization. The police surrounded the strike headquarters in Nazareth in an attempt to isolate the leaders, and shot at people in the streets. Some of the police declared to the protesters, "We will bring the Phalangists to Nazareth."

But other sectors of the Jewish population have reacted differently, as the huge turnout at the Tel Aviv demonstration shows. Commenting on the militancy and determination displayed by the Palestinian population, Shur pointed out, "For the Jewish workers this was a manifestation of Palestinian strength and national pride. It made them think again about the suffering of the Palestinians and about their demands for national independence."

The fact that the Labor Party was forced to call the September 25 demonstration does not reflect any change in the character of this reactionary capitalist party. But the demonstration itself, and the massive antiwar sentiment that was expressed in that protest, represents a giant step forward for the class struggle inside Israel. It is an indication of the pressures that are beginning to crack open the political situation there and that will eventually lead decisive sections of the Israeli working class into an alliance with the Palestinians fighting for their self-determination.

From Intercontinental Press

United Nations assembly condemns Israel

BY WILL REISSNER

UNITED NATIONS — Meeting in an emergency special session on September 23, the General Assembly of the United Nations voted overwhelmingly to condemn the September 15-18 massacre of Palestinians in Beirut and to demand the unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon. The resolution passed by a vote of 147 to 2, with only the U.S. and Israeli delegates voting against it. There were no abstentions.

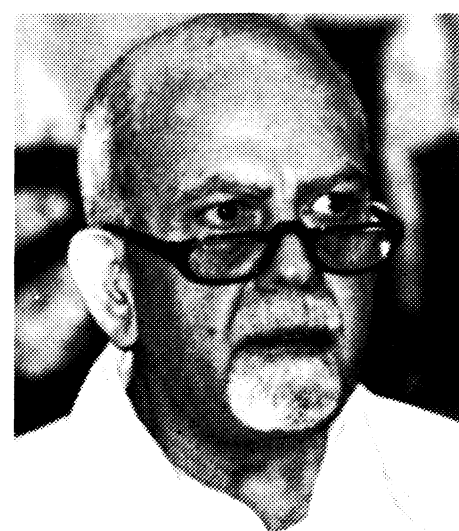
The resolution called on the UN Security Council to carry out an investigation of the massacre and to make public the report on its findings as soon as possible.

In addition, the resolution stated that "the Palestinian refugees should be enabled to return to their homes and property from which they have been uprooted and displaced. . . ."

The document also requested that the Secretary General of the UN prepare a photographic display of the massacre for the United Nations visitors' hall. A similar photographic display was mounted after the South African racist regime opened fire on Black demonstrators in Sharpeville in 1960.

Zehdi Terzi, the UN observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), told the delegates that the massacre of the Palestinians was also "a crime against Judaism and all other religions."

The Israeli government, Terzi stressed, aims to push Palestinians out



Militant/Lou Howort

Zehdi Terzi, UN observer of Palestine Liberation Organization, told meeting that U.S. was guilty in massacre.

of the occupied West Bank by annihilating the PLO and by harshly repressing the population in the occupied territories.

Referring to the West Beirut massacre, Terzi charged that the U.S. government "by omission contributed to the crime."

Terzi noted that "millions of Jews around the world had been deceived" by the Israeli government and pointed to the wave of protests that has been taking place inside Israel.

The PLO representative told the gathering that Israeli troops were committing cultural genocide against the Palestinians, pointing to the destruction of the Palestine Research Center in Beirut, which was looted and destroyed by the Israeli army. All the archives and material in the center, down to the typewriters, were taken away or destroyed, he noted.

Cuba's representative, Raúl Roa Kouri, stressed that Israeli actions in Lebanon can only be explained by the Israeli-U.S. alliance. The Israelis, he charged, used U.S. weapons, U.S. money, and U.S. vetoes in the Security Council to further their invasion of Lebanon.

The fact that only the U.S. and Israeli delegates voted against the resolution is an indication of the worldwide revulsion against the acts of the Israeli government and its Lebanese allies.

While the debate was taking place in the UN, several dozen anti-Zionist Orthodox Jews were demonstrating outside the UN in opposition to Israeli policies. Their placards stated: "The 'Israelis' have no right to Palestine" and "Jews and Zionists are not the same thing."

Several of the Jewish demonstrators then joined a picket line of 1,000 members of the Organization of Arab Students of the United States and Canada, which was taking place a block away, in front of the Israeli consulate.

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Off to a flying start

The drive to get out 45,000 copies of the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial* this fall is off to a flying start. The campaign began on Saturday, September 27, and will continue for eight weeks. Branches in six cities — Baltimore, Dallas, Denver, Milwaukee, Oakland, and Washington, D.C. — sold the equivalent of their weekly goal within hours after the drive began.

In addition, sales coordinators from Philadelphia, New York, and Kansas City called in to the *Militant*/PM circulation office after the first day to order extra papers.

Due to their initial successes, socialists in Baltimore, Milwaukee, and Oakland have already voted to raise their goals for the drive.

The scoreboard on this page lists the latest goals for all areas. It shows we are still shy of our 45,000 overall goal, but we expect more areas to find they can raise their local goals in the weeks ahead.

Outrage over Lebanon

Salespeople in Denver got out 111 copies of the *Militant* and 8 copies of *Perspectiva Mundial* on the first day of the sales drive, largely due to the Lebanon coverage. The *Militant* headline, "U.S. shares Israeli guilt for massacre in Beirut," attracted a lot of attention. Maureen McDougall reports that people are deeply suspicious of the U.S. government's role. "They wanted to read something that

said the U.S. is to blame."

Dallas socialists attributed the sale of 50 *Militants* and 2 *PMs* in one day largely to the papers' coverage of Lebanon. In Philadelphia, 132 *Militants* and 12 *PMs* were snatched up in a couple of hours.

Socialist transit workers in New York reported a heightened interest in the *Militant*'s coverage of Lebanon last week. Nine copies were sold to co-workers at one transit barn. Two of those who bought papers asked to see copies of the next issue as well.

'Militant' supports rail strike

Striking railroad engineers found the broad range of coverage and analysis in the *Militant* much to their liking.

When the strike broke, Kim Kleinman, a laid-off Chicago rail worker, grabbed an armful of *Militants* and went to the picket lines at the Chicago Northwestern yard to talk to his former co-workers. He sold 23 copies in the first few hours of the strike. Kansas City socialists sold 11 *Militants* at rail picket lines.

The next issue of the paper featured a front-page story supporting the rail strike. Nancy Schwalb, a rail worker from Newport News, Virginia, was able to sell 10 copies in two days to her co-workers. They were especially anxious to read the *Militant*'s coverage of Schwalb's recent victory in her fight against company harassment.

Meanwhile, laid-off socialist coal miners in Charleston, West Virginia, have made plans to organize themselves into a two-

day sales team. The team will stop at rail yards and campuses throughout their area.

Sales drive newsworthy

Socialists in St. Louis gathered early on Saturday morning to launch the *Militant* and *PM* sales drive. There was just enough time to talk over the articles in the latest issues of the socialist papers, discuss a plan for wide distribution of the *Militant* and *PM* in working-class communities, divide into teams, and perk up with donuts and coffee before the media arrived.

A local TV station filmed the sales kick-off and took a statement from Jody Curran, SWP candidate for U.S. Senate. The statement, which denounced the U.S. and Israeli role in the Beirut massacre, was aired on the 5:00 p.m. news. What the TV report left out, however, was that socialist campaigners in St. Louis got out 111 copies of the *Militant* and 4 copies of the *Young Socialist* on the first day of the drive.

Standing room only in San Diego

Socialists in San Diego used the sales of 67 *Militants* and 7 *PMs* to boost attendance at a campaign rally for socialist candidates that evening. Sixty-five people attended the gathering. The San Diego campaigners estimate that one third of those who attended the rally heard about the event from salespeople in the streets that afternoon.

— BRUCE LESNICK

SALES SCOREBOARD

Area	Weekly Goal Militant	PM	Total	Cumulative Goal
Albuquerque	55	10	65	520
Atlanta	35	0	35	730
Baltimore	200	0	200	1800
Birmingham	110	0	110	880
Boston	135	15	150	1200
Brooklyn	160	40	200	1600
Charleston	70	0	70	560
Chicago	140	20	160	1280
Cincinnati	90	0	90	720
Cleveland	105	5	110	880
Dallas	45	20	65	520
Denver	102	8	110	880
Detroit	90	7	97	776
Gary	65	5	70	560
Harrisburg	50	5	55	440
Houston	90	25	115	920
Indianapolis	25	0	25	475
Iron Range	40	0	40	320
Kansas City	90	5	95	760
Lincoln	50	0	50	400
Los Angeles	125	40	165	1320
Louisville	70	0	70	560
Manhattan	175	50	225	1800
Miami	65	15	80	640
Milwaukee	150	15	165	1500
Morgantown	85	0	85	680
New Orleans	100	0	100	800
Newark	145	30	175	1400
Oakland	100	5	105	840
Philadelphia	135	15	150	1200
Phoenix	110	50	160	1280
Piedmont	70	0	70	560
Pittsburgh	160	0	160	1280
Portland	60	0	60	480
Price	55	5	60	480
Salt Lake City	90	5	95	760
San Antonio	75	35	110	880
San Diego	65	15	80	640
San Francisco	100	30	130	1040
San Jose	90	20	110	880
Schenectady	100	0	100	800
Seaside	35	5	40	320
Seattle	105	5	110	880
St. Louis	150	0	150	1200
Tidewater	90	0	90	720
Toledo	70	0	70	560
Tucson	35	25	60	480
Twin Cities	165	5	170	1360
Wash., D.C.	120	20	140	1120
Totals	4642	555	5197	42681

Baltimore socialists get out truth on cop terror

BY LEAH FINGER

BALTIMORE — In the Black community of Pimlico here the graffiti on the walls say, "Tell the people the truth." The graffiti went up after a young Jamaican, Rupert Campbell, died in police custody. Police responded to community protests with an invasion and occupation led by the SWAT team.

Since these events, supporters of justice for Rupert Campbell have been working to tell the truth about what really happened in Pimlico. They have had to contend with the lies and distortions of the cops, the capitalist politicians, and the established media.

This past week a major article in the *Militant* made a big contribution to telling the people the truth.

When the events in Pimlico broke, Baltimore socialists responded immediately. A team of *Militant* reporters fanned out in the neighborhood to get the story that police and local politicians were trying to cover up. Part of this team was made up of three new *Militant* readers from the Cherry Hill section of Baltimore where the *Militant* is regularly sold at a local shopping center. After seeing how the media distorted the events they wanted to help set the record straight.

Their efforts were welcomed by the victims of the police occupation. One young man explained how the distortions and lies of this country's rulers are used to keep people divided and ignorant. In the discussion at a recent *Militant* Forum, he drew the analogy between the way in which the government lies to the American people about Cuba and the way in which workers in Baltimore are being lied to about the events in Pimlico.

As part of this fall's national drive to

sell 45,000 *Militants* and *Perspectiva Mundials*, Baltimore socialists had adopted a weekly goal of 150 papers. They agreed to adopt a special goal of selling 250 for the first week because of the feature article on Pimlico. The entire membership of the Baltimore Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance, campaign supporters, and a number of Pimlico residents met Saturday, September 25 to kick off this effort. By the end of the afternoon, the 250 goal had already been reached and an additional 250 papers were ordered. By Monday evening, over 400 papers had been sold.

The role of the *Militant* as a tribune of the people in Baltimore is an important factor in the exceptional reception it has gotten here over the week. Over 100 papers were sold in a four-square block area near where Campbell died. The Ace of Spades grocery, a central target of police harassment, has sold more than 20 copies over the counter. Several community residents have taken bundles to sell to co-workers and neighbors.

An important aspect of the socialist sales effort has been to tell the truth to workers outside of the Pimlico area as well. Successful sales have been organized in other working-class communities and on college campuses. Several people who bought the paper have taken extra copies of *Militant* Forum leaflets and socialist campaign literature to hand out.

A special effort is being made to reach industrial workers at plant gates. On the first afternoon that the *Militant* bundle arrived salespeople went out to Armco Steel and to Koppers, a plant organized by the International Association of Machinists.

Socialists have sold regularly at these

gates for some time and the *Militant* is known there. But this copy with the truth about the police attacks on the Black community received what was perhaps the best response ever from workers at the gates. At Koppers 20 papers were sold and at Armco, 12.

Following up on this initial success, sales were organized at over 15 different shops, factories, and rail yards. A special effort was made to get the paper into the hands of rail workers because of the recent engineers' strike and the *Militant* coverage of it.

While the Pimlico coverage certainly boosted workplace sales, socialists here are convinced that the regular sales of the paper for some time at these plants helped lay the basis for this week's successful sales. Salespeople are determined to finish the week with a large percentage of the bundle in the hands of industrial workers. Many of the discussions while selling, including in Pimlico itself, have centered on the relationship between the struggle against the police occupation of the Black community and the Israeli occupation of Beirut.

A particularly strong selling point has been that the *Militant* is the only paper that tells the truth, both about cop terror here at home, and the terror waged by the U.S. government and its allies in the Middle East and Central America.

Many people recognize that there are no shortcuts to solving the problems facing Pimlico residents and other American workers. They are interested in the socialist program for the transformation of this society. One Jamaican explained to a group of Pimlico residents that as socialists, *Militant* salespeople "represent the working class." Socialist ideas about how to fight back against the em-

ployers' offensive are being met with a lot of interest.

Another important factor in the high sales has been a self-confident and aggressive approach. Salespeople here feel that their increased understanding of the role that the *Militant* can play in the struggles of working people will help to bolster sales in Baltimore from now on. Plans are being made to organize other political activities around distribution of the press so that people can maximize the time they spend selling the paper.

Plans are now being made to follow up on this week's success. Special subscription teams will be visiting Pimlico in the evenings, and socialists plan to return to several places where the paper was sold for the first time this past week.

The response of working people to the *Militant* this week has caused Baltimore socialists to change their original plans for the fall sales drive. After thinking through the response they got this week, they decided to rise their goal from 150 to 200 papers a week for the duration of the drive.

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Fired unionists launch suit vs. Lockheed

Continued from Page 1

workers, David Marshall, explained that the lawsuit demands rehiring of the workers with full seniority and back pay, \$3.4 million in damages, and a permanent injunction against Lockheed's spying on and victimization of these union activists.

Lockheed's files

The lawsuit received much attention in the Atlanta media. Two local television stations and several radio stations covered it. CBS did a four-minute spot on national television, which was aired two days later.

CBS reporter John Sheahan, introduced the case of one of Lockheed's victims: "Jean Savage graduated from the University of California at Berkeley, described in her Lockheed dossier as 'known by its history of protest gatherings and as a center for dissident and subversive activity.'"

Sheahan then introduced more examples of what Lockheed says about the fired workers in its files. "Jeffrey Martin went to a high school in Miami, described in his Lockheed file as 'a school noted for its liberalized ideas toward politics.'"

"A white woman employee was found to have once lived in the same house as a Black man. That was recorded in the company surveillance report as 'her inability to enjoy a normal sex life.'"

Sheahan revealed that "Lockheed refused to comment for this story but claimed earlier that the workers were fired because of falsification of job applications, lying about qualifications and previous job experience. Lockheed admitted, however, that the company surveillance was initiated because of the employees' political activities. Only later, were the applications rechecked for accuracy."

Sheahan also pointed out that the plaintiffs are asking for a jury trial to hear their case.

Hit lists and secret memos

In December 1980 and January 1981, Lockheed-Georgia fired 15 members of IAM Lodge 709, many of whom were members of the SWP and YSA.

The fight against these firings uncovered an elaborate network of company spies and political surveillance aimed at the union and all unionists who hold ideas the company disagrees with.

A secret Lockheed memo, obtained by court order, states that the investigation began after company agents spied on a local union meeting. This was a special meeting held to vote on a new contract with Lockheed. It was the culmination of a series of union discussions

on how to best defend the workers' interests.

Lockheed's spies specially noted two unionists who had been active participants in the local's discussions about the contract negotiations, "circulating communist literature among the union members." This referred to a statement relating to a discussion at a recent Machinists convention about the need for the union movement to form a labor party.

The statement, put out by the SWP's candidate for Senate in Georgia, urged support for the idea of labor forming its own party as a necessary step to meet the corporate and government attacks.

This report from the company link set in motion the process that led to the firing of 15 unionists. In sworn testimony, Lockheed security officer Robert Lang told what happened next. Based on information he received from his spies, he compiled a hit list of union members he suspected of being "subversives."

Lang developed a "pattern" of workers whose political affiliations and views were to be investigated. This pattern included: "hourly employees with bachelor's degrees, California employment, or emergency contacts indicating alien ancestry." Any worker who fit these criteria was suspect.

Illegal investigation launched

The company then launched an investigation titled "National Loyalty, Circulation of Literature, Falsification of Employment Application." Dozens of unionists were caught up in the dragnet.

According to the plaintiffs' complaint this "investigation" included "employing numerous intrusive and illegal techniques, including solicitation of information from confidential informers, physical and electronic surveillance of plaintiffs, exchanging information with local and federal police agencies, and nonroutine contacting of plaintiffs' former employers."

In addition, agents of Lockheed compiled reports on workers personal lives and beliefs, stole political literature from their workplace, tampered with their mailboxes, examined personal letters, conducted electronic surveillance of private conversations off the job, and followed them around after work hours.

Lockheed collaborated in this effort with the Defense Investigative Service

(DIS), the spy agency of the Department of Defense; the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); and the Cobb County Sheriff's Department.

Finally, Lockheed seized on alleged "falsifications" on their employment applications as a pretext to fire 15 of the unionists targeted by this antilabor spy operation.

National drive against unionists

What happened at Lockheed is not an isolated case. It is part of a national drive by the Reagan administration and the country's major employers to cripple the labor movement. To silence opposition to their drive toward war and their takeback offensive at home, the rulers have unleashed government spies in plants covered by military contracts to go after the political rights of trade unionists.

The union-busting attacks on PATCO and the rail engineers are being paralleled by a national employer-government campaign to interfere in the internal life of the union movement.

In November and December 1981, McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis fired three members of IAM Lodge 837B. Another well-known union activist in the plant was also recently forced out of the plant.

In January 1982, Tenneco Shipyards in Newport News, Virginia, fired a member of United Steelworkers of America Local 8888. Government agencies were complicit in these firings.

Similar victimizations have targeted unionists at Groton, Connecticut; another Lockheed plant in Sunnyvale, California; General Electric in Lynn, Massachusetts; and a United Auto Workers plant in Denver, Colorado.

What few people know is that today more than 15 million workers and their families are subject to "security" screening. Most of them are workers in private industry, whose employers have military contracts.

Lockheed-Georgia has numerous contracts with the Pentagon. The land the plant sits on belongs to the government — Lockheed leases it for next to nothing. The sign over the plant reads "Air Force Plant #6." The Defense Investigative Service has an in-plant office just across the hall from plant "security."

These "security" investigations and firings are the tip of the iceberg. According to the National Labor Relations Board, in 1981 over 10,000 workers



were illegally fired for engaging in union activities.

The most significant thing about the Lockheed lawsuit is the example it sets for the union movement. Workers don't have to accept these attacks. Giant corporations like Lockheed, and the government's political police, are not invincible. The labor movement can and must fight back.

It's this confidence that fired Lockheed worker Chris Hoepfner displayed when he told reporters, "In addition to this lawsuit, we are today also launching a national campaign in the labor movement to defend constitutional and union rights. The very impressive and broad array of support we have already received from labor and civil liberties leaders makes us confident this campaign will be very successful."

"With the support of the labor movement and other defenders of political rights, we can win a ringing victory for workers' rights not only in the court of law, but also in the court of public opinion."

Atlanta rally defends victimized workers

BY BECKY ELLIS

ATLANTA — Michael Pennock, one of the unionists fired by Lockheed-Georgia for his political activity (see story on this page), welcomed people to a rally here on September 18. The rally was held to defend labor's political rights against government and corporate attacks.

Rally speakers announced that the 15 workers illegally fired from Lockheed for their political activity were filing suit against the company in two days.

The event was sponsored by the Political Rights Defense Fund (PRDF), which is working to help defend victimized unionists at Lockheed and other plants across the country.

John Studer, Executive Director of PRDF, explained the real reasons behind the firings of the workers: "These supporters of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance were participating in a discussion relating to what was happening in the country. They were part of a discussion about what was the best way to move the union movement forward to meet the attacks against working people by Reagan. Reagan had just been elected when they were fired."

The ideas they and other workers were investigated for revolved around the concept that "workers could run the country better than the bosses, who

were running it into the ground," Studer said.

But the company didn't take kindly to "their" workers discussing opposition to war, the austerity drive, and how to fight back.

To put a halt to this, Lockheed decided to try to go after the union and union militants in the name of "national security." Studer explained, "It was a clear attempt to intimidate workers from speaking up. And to intimidate unions from defending workers who speak up."

"The objective of this is to weaken the unions, set them up, and knock them off while wages are lowered, conditions are worsened, pensions are ripped away, and social services are gutted."

"Lockheed went after the 15 socialists first because they think it's easier. If you want to get a whole lot of people, you get the most vulnerable first. And if you can mess them over and nobody says anything, the rest will be easier — till we have no unions, no organizations, and no rights."

"That's what's involved at Lockheed. And the stakes are extremely high for all unions around the country. We're at the beginning of this fight. The lawsuit is a tool with which to fight the attacks by the bosses and the government. But it will only be successful if everyone in the unions talks it up and spreads the word."

"We can only win if we understand that we are the majority. The super-rich have the corporations, the government, and the media. But they're a tiny minority of the population and working people are the vast majority."

"We have to take our numbers and our confidence into action and we will prevail."

Leamon Hood, Area Director of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees and president of the Atlanta Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, gave his personal support to the fired workers: "I have great empathy for the problems of the fired workers at Lockheed. I also see the very close relationship and correlation between what's happened to them and what's happening throughout this nation only not to workers, but anybody in this country who is not part of the wealthy and ruling class."

Other speakers included Venus Taylor, a leader of the Mothers Committee to Stop Child Murders; Sifiso Makhathini, a South African student and a member of the African National Congress; and Sam Suboh, a representative of the Palestinian National Congress.

Rally participants pledged \$450 to help cover the expenses of the lawsuit and defense campaign.

POLITICAL RIGHTS DEFENSE FUND

☐ Please send me _____ copies of Lockheed complaint. Enclosed is \$3 for each one.

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Mail to Political Rights Defense Fund, Box 649 Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Socialist rally in Nebraska defends meatpackers' strike

BY JEFF HAMILL

LINCOLN, Neb. — In answer to the Nebraska capitalist news media, state officials, and local ruling rich — who are trying to exclude socialists from the ballot — the Nebraska Socialist Workers Party held a protest rally here, and announced Michael Carper as its candidate for mayor of Lincoln.

On August 30, Secretary of State Allen Beerman ruled that the SWP candidates for governor and lieutenant governor had not turned in enough valid signatures to secure a place on the ballot. The candidates had filed petitions with over 3,700 signatures. Two thousand are required.

A September 11 campaign rally continued the fight by the socialists to be placed on the ballot and announced Carper's mayoral campaign.

Carper, former chairman of the Lincoln Coalition of Railway Crafts, is vice-president of Local 799 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

To be placed on the ballot for the mayoral election, petitions containing 100 signatures must be filed. Rally moderator Duncan Williams announced the socialists' intention to collect over 1,000 signatures.

Carper addressed the rally, taking up U.S. wars abroad and relating them to the strike by United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) Local 222 against Iowa Beef Processors (IBP) in Nebraska.

"The government is fighting a war against the IBP strikers, calling out the state police and National Guard. They say that this is to protect people from violence.

"But where is the National Guard to protect the workers from the violence of the employers — to protect workers on the job from speedup and poor safety programs, from the violence of poor pay and inadequate pensions that leave people out in the cold?

"At work I used to come across people who said that you can't do anything to change things in this country. But we can fight and win. Working people don't have to take what the government and big business are handing down."

Paul Swanson, local chairperson of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees Lodge 1320, read a message of protest sent by the Lincoln Coalition of Railway Crafts, to the secretary of state over the exclusion of SWP candidates from the ballot.

Ted Tuel, a member of the Socialist Party in Iowa and a shop steward for the UFCW Local 222, discussed the strike of his local against Iowa Beef. Tuel pointed out that there is a similarity between the SWP ballot fight and the Iowa Beef strike — in both, big business and state officials are using their power against

the working people's interests.

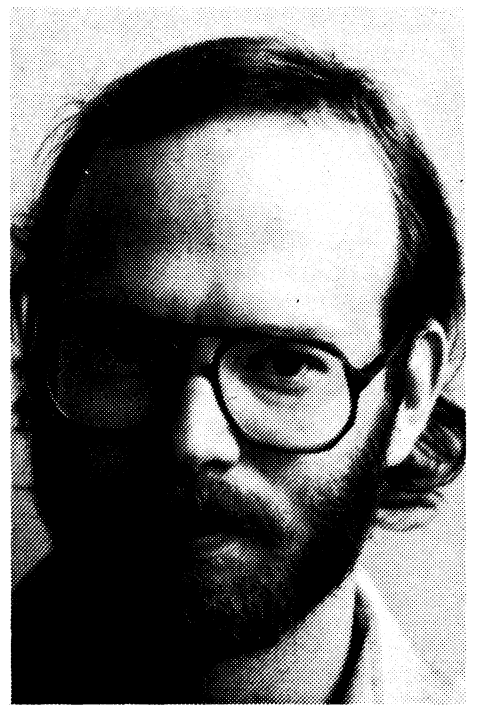
Cheryl Porch, the SWP candidate for lieutenant governor and a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad and Airline Clerks, spoke about the devices used to keep working-class candidates off the ballot.

SWP gubernatorial candidate, Joe Swanson, a member of the United Transportation Union Local 305, also spoke at the rally. "No matter who is elected," Swanson explained, "elections don't decide government policies. Big business, grain companies, and the banks — they decide. The Democrats and Republicans are really only one party, a party of the capitalists.

"Robert Kerrey, the Democratic candidate for governor, supports the capitalist system. He supports the rich ranchers and businessmen against the workers and farmers."

Swanson pointed out if the workweek were reduced to 30 hours with no cut in pay, millions could be put back to work. "But the most that the capitalist politicians have done for the unemployed is to favor the reinstitution of the draft."

Also speaking at the rally were Ed Warren, SWP candidate for mayor of Chicago; and Jeffrey Patterson, coordinator of the Third World Coalition of Minority Artists.



Militant/Charles Ostrofsky
Mayoral candidate Michael Carper

Socialists hit Indiana ballot law

INDIANAPOLIS — Supporters of Socialist Workers mayoral candidate Bill Warrick fanned out across this city starting September 18. In eight days they have gathered 3,200 of the 4,000 signatures needed to place him on the ballot.

The socialists are also running three candidates for City-County Council: Roger "Billy" Jones, Marge Thomas, and Kevin Dwire.

The petitioning started off with a news conference at which Warrick and Jones blasted new restrictions on independent political parties' ability to gain ballot access in Indiana. Beginning with the 1983 elections, independent candidates must gather four times as many signatures as previously.

Because election officials routinely throw out valid signatures, the socialists aim to gather twice as many signatures as required to insure they top the new requirements.

The election laws also stipulate that the petitions must be submitted in January of the election year, forcing socialists and others to petition a full year before the election.

Warrick, a member of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, said, "At a time when working people are becoming increasingly willing to sign to put socialist and other independent candidates on the ballot, the Republicans and Democrats are using their political control to make it four times harder for these candidates to win a spot on the ballot.

"In effect, by passing these new restrictive election laws, the two big-business parties are attempting to deny working people the right to vote for people like themselves.

"The real aim of these restrictive laws is to make it more difficult for the unions to begin running their own candidates."

Warrick pointed out what candidates of an independent labor party would mean to striking workers in Indiana cities like Jasper, Richmond and Shelbyville, where the bosses and government officials are working to bust unions.

"What if working people, led by the unions in these towns, met to agree on independent slates of working-class candidates for city office?" Warrick asked.

"These would be candidates who wanted to use City Hall to help workers on strike, instead of hurting them . . . candidates who wanted to run the company goons out of town, instead of routinely providing the city police department as a back-up for these thugs . . . candidates who wanted to solve America's problems in favor of working people, instead of the employers."

SWP city-county council candidate Jones is a member of the United Steelworkers of America and a community activist. He helped lead a fight to try to prevent the sale of public housing to private developers.

Jones said that if Socialist Workers

candidates were elected they would prosecute killer cops, protect abortion rights, and demand federal funds for housing, health care, and education.

Jones also pointed out that "the current president of the City-County Council, Burt Ser Vaas, is one of the most prominent backers of the racist apartheid government of South Africa."

SWP campaign supporters gathered over 600 signatures for ballot status at Fiesta Indianapolis.

Seattle prochoice groups stop 'right-to-life' attack on clinic

BY LINDA MALANCHUK

SEATTLE — September 18 was targeted by the National Right-to-Life Convention as "Clinic Invasion Day" — a date to attack clinics providing abortion services.

Here in Seattle over 100 women and men supporting a woman's right to abortion turned out to defend the Women's Health Care Clinic from the right wing. They picketed, provided escorts for women using the clinic, and provided security to prevent the anti-woman forces from entering the clinic and disrupting it.

In an interview, clinic director Marcy Bloom described how the facility had been picketed every day but Sunday for three weeks by students claiming to be a "Right-to-life" campus group.

"These people harassed staff, passers-by, and especially patients using the clinic," Bloom said. "They chanted 'Abortion is killing' and called staff and patients 'baby killers' and 'murderers.'"

Abortion rights actions set for Oct. 3

BY CHRIS GAUVREAU

On Oct. 3, 1977, Rosie Jiménez died from an illegal back-alley abortion. This year on October 3, the Reproductive Rights National Network and other organizations will mark the anniversary of her death with abortion rights demonstrations and commemorative activities in nearly a dozen cities.

Rosie Jiménez was a 27-year-old single mother. Surviving on a \$700 school scholarship, she was unable to afford an abortion when she got pregnant. Through the Hyde Amendment Congress had cut off Medicaid funding for abortions.

Jiménez got an illegal abortion. An infection caused by unsterilized instruments sent her to the hospital. Within a week she was dead. Rosie was only the first of many victims of the Hyde Amendment.

The October 3 activities take on increased importance as both the Reagan administration and Congress demon-

Many of those who signed petitions agreed that working people need their own party. One man described himself as a painter, truck driver, mechanic, heavy equipment operator, and unemployed for almost a year. "You can't find work in this town," he said, adding "we need a change."

To help petition, call (317) 283-6149, or come to the SWP bookstore at 4850 N. College, Indianapolis, on Saturday, October 9, at 9 a.m.

The anti-abortion forces were picketing in numbers up to 25 so the clinic called for public support against this assault on abortion rights. Bloom said, "We were under pressure to not perform abortions on the days when picketers were present."

Many women's and community groups responded to the call and organized counter pickets and security. On September 18, "Clinic Invasion Day," so many supporters of abortion rights were present the right wingers did not set foot in the area around the clinic.

More than 20 groups participated in the clinic's defense including the National Organization for Women, Seattle Reproductive Rights Alliance, Radical Women, Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights, and the Ship Scalers and Retail Clerks unions.

Also participating were the Socialist Workers Party, Committee to Oppose the Marcos Visit, Stonewall Committee for Lesbian/Gay Rights, Citizen's Party, and Revolutionary Communist Party.

strate their intention to roll back the 1973 Supreme Court decision which made abortions legal. Congress is expected to renew the ban on federal funding for abortions again this year.

Marlene Fried, a member of the national steering committee of the network, said that the significance of the October 3 events was the focus on the rights of all women — poor women, Black women, and Latinas — to have access to safe, legal abortions.

Fried explained, "Many women, even though they have had the legal right to abortion, have not had access to abortion. Defeating legislation which would make abortion illegal is just the first step. Control over one's reproductive life is also an economic question, a question of access."

Activities have been planned for New York City, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other cities. For more information call the Reproductive Rights National Network office in New York at (212) 267-8891.

Reagan's War on Women's Rights

A Strategy to Fight Back



by Margaret Jayko

38 pp., \$.95

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410 West St., N.Y., N.Y. 10014.
Please include \$.75 for postage
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California socialists announce candidates

SAN FRANCISCO — The California Socialist Workers Party has announced a slate of candidates in the November elections. The SWP is also supporting the independent campaign for governor of Mel Mason, socialist city councilman in Seaside, California.

The SWP is running Juan Martínez for U.S. Senate against Democrat Edmund Brown, currently governor, and Republican Peter Wilson, mayor of San Diego.

Martínez is a longtime activist in antiwar groups and is a member of the Teamsters union. He also belongs to the Young Socialist Alliance.

At a September 18 rally launching his campaign, Martínez spoke out against the Israeli-U.S. terror in Lebanon. He saluted the struggle of the Palestinians and demanded that all U.S. aid to Israel be cut off, and no U.S. troops be sent to Lebanon.

He pointed out that his opponent Edmund Brown, who claims to be for peace and supports the bilateral nuclear freeze measure on the November ballot, is a staunch supporter of the Israeli government, as is Peter Wilson.

Pedro Vázquez, a garment worker, is the SWP candidate for California secretary of state. His chief opponent is the incumbent, March Fong Eu, who recently ruled Mel Mason off the ballot.

Vázquez pointed to the massive fraud committed to keep Mason off the ballot, since he had filed nearly 215,000 signatures, almost twice the number needed to qualify.

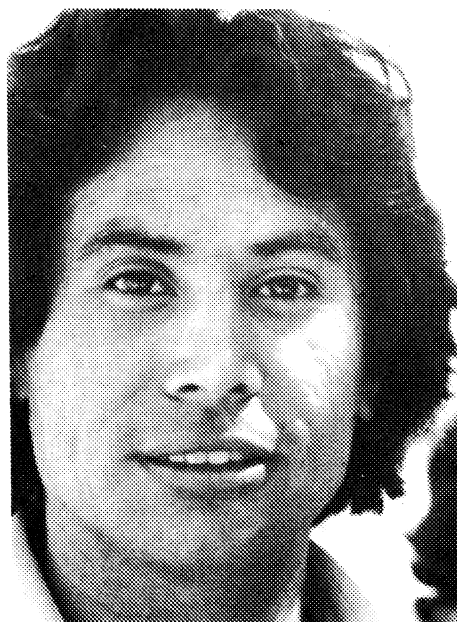
"March Fong Eu has denied Mason a place on the ballot because the rulers of this state fear an independent political alternative in this election," Vázquez

explained. "Mel Mason stands for labor launching its own political party, independent of the Democrats and Republicans. That's the message the rulers of this state don't want workers and farmers to hear."

In Los Angeles, the SWP is running garment worker Seth Galinsky for Congress in the 24th District.

Galinsky's district includes tens of thousands of garment workers, many of whom are threatened by new legislation pending in Congress to step up attacks on immigrant workers. The legislation, known as the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, would increase deportations of undocumented workers, institute a national ID card for all workers, and restrict further the rights of those seeking asylum in this country.

Opposition to the Simpson-Mazzoli bill will be a central plank in Galinsky's campaign.



Militant/Della Rossa



Militant/Eric Simpson

Running for secretary of state is Pedro Vázquez; for U.S. Senate, Juan Martínez.

Los Angeles bus drivers end strike

BY LAURA MOORHEAD AND DICK ROBERTS

LOS ANGELES — Bus drivers for the Southern California Rapid Transit District (RTD) voted September 19 to approve a new 32-month contract, ending a five-day strike. With less than half of the 4,600 drivers voting, the contract was ratified by a vote of 1,839 to 347. The drivers belong to United Transportation Union.

The drivers beat back the attempt of the RTD Board to limit their cost-of-living raises to 7 percent, and they won increased insurance and pension benefits.

But the central issue of the strike remains unsettled.

The new contract submits to binding arbitration the RTD Board's demand to double the number of part-time drivers from 10 percent to 20 percent. Also under the new contract, the RTD can hire an unlimited number of part-timers during the 1984 Olympics, scheduled to take place here.

The RTD's attempt to double the number of part-time drivers is a major assault on the transportation workers. Increasing the number of part-time workers would weaken the union. Many drivers feel that the doubling of part-time drivers, who receive less pay and almost no benefits, will open the door to what the RTD is really seeking — the right to hire an unlimited number of part-time drivers.

The RTD services an average of 1.25 million passengers daily, over 200,000 of whom are totally dependent upon public transportation. These riders are the working poor who cannot afford cars, the unemployed seeking jobs, the elderly, the disabled, and the public school students.

Another part of the assault on bus drivers and commuters is contained in two dangerous, anti-labor propositions on the November county ballot.

Proposition A would ban strikes by all Los Angeles County employees and allow for the firing of strikers if it is passed.

Proposition B is a one sentence question: "Should Rapid Transit District employees be prohibited by law from striking?"

The entire Los Angeles media ganged up on the bus drivers in an attempt to put wind in the sails of these proposi-

tions which threaten the rights of all public workers.

At the same time, Democratic Party politicians put pressure on the drivers to accept the RTD's demands. They told the union that the strike made Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley "look bad" and could hurt his gubernatorial campaign.

Drivers on the picket line at the 28th Avenue yard talked with the *Militant* about their feelings during the strike. Many felt that if they could reach the riding public with their side of the story the public would support them.

Some lesser seniority drivers felt that the RTD would like to have all of the drivers be part-timers.

A driver with seven years' seniority at the RTD pointed out that the district breaks up a full-time eight- or nine-hour shift among several part-timers, cutting the amount of overtime that is available to all drivers. He said it takes about six years for part-timers to earn the maximum hourly wage of full-time drivers.

Another driver said that the people sitting on the RTD board make big salaries, "have never driven a bus in their lives," and neither understand nor care about the problems that drivers face on a day-to-day basis.

He and others pointed out that the RTD has been cutting the allowable time for drivers to cover a given route, making conditions unsafe for drivers and passengers alike.

The drivers made it clear that, contrary to the image of them portrayed over the years in the commercial media, their main concern is not wages but job security, which is threatened by the increase in part-timers, and their ability to keep up with inflation.

Pickets demand ballot spot for Calif. candidate Mason

BY ARNOLD WEISSBERG

SAN FRANCISCO — Independent candidate for governor of California Mel Mason and a group of supporters picketed the State Office Building here September 20 to protest Secretary of State March Fong Eu's decision to keep him off the ballot.

Although Mason, an elected socialist city councilman from Seaside, turned in nearly 215,000 signatures on nominating petitions, far over the state-required 113,000, Eu claims that only some 88,000 were valid.

Speaking at a campaign rally September 18, Mason explained why the Democrat-controlled state government was breaking its own laws to deny him ballot status:

"They don't want me on the ballot because I favor nationalizing every closed-down plant in the state and putting everybody back to work.

"They don't want me on the ballot because I publicly denounce the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, aimed at further victimizing undocumented workers.

"I'm the only candidate who explains that the danger to world peace is in Washington, D.C."

Speaking with Mason were a repre-

sentative of the Committee to Oppose the Marcos State Visit and Baqi Bismillah, coordinator of the Committee to Elect Henry Fryson. Fryson is running an independent campaign for Seaside City Council.

Juan Martínez, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senate, and Pedro Vázquez, SWP candidate for California Secretary of State, launched their campaigns at the rally (see story on this page).

During his five-day stay in northern California, Mason joined an emergency demonstration of some 250 people in downtown San Francisco protesting the massacres of Palestinians in Lebanon.

Mason talked with hundreds of workers at the Westinghouse and FMC plants in San Jose, and at the Koret clothing factory in San Francisco. Some FMC workers came to a get-together with the socialist candidate at a bar across the street from the plant. Seventy-five FMC workers have already signed petitions demanding that Mason's name be placed on the November ballot.

Asians and Latinos at Koret, where Mason campaign literature has been widely distributed, lined up to meet him one afternoon after work.



Militant/Sherry Fekete

Mason speaking at recent antideportation rally in San Antonio.

Transport of nuclear waste opposed

BY JIM ODLING

LOS ANGELES — On September 18, the California Highway Patrol (CHP) held hearings on proposed routes for truck shipments of nuclear wastes and radioactive materials through southern California. Approximately 150 people heard proposals from the CHP for utilizing major public highways for transporting nuclear waste.

The overwhelming majority of participants testified against the CHP proposals, citing the dangers of low-level radiation and the poor safety record of the trucking industry.

One truck driver testified that the trucking companies often ignore the citations issued for faulty equipment, and described how the companies pressure their drivers to operate trucks with known mechanical defects.

Carol San, a supporter of Mel Mason for governor, explained that her union, the United Transportation Union, opposed the shipment of nuclear waste by

rail. She also outlined Mason's opposition to nuclear power and the transport of nuclear material. Her proposals, calling for the immediate shutdown of all nuclear facilities, were greeted with applause.

Although the majority of those attending the hearing spoke against the shipment of radioactive material on the highways, it seems likely that the CHP will nevertheless authorize its plan. The nuclear industry in California, with government collusion, seems determined to use the public highway system to ship their nuclear waste regardless of the danger it poses to motorists, truck drivers, and the communities surrounding the highways.

A representative of Democratic Mayor Thomas Bradley, who is also running for governor, proposed that different routes be used than the ones proposed by the CHP, but did not oppose the idea of using the highways for transporting the deadly materials.

Anti-Cuba amendment draws sharp response from Latin America

BY WILL REISSNER

When President Reagan vetoed a \$14 billion supplemental spending bill on August 28, his veto also affected an amendment to the bill that was near and dear to Reagan's heart — the Symms amendment giving the White House a blank check to combat the Cuban revolution "by whatever means may be necessary, including the use of arms."

But Congress overrode Reagan's veto in September, thereby reinstating the amendment — sponsored by Sen. Steven Symms, an Idaho Republican.

Under the U.S. War Powers Act, the president has the power to send U.S. troops into action abroad for up to 60 days before requesting congressional approval. In essence, the Symms amendment urges Reagan to use that power to combat what it terms "aggressive or subversive activities" by Cuba.

The debate in the Senate had been hot and heavy. Pounding his desk and shouting "it's time America starts acting like America again," Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina urged passage of the amendment, assuring his Senate colleagues that Secretary of State George Shultz wanted the measure passed.

South Carolina's Sen. Strom Thurmond — claiming that Cuba was aiding rebels in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala — pleaded: "Let's do what the President wants, let's do what the secretary of state wants."

The Symms amendment is a virtual word-for-word repetition of a congressional resolution against Cuba passed in 1962 during the Kennedy administration. It states that "the United States is determined:

"(a) to prevent by whatever means may be necessary, including the use of arms, the Marxist-Leninist regime in Cuba from extending by force or the threat of force its aggressive or subversive activities to any part of this hemisphere;

"(b) to prevent in Cuba the creation

or use of an externally supported military capability endangering the security of the United States; and,

"(c) to work with the Organization of American States and with freedom-loving Cubans to support the aspirations of the Cuban people for self-determination."

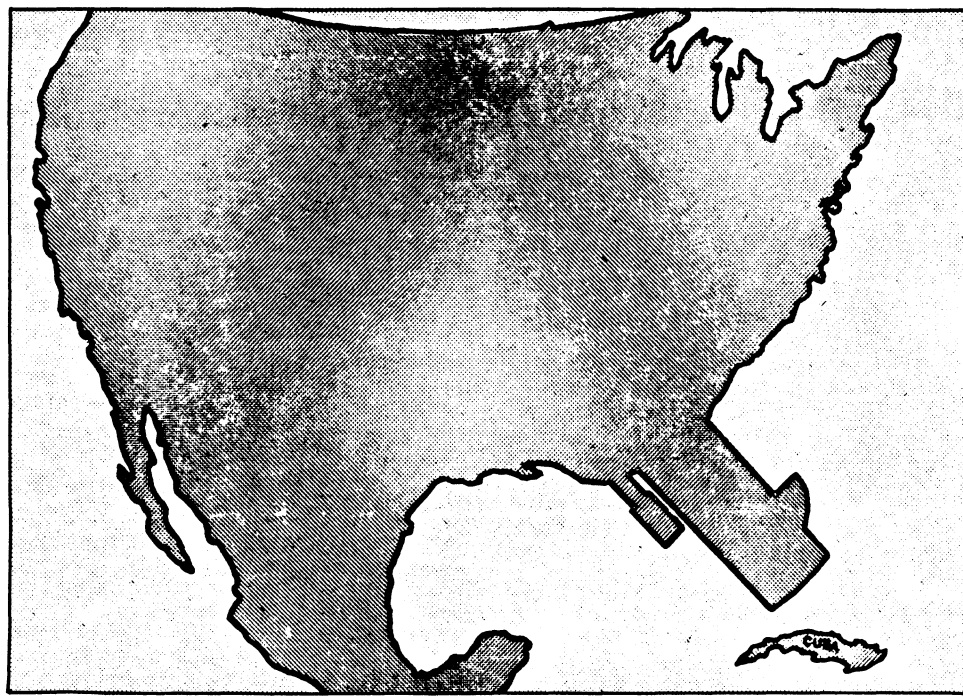
The Organization for the Liberation of Cuba, a right-wing terrorist group that operates a paramilitary training camp in the Florida Everglades, hailed the passage of the Symms amendment.

The Symms amendment charge of Cuban "subversive activities" in the hemisphere is a cover for Reagan's own plans to deepen military intervention against Nicaragua, El Salvador, and other countries. Thus reaction to the amendment in Latin America was quick in coming, and sharply critical.

The Standing Commission of the Mexican Congress passed a resolution stating that the amendment "will aggravate tensions in the Caribbean and Central America."

Venezuela's foreign minister stressed his government's opposition to the measure. Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campíns told journalists, "we feel that the era of armed intervention should be a closed chapter in the unfortunate history of intervention in Latin America."

Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, blasted the resolution as an attempt to pave the way for a U.S. intervention in Central America.



Former Colombian Foreign Minister Alfredo Vázquez Carrizosa wrote in the Bogotá daily *El Espectador* that the Symms amendment turned the clock back 150 years, reviving the Monroe Doctrine, under which the United States gave itself the right to intervene militarily anywhere in the Western Hemisphere.

The Cuban government, which is the special target of the Symms amendment, was scathing in its reaction. *Granma Weekly Review*, an English-language newspaper published in Havana, editorialized: "It is simply disgraceful that the United States should shamelessly 'legalize' a possible intervention on Latin American soil, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean, where the Reagan administration has shown that it favors armed aggression in spite of the fact that large sectors of people in the United States oppose such a decision."

Responding to the charge that Cuba is

responsible for the revolutionary upheavals in Central America, the editorial declared that the source of these liberation struggles is "not to be found in Havana but rather in the subhuman political and socioeconomic conditions prevailing in the region. . . ."

Granma warned that "anyone in Washington who is toying with the idea of a U.S. military intervention in Central America and who wants to take advantage of this incredible manifestation of stupidity displayed by certain U.S. senators should be reminded of the lesson taught to the U.S. troops in Vietnam and the crushing defeat dealt imperialism there."

The editorial added: "We are confident that the people of the United States and their other, more dignified, representatives will not easily forget the many families who lost relatives in that unjust war, which some people are now trying to repeat on Central American soil."

U.S. beats back resolution on Puerto Rico

BY WILL REISSNER

UNITED NATIONS — Following intensive lobbying efforts by the U.S. delegation, the United Nations General Assembly voted down a Cuban-sponsored motion to schedule an assembly discussion of Puerto Rico's status as a U.S. possession. Thirty delegations supported the Cuban motion, while 70 were opposed and 43 abstained.

In his remarks to the General Assembly, Cuban delegate Raul Roa-Kouri acknowledged that "we are today witnessing a skirmish which may well be lost." But he added that "Cuba, nonetheless, holds the profound conviction that, sooner rather than later, the Latin American people of Puerto Rico will take their corresponding place in the concert of independent nations in this Organization."

The Cuban delegate argued that the 1953 UN decision to remove Puerto Rico from the list of colonies "was the direct result of the 'automatic majority' then enjoyed by the United States in the General Assembly with the support of the eight colonial powers and well-known Latin American tyrannies of that time."

"Even the most perfunctory examination of the debates" in that period "would demonstrate the irregularities committed by the United States with the use of their spurious 'majority,'" said Roa-Kouri.

Among the irregularities he noted was the UN's refusal in 1953 to hear representatives of the Puerto Rican Independence Party and the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party.

Roa-Kouri added that under U.S. law "only the U.S. Congress has the right to decide on the destiny of Puerto Rico," and "this clearly defines Puerto Rico's status as a possession of the United States."

The Cuban acknowledged that the fight for Puerto Rican self-determination must be a long one, given "the fact that it implies a frontal clash with the

most powerful imperialist power of our day."

The U.S. delegation brought the pro-statehood mayor of San Juan, Puerto Rico's capital, to argue Washington's case. Hernan Padilla stated that the electoral support for proindependence parties has been steadily declining while support for the pro-statehood party has increased dramatically.

Javier Chamorro Mora, the delegate of Nicaragua, recounted the long history of U.S. intervention in his own country. "We know what elections and referenda are like when a people are subjected to total domination," Chamorro stated.

The Latin American and Caribbean countries voting for the Cuban motion were Argentina, Cuba, Grenada, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. The Mexican, Peruvian, and Dominican representatives abstained, as did the delegate of the People's Republic of China.



Militant/Harry Ring

Cuba's UN ambassador Raul Roa-Kouri.

Baltimore Blacks demand probe

Continued from Page 16

about police activities since the raid. Residents report continued harassment. They related the following experiences to the *Militant*.

"I'm standing with a friend on a corner by her house," a Jamaican man said. "They locked me up for loitering. And when she said something about it, they locked her up too."

A young man was sitting on the front steps of a friend's house. When police threatened to arrest him for loitering, the owner came outside and told the police that the man could sit there. When the owner went back inside, the police arrested the young man.

Another young man was making a phone call at an outdoor pay phone. Police told him to use another phone. So the man went to cross the street to make the call. Police arrested him for loitering.

Several residents have reported that

a young Jamaican who is confined to a wheelchair has been a special target of police harassment.

Residents have offered many reasons for the continued harassment.

"They don't want you to voice your own opinion about the guy getting killed," one person told the *Militant*.

Others point to the fact that joblessness in the area is unofficially estimated around 50 percent.

"The government keeps power by having a certain amount of unemployment," one resident said, but now that level is too high and unrest could threaten their power. "The only thing they can do is draft them and send them to war. The government is setting people up for war."

They are "trying to make an example of us," he explained. "Like with draft resisters, put 30 or 40 people in jail and hope that everyone else will join up."

Protests erupt in N.C.

Continued from Page 16

seepage of PCBs into ground water, has been used in many cases to help hide the dangers of such spills.

Residents of Warren County are receiving national support in their fight, especially from civil rights organizations.

Chavis, who grew up in nearby Granville County, said "the entire civil rights network in this country" may be brought to bear in the fight.

Rev. Leon White, state head of the Commission for Racial Justice, has been arrested twice while participating in roadblocks. Fred Taylor from SCLC in Atlanta has joined the protests.

Also taking part in the protest rallies was Lois Gibbs, a leader of a toxic-waste fight in Love Canal, New York. She told a crowd at Coley Springs Baptist Church:

"You're getting a landfill because you live in a rural community and you don't make \$100,000 a year."

Ten years from now, she went on, "you'll be the recipients of cancer and sickness. Your dump's not that different from Love Canal, except that you have the ability to stop it."

Also on hand here has been a representative from Local 1037 of Communications Workers of America, located in Newark, New Jersey, which represents state employees.

To send messages of support or for further information, call Warren County Citizens Concerned About PCBs at (919) 257-1460.

Nicaraguans suffer new attacks on border



Militant/Michael Baumann

Nicaraguan guards at Guasaule, near border

BY JANE HARRIS

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Veterinarian Roberto Alvarado and co-worker Dennis Serrante were on their way to make a stop at a state-owned farm in the northern province of Nueva Segovia on September 22.

Five miles from the Honduran border, counterrevolutionary supporters of ex-dictator Anastasio Somoza spotted their jeep and a pickup truck behind it bearing the initials of Nicaragua's Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA).

The two technicians were brutally murdered, their throats slashed. The five agricultural workers in the INRA truck were severely wounded.

A suspect in the attack had earlier told one of those wounded of his hatred for INRA employees and for the agrarian reform that has benefitted Nicaragua's landless.

"These bastards are the ones that are taking our land away," he said.

The attack came a day after U.S. State Department official Stephen Bosworth's assertions that Nicaragua was responsible for the seizure of hostages in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, the week before.

Bosworth told a House subcommittee September 21 that such guerrilla actions in Honduras "are orchestrated by Nicaragua's Sandinistas and the Salvadoran FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] to intimidate the government of Honduras."

In Managua, the night before the attack, government junta member Sergio Ramirez pointed to the ominous implications of Bosworth's lies. Such slanders by U.S. officials are frequently the signal for stepped-up counterrevolutionary attacks.

Ramirez was right. In addition to the attack in Nueva Segovia, a band of 100 counterrevolutionaries entered the northwestern province of Chinandega September 21, but this attack was turned back by the Sandinista People's Army (EPS).

This was not the first attack in that area. Two weeks earlier, laborers cutting sugar cane in the area reported that members of the Honduran army had opened fire on them. According to figures recently published in *Trabajadores*, the newspaper of the Sandinista Workers Federation, 104 Nicaraguans have been killed, 15 wounded, and 23 "disappeared" by counterrevolutionary forces between June 3 and August 30.

U.S. bombs still killing Vietnamese

BY WILL REISSNER

Although U.S. military involvement in Vietnam ended with the 1975 victory of the National Liberation Front, the Pentagon's bombs and land mines are still causing heavy casualties more than a half-decade later.

In the central coastal province of Binh Tri Thien, for example, there were at least 2,146 bomb and land mine accidents between the end of the war in 1975 and December 1981. In that period, accidental explosions killed 932 people, permanently maimed 421, and wounded hundreds of others in Binh Tri Thien province.

In 1982 the toll of casualties has continued to mount. For example, Nguyen

Van Hung was seriously wounded and blinded when he stepped on a mine while collecting firewood on August 21. The young victim's father explained the magnitude of the problem:

"There are still many bombs and mines laid out by U.S. and puppet troops around my home village . . . although sappers and militiamen have done their best to remove them. Mines and delayed-action bombs are found everywhere — along the sand beaches, in the ponds and irrigation ditches, in rice fields."

At the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Hospital in the province, 17 victims of pellet bombs and mines have been treated between February and early September of this year.

Among those victims was Nguyen Van Vuong, 11, who was brought to the hospital September 9 after stepping on a mine. His mother described the accident to Vietnamese reporters:

"This morning Vuong and his friends were taking the buffalos to the grazing ground when they stepped on a mine. All of his friends — three boys and one girl — were killed instantly. He is the only survivor."

Dr. Diep Xuan Trac, a Vietnamese

doctor trained in Cuba who is now on the hospital staff, stated that in the past six months children injured by U.S. bombs and land mines accounted for nearly 9 percent of the hospital's total surgical caseload.

Binh Tri Thien was one of 36 provinces of South Vietnam before Vietnam's reunification. In that province alone according to Vietnamese statistics, during and after the war 15,235 people were injured; 2,387 were crippled; 897 were paralyzed; 1,912 were blinded; and 855 suffer from war-related mental diseases.

Although the Nixon administration promised to provide \$7.5 billion in reconstruction aid to Indochina over a five-year period, such aid has never been forthcoming despite the enormous need that still exists.

In South Vietnam alone, the U.S. military dropped 12 million tons of bombs and shells. It also sprayed 72 million litres of the chemical defoliant dioxin, ravaging 44 percent of the forest acreage and contaminating more than 2 million people.

Dioxin is a major ingredient of Agent Orange, the defoliant that has caused long-term health problems to GIs exposed to it in Vietnam.

Picket line protests Pol Pot

BY SANDI SHERMAN

NEW YORK — The National Committee to Oust Pol Pot from the United Nations (NCOPP) held a picket here on September 22 to oppose the seating of Pol Pot's "Democratic Kampuchea" at the United Nations.

Pol Pot's representative continues to hold the UN seat despite the fact that his regime was overthrown on January 7, 1979, after murdering some 3 million Kampuchians out of a population of 7 million.

Abe Weisburd, cocordinator of NCOPP, denounced the seating of "Pol Pot's genocidal Democratic Kampuchea."

Weisburd also condemned Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who ruled Kampuchea until he was overthrown in 1970, and has now joined an alliance with the Pol Pot forces. Sihanouk is expected to speak in favor of seating Pol Pot's representative at the UN later this month.

As part of its campaign, NCOPP collected some 3,000 signatures of people opposing U.S. support for Pol Pot on petitions that urged all member states of the United Nations to vote against seating his representative. Copies of these petitions were given to UN Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to the White House, and to the chairpersons of the foreign affairs committees of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

The copies for the UN were delivered to the Secretary General by Elizabeth Fehrer, UN representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

1,500 march against Marcos in San Francisco

BY JUAN MARTÍNEZ

SAN FRANCISCO — On September 26, some 1,500 people protested the reception for Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marcos and his wife Imelda at the St. Francis Hotel here.

The demonstration was called by the National Committee to Oppose the Marcos State Visit.

Opposition to the visit had been building rapidly since Marcos announced his intention to visit San Francisco. On September 20, the majority of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed a formal resolution urging Mayor Dianne Feinstein not to hold an official function or spend city funds for the visit.

Despite pressure from church, labor, and civic groups the mayor's office announced that Feinstein would welcome Marcos.

At the St. Francis reception, Feinstein not only held an official welcome, but also showered praise on the dictator.

Two hundred police had been assigned to cover the visit. This is in addition to Marcos's 300 security personnel and intelligence agents, well known for their terrorist activities against the anti-Marcos opposition in the United States. Throughout the demonstration antiriot police ringed the block-long hotel. As Marcos arrived, several police with high powered rifles appeared on the roofs near by.

In spite of the provocative police presence, the demonstrators marched peace-

fully. Marchers carried signs that read, "Marcos, Begin, and Pinochet, murderers supported by U.S. dollars"; "No extradition, no repression, and no U.S. intervention"; and "Feinstein you can't hide, we know you're on Marcos's side."

There were also signs linking the Philippine liberation movement with the struggles in Central America and Asia. There were enlarged photographs showing victims of Marcos's torture.

Speakers denounced not only the official reception for Marcos by the U.S. and city governments; they also denounced

the U.S. role in propping up his murderous regime and the U.S. military presence in the Philippines.

Speakers included Rene Cruz editor of *Ang Katipunan*, a Filipino community newspaper. Cruz is targeted for extradition to the Philippines.

Also speaking were Filipino activist Steve Psinakis; Linda Louisabue, president of Local 400 of the Service Employees International Union in San Francisco; and Lorenzo Carlisle, chairman of the law and legislative committee for Machinists Local 284 in Oakland.

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—THE GREAT SOCIETY—

Heartfelt decision — A Harvard professor has an idea for slowing the hand of a president who might decide to push the button. Put the code necessary



Harry Ring

to fire the weapons in a capsule and implant it next to the heart of a volunteer who would carry

an ax. The prez would have to sink the ax to get the code, thus giving pause for thought. Initially, we were afraid the prof was going to suggest the code be implanted next to the president's heart.

With a toast to the folks at home — The U.S. visit of Philippine dictator Marcos and spouse included six days in the Big Apple. With an entourage of about 50, they checked into the Waldorf Towers and its lesser neighbor, the Waldorf-Astoria. Total tab was estimated at a tad under \$110,000, plus tax and tips.

They do it all for you — McDonald's is suing to bar Burger King from running ads which compare Big Macs to Whopperburgers, unfavorably. The ads claim whoppers are broiled, while macs are fried. McD vigorously, but somewhat ambiguously, denies the frying charge and counters that the whoppers "are often steamed and then reheated or warmed in microwave ovens."

Shrinking market — A study issued by the National Council of Churches reports that while population was up 11.4

percent in the 1970s, church membership increased but 4 percent. One of the researchers observed that on the whole, Americans are "less enamored of religion."

Chance of a lifetime — An influential Wall Street economist, known affectionately as "Dr. Death," predicts this generation won't see good times. One way of achieving a "fantastic recovery," he suggests, would be "to raze our industry," the way German and Japanese plants were devastated by World War II.

Gas and electric? — Responding to cynical comments about plans for delivering the mail after a nuclear blast, the postmaster general assures, "Our primary interests are not in bringing survivors of a nuclear holocaust their telephone bills."

They know something? — Nuclear Power Service Industries, a Portland, Ore., steel fabricating company that makes components for nuke plants, heats its lunch room with a wood stove.

—CALENDAR—

ALABAMA

Birmingham

Economic Recovery or a New Depression: What Lies Ahead for Workers? Speaker: Andy Rose, former editor of the *Militant*. Sat., Oct. 9, 7:30 p.m. 205 18th St. S. Donation requested. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (205) 323-3079.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles

Picket Line and Candlelight Vigil to Defend David Wayne — No U.S. Intervention in Central America! Speakers: David Wayne, others. Mon., Oct. 11, 7-9 p.m. Federal Court House on Spring St. Ausp: L.A. Draft Resisters Support Committee.

Oakland

The Nicaraguan Revolution: Why Reagan Wants to Turn It Back. Sat., Oct. 2, 7:30 p.m. 2864 Telegraph Ave. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Mel Mason for Governor Campaign Forum. For more information call (415) 763-3792.

San Diego

Rally to Support Ben Sasway and All Draft Resisters. Speakers: David Harris, writer and anti-war activist; David Wayne, indicted draft resister; Dolores Sasway, mother of Ben Sasway; Forest Curro, poet; David Clennon, actor from *Missing*. Sun., Oct. 3, 2 p.m. to 4:15 p.m. New Town Park, India and "G" St. For more information call (714) 234-4630.

San Jose

Nicaragua: Workers and Farmers in Power. A slide show and eyewitness account by Robert Mattson. Sat., Oct. 2, 7:30 p.m. 46½ Race St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (408) 998-4007.

Reagan's Attack on Women's Right to Abortion. Speaker: Roberta Frick, member, International Association of Machinists Local 563, Socialist Workers Party. Fri., Oct. 15, 7:30 p.m. 46½ Race St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (408) 998-4007.

COLORADO

Denver

The Palestinian Movement After Beirut. Speakers: Nizar Badwan, General Union of Palestinian Students; David Martin, Young Socialist Alliance. Fri., Oct. 1, 7:30 p.m. 126 W 12th Ave. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Denver Socialist Forum. For more information call (303) 534-8954.

FLORIDA

Miami

Malcolm X Speaks: A Film and Discussion. Speaker: David Tucker, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. Congress in 13th District. Fri., Oct. 1, 8 p.m. 1237 NW 119th St., N Miami. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (305) 769-3478.

INDIANA

Indianapolis

Indiana Peace Conference. Eyewitness reports from Central America; workshops on the draft, Middle East, Central America, and southern Africa. Sun., Oct. 3, 12 noon to 5 p.m. Lecture Hall, IUPUI campus, 325 N Agnes St. Ausp: Indiana Interreligious Task Force on El Salvador and Central America, Progressive Student Union. For more information call (317) 872-0389.

KENTUCKY

Louisville

Why Working People Should Oppose the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill. Speakers to be announced. Sun., Oct. 10, 7:30 p.m. 809 E Broadway. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (502) 587-8418.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston

Rail Workers' Fight — What's Behind the Rail Strike. Speaker: Art LeClair, Socialist Workers candidate for lieutenant governor, member of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 791. Sun., Oct. 3, 7:30 p.m. 510 Commonwealth Ave. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (617) 262-4621.

MICHIGAN

Detroit

The Fight Against the Draft. Speakers: Jim Lafferty, cocoordinator, Detroit Committee Against Registration and the Draft; others to be announced. Sun., Oct. 3, 7 p.m. 6404 Woodward Ave. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (313) 875-5322.

MISSOURI

St. Louis

Massacre in Lebanon: Stop U.S. Aid to Israel. Speakers: Tony Dutrow, Socialist Workers Party; others. Fri., Oct. 1, 7:30 p.m. 6223 Delmar (corner of Skinker). Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (314) 725-1570.

Crisis in St. Louis's Schools. Speakers to be announced. Fri., Oct. 8, 7:30 p.m. 6223 Delmar Blvd. (near Skinker). Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (314) 725-1570.

Rally Against Washington's Wars: Why Working People Should Run the Country.

Speakers: Jody Curran, Socialist Workers candidate for Senate, member, International Association of Machinists; Marie Cobbs, SWP candidate for governor of Illinois, member, Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks. Sat., Oct. 23, open house, 6:30 p.m.; rally, 7:30 p.m. 5007 Waterman (Unitarian Church near Kings Highway). Donation: \$3. Ausp: St. Louis Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. For more information call (314) 725-1570.

NORTH CAROLINA

Winston-Salem

Report from Nicaragua: Washington's Undeclared War on Nicaragua. Speaker: Bridget Clark, Young Socialist Alliance, recently returned from fact-finding tour of Nicaragua. Sat., Oct. 9, 7:30 p.m. 216 E 6th St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (919) 723-3419.

Fight Against the Bosses' Wars at Home and Abroad.

Speakers: Meryl Lynn Farber, Socialist Workers candidate for 5th Congressional District in North Carolina; Maceo Dixon, SWP candidate for 5th Congressional District in Georgia; Bridget Clark, Young Socialist Alliance; Jim Grant, Commission for Racial Justice. Sat., Oct. 16, reception, 6 p.m.; rally, 7 p.m. 216 E 6th St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Farber for Congress Campaign Committee. For more information call (919) 723-3419.

OHIO

Cincinnati

Last Hired, First Fired: How to Fight Black Unemployment and Job Discrimination. Speakers: Charles Hughes, National Black Independent Political Party; Omari Musa, Socialist Workers Party; others. Sun., Oct. 10, 7:30 p.m. 4945 Paddock Rd. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (513) 242-7161.

OREGON

Portland

A Fighting Program for Working People. Speaker: Ron Richards, Socialist Workers candidate for governor. Sun., Oct. 3, 7:30 p.m. 711 NW Everett. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Bookstore Forum. For more information call (503) 222-7225.

The Palestinian Struggle After Beirut. Speaker: Paul Freeman, Socialist Workers Party. Sun., Oct. 10, 7:30 p.m. 711 NW Everett. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Bookstore Forum. For more information call (503) 222-7225.

Machines, Migrants, and Monopolies: An Agricultural Crisis. A narrated slideshow by Science for the People. Sun., Oct. 17, 7:30 p.m. 711 NW Everett. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Bookstore Forum. For more information call (503) 222-7225.

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg

Unemployment and Plant Closings: Why Can't Everyone Have A Job? Speakers: Charles Flurie, past president, United Steel-

workers Local 1608; Tom Gluck, Pennsylvania Public Interest Coalition; Paul Mailhot, Socialist Workers Party. Sat., Oct. 9, 4 p.m. 803 N 2nd St. Donation: \$1.50. For more information call (717) 234-5052.

Philadelphia

Rally: Come Hear the Socialist Candidates.

Speakers: Mark Zola, Socialist Workers candidate for governor; Katherine Sojourner, SWP candidate for lieutenant governor; Kathy Emminizer, SWP candidate for U.S. Senate; Sam Farley, SWP candidate for 2nd Congressional District; Mike Finley, SWP candidate for 3rd Congressional District. Sat., Oct. 2, 7 p.m. YWCA, 2027 Chestnut St. Donation: \$3. Ausp: Pennsylvania Socialist Workers Campaign. For more information call (215) 927-4747.

TEXAS

Dallas

Stop Washington's Wars — A Rally Against U.S.-backed Wars Going On Today in Lebanon, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. Speakers: Debbie Lazar, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Railroad Commission, member of International Association of Machinists and Young Socialist Alliance; Lee Olsen, SWP candidate for Congress, member United Steelworkers; Willie Mae Reid, SWP candidate for U.S. vice-president in 1976, longtime activist in Black liberation movement; José Rinaldi, activist in Central America solidarity movement; Floyce White, antidraft activist; a Palestinian student. Sun., Oct. 3, 7:30 p.m. 2817 Live Oak St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Socialist Workers 1982 Texas Election Campaign.

San Antonio

Nicaragua Today: Eyewitness Report and Slideshow. Speaker: Judith Abenathy, recently returned from Nicaragua. Fri., Oct. 8, 337 W Josephine St. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (512) 736-9218.

UTAH

Price

Protest Massacre in Lebanon: U.S., Israel Share Responsibility. Speakers: Jim White, Young Socialist Alliance; representative, Lebanese Student Assoc., Univ. of Utah. Sat., Oct. 9, 7 p.m. Oliveto Bldg., 23 S Carbon Ave. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (801) 637-6294.

WASHINGTON

Seattle

The Immigration Cops: A Racist Threat to All Working People. Speakers: Santiago Juárez, immigration lawyer working with Salvadoran refugees; Alejandra Rivera, Salvadoran Refugees' Organization; others. Sun., Oct. 10, 7 p.m. 4868 Rainier Ave. S. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (206) 723-3148.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee

Central America: Revolution and U.S. Intervention. An Educational Conference on Strategies for the Midwest Antiwar Movement. Keynote address by Father Edgard Parrales, Nicaraguan Ambassador to the Organization of American States. Fri., Oct. 1, 8 p.m. Brooks Memorial Union Ballroom, Marquette Univ. Workshops Oct. 2 and 3 from 9 a.m. at Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Donation: \$8 for entire conference, \$4 students and unemployed. Ausp: Central America Solidarity Coalition. For more information call (414) 224-9352.

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Draft opponent backs Cuba and Nicaragua

BY MICHAEL FRAYER

MILWAUKEE — A united meeting in defense of two area draft resisters was held September 16 at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM). Michael McMillan and Gillam Kerley, both from Madison, were indicted September 8 for their refusal to register for the draft.

McMillan spoke at the Milwaukee meeting, explaining why he didn't register. "I had to look at my life very carefully and determine how I wanted to live it," he said. "I had to tell the government, 'No, I can't have anything to do with your war-making.'"

McMillan stressed the need to create alternatives for people forced into the military for economic reasons. He spoke out against sexism and violence against women. There is more at issue than just the draft, he said.

"We must see where violence is starting from," he continued, "what system is causing the government to spend so much on the military and cut away at human needs."

Turning to Central America, McMillan pointed out that while Cuba is sending medical teams and teachers to Nicaragua, the United States is sending guns and advisors to crush the liberation struggles throughout the region.

Both McMillan and Kerley will be conducting their own defense at their arraignment on September 28. McMillan

said they hoped to use their trials as a forum to present their views on the draft.

"Success doesn't necessarily mean not going to jail," he said. "Through resisting, we're trying to get to talk to people. If my trial gets people thinking, it will have been successful."

When McMillan finished speaking, the audience gave him a standing ovation, chanting, "No draft! No way! We won't be used and thrown away!"

Sixty people attended the meeting, sponsored by the Young Socialist Alliance, Wisconsin Committee Against the Draft, Mobilization for Survival, Casa Maria, and UWM Students for Positive Change.

Also speaking were Dave Harper, a YSA member and Vietnam veteran, and Jack Gladden, a Black veteran and former UWM student president.

The Madison Draft Resistance Coalition is organizing political support and legal funds for Kerley and McMillan. Both plan to make themselves available for speaking engagements throughout the region at meetings sponsored by antidraft, antinuclear, and antiwar groups.

For more information, contact the Madison Draft Resistance Coalition, 731 State Street, Madison, Wis. 53703; (608) 257-7562. Statements of support can also be sent to the above address.



Michael McMillan (left) and Gillam Kerley (right) oppose the draft and U.S. intervention.

Terrorists plant bomb in Nicaraguan consulate

BY HARVEY McARTHUR

MIAMI — A powerful time bomb was planted at the Nicaraguan consulate here on September 25. Fernando Pérez, a member of the consulate staff, discovered and disarmed the bomb, which was wrapped in old newspaper and left against an outside wall of the consulate. Police experts told consulate officials that had the bomb exploded it would have destroyed most of their building and adjacent apartments.

"This bombing is another of the many attempts by the U.S. government to destabilize our country," said Wilmar Cuarezma, the Nicaraguan consul. "We know that they control 98 percent of the terrorist activity in this country. We know that the people who placed this bomb were professionals — by the mil-

itary quality of the bomb, which was made of C4 plastic explosive, and by its careful placement to avoid the surveillance cameras outside the consulate. So we know that the U.S. government knows who did it.

"Over the last six months, we have had a state of emergency in our country. The Sandinista government had to take this step to counter the provocation of the U.S. government. Who blew up the bridges in our country? Who armed the 5,000 counterrevolutionaries in Honduras? The United States government.

"It is the United States government who doesn't want dialogue with anyone. They think that by increasing the level of their armaments in Central America they can cancel out the hunger of our people. But the people are not fooled by lies, because they know that the real enemy is the capitalist system, where a minority enriches itself while a majority dies of hunger.

"The big error of the U.S. government is believing it can fight against an entire people," Cuarezma explained. He pointed to U.S. aid to South Africa, to attacks against Angola, and to the massacre of the Palestinians and other examples of this policy.

Cuarezma urged that antiwar and other activists continue to speak out against this bombing, especially to use the news media to show opposition to rightist attacks. "Many people in Miami are for peace and not for war," he declared, "and you must act to overcome the lies and disinformation of the government and the news media." Cuarezma also urged that protests be sent to the United States Secretary of State George Shultz.

Upon hearing about the bombing, David Tucker, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. Congress from Florida's 13th District, immediately sent protests to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, Miami Mayor Maurice A. Ferré, and Dade County Mayor Steven Clark.

Tucker pointed to other terror attacks by rightist Cuban and Nicaraguan groups, including last month's bombing of the Venezuelan consulate in Miami by Omega 7, a Cuban counterrevolutionary group. He blamed Federal and local government officials for this wave of violence and demanded the immediate closing of counterrevolutionary exile training camps in southern Florida and the arrest and prosecution of the criminals responsible for the bomb attempt at the Nicaraguan consulate.

Anti-Israel protests continue

BY NELSON GONZÁLEZ

Thousands across the country continue to protest the massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut and U.S. complicity with it.

In response to a call from the political committee of the Palestine National Congress based in Damascus, 1,000 people gathered September 24 in front of the Israeli Mission to the United Nations in mid-Manhattan and marched to the UN. Organized by the Emergency Committee on Lebanon, the action was made up of many Palestinians and Lebanese and three contingents of American Jews opposed to the U.S.-backed Israeli terror.

The following day an action called by the People's Anti-War Mobilization drew nearly 400 people to Union Square in Manhattan.

In Boston, on September 22, some 1,000 people turned out for a teach-in at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), sponsored by the MIT Socialist Club. Featured speakers included Nobel Laureate Noam Chomsky, who gave a talk on the history of U.S.-backed Israeli expansionism in the Middle East. He was followed by Dr. Lena Jayussi, a Palestinian activist, and Don Connell, a reporter and member of Ox-fam recently returned from Lebanon.

Some 350 people marched to the Federal Building in Milwaukee on September 21 and held a vigil protesting the massacre in Beirut.

In Birmingham, Alabama, 200 people marched September 24 demanding "Israel Out of Lebanon." After the march a candlelight vigil made its way through downtown Birmingham led by a contingent of Black and Arab Muslims.

On September 22 in Cleveland 3,000 people marched from the campus of Cleveland State University downtown to the Federal Building. During the protest a group of 30 Palestinians staged a sit-in at the office of Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio). They demanded that Metzenbaum take a stand on the massacre in Beirut.

When Metzenbaum responded by calling for all foreign troops to leave Lebanon "including Syrian, PLO, and Israeli" the protestors vowed not to leave his office until Metzenbaum placed blame where it really belonged, on Israel and the U.S. government.

In Schenectady, New York, 150 people came to a picket at the National Guard Armory on September 25. The picket was sponsored by 15 organizations, including several Palestinian groups and the Central America Solidarity Alliance. All three of Schenectady's television stations covered the picket as protestors shouted chants protesting the massacre, demanding that Israel and the U.S. get out of Lebanon, and an ending of U.S. aid to Israel.

And in Miami, 150 people marched to the County Courthouse, chanting, "No draft, no war, from Palestine to El Salvador."



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Reagan's new charges against Nicaragua

Reagan administration officials have launched a new round of charges against Nicaragua's revolutionary government.

In congressional testimony September 21, State Department aide Stephen Bosworth accused Nicaragua of responsibility for the deeds of antigovernment guerrillas in Honduras. Actions like the recent seizure of hostages in San Pedro Sula by the Cinchonero guerrillas, Bosworth declared, "are orchestrated by Nicaragua's Sandinistas and the Salvadoran FMLN [Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front] to intimidate the government of Honduras."

"American and Salvadoran military analysts," according to a front-page story in the September 26 *New York Times*, charged that guerrilla fighters in El Salvador "are increasingly being supplied by helicopter and light aircraft from Nicaragua." Correspondent Bernard Weinraub added that "the planes are believed to carry radios, Soviet-made demolition equipment, medical supplies and replacement parts for weapons from Cuba."

The Sandinistas and the Cuban government have repeatedly affirmed their right to aid the Salvadoran people in their struggle to throw off the U.S.-backed dictatorship that has murdered more than 30,000 Salvadorans in just the past three years. But the Cubans and Sandinistas also point out that Washington's charges are, in fact, false, and are made with the aim of depicting the Salvadoran struggle as the work of foreign agents, rather than a rebellion by the masses of workers and peasants against intolerable conditions.

Despite repeated demands that Washington present proof of its claims, no such evidence has ever been forthcoming.

Just the day after Bosworth made his charges against Nicaragua, a congressional report documenting the lies of the CIA on Central America was published. And Wayne Smith, formerly the top U.S. diplomat in Cuba, says in the current issue of *Foreign Policy* magazine that "if the guerrillas had received all the arms reported by U.S. intelligence, the Salvadoran army would be outgunned 20 to 1."

By pointing the finger at Cuba and Nicaragua, Washington seeks to justify the massive amounts of military aid it is providing to the brutal regimes in El Salvador and Honduras. It also seeks to prepare the ground for a new escalation of its undeclared war in Central America.

Nearly 100 U.S. military personnel are officially listed as advisers in Honduras. New military bases are being built near the Nicaraguan border. And the CIA has armed and trained thousands of counter-revolutionary Nicaraguan exiles with the aim of restoring to power in Nicaragua a regime like the one currently ruling El Salvador.

According to a report from Honduras in the September 28 *Wall Street Journal*, "well-placed Honduran and U.S. sources here keep whispering about a November or December invasion" of Nicaragua.

The new U.S. charges point up the need to redouble efforts to get out the truth about Washington's war against the revolutions in Central America.

Utah radiation victims expose gov't

In 1955 a yellow booklet was distributed by the Atomic Energy Commission to residents of St. George, Utah. It told them not to worry about the atomic bombs being detonated in the nearby Nevada desert. Whatever fallout might blow their way would be "very low — only slightly more than normal radiation which you experience day in and day out wherever you may live."

The government even encouraged some people to go watch the blasts. Jo Ann Workman, who was a student at the time, recently told a Salt Lake City court how her college geology class did just that. Workman is one of more than 1,000 plaintiffs in a lawsuit against the government for its responsibility in a multitude of cancer deaths resulting from the atomic tests.

"We were assured there was no danger," she testified. "We saw the flare, we saw the cloud and felt the ground shake. The wind blew it right on you. It was hot. I was getting 'sunburned.' I was terrified."

Today Workman is dying of cancer. Her geology teacher is dead from leukemia.

The lawsuit Workman is part of accuses the government of responsibility for some 300 deaths and illnesses caused by the testing. It demands millions of dollars in damages. The trial in the case opened September 14 in Salt Lake City and is expected to last three months.

Studies have proven that child leukemia rates in southern Utah after the period of the tests rose as much as three times. The increase was concentrated in children born between 1951 and 1958, the high point of the testing. In a 100-yard radius in one neighborhood in St. George, seven children were stricken with the disease.

Confronted with the evidence, and now the lawsuit by victims, the government is stonewalling. It is still telling the same lies it told some thirty years ago: the fallout was not dangerous and there is no link between the rise in cancer and the tests.

Government attorney Henry Gill argued in the current lawsuit, "The actions taken were reasonable and were calculated to ensure the safety of persons living near the test site."

This is what the government argued some years ago when angry ranchers in the area tried to sue for the deaths of their sheep during the same nuclear tests. Their case was thrown out of court. But two months ago, a federal court found the government had committed fraud in the trial and pressured witnesses to cover up the facts.

Documents pried out of the government through the Freedom of Information Act have also uncovered a bit of the crime committed. One document shows that a study linking the atomic tests to leukemia as early as 1964 was suppressed by government officials.

What lies behind this cover-up, secrecy, and utter refusal to admit what millions of Americans now

know to be the truth? It's not just a question of money damages. This case spotlights the enormity of the crime committed by the U.S. government against workers and farmers, as well as soldiers assigned to the test site. It underscores the callousness of the capitalist system, for whom people like the St. George residents are "guinea pigs," as one plaintiff in the trial put it.

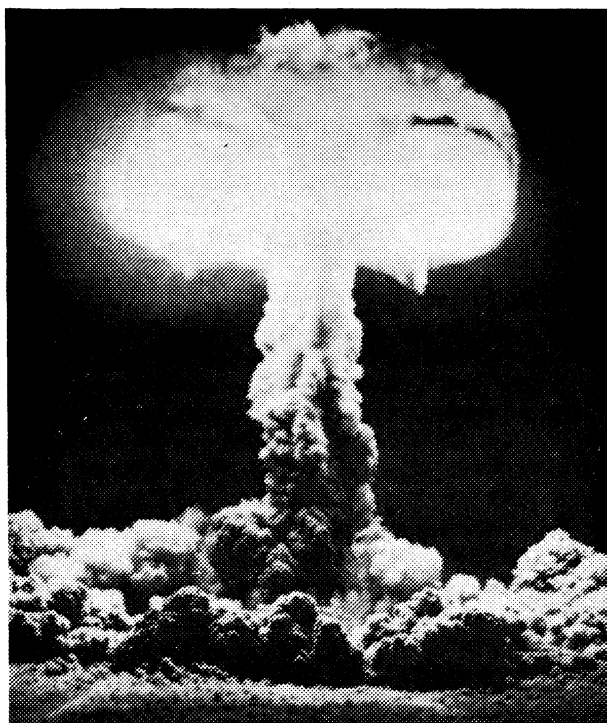
At the heart of Washington's refusal to tell the truth and compensate its victims is its need today to continue to build, test, and use nuclear and other weapons despite the growing opposition to its military buildup.

As government attorney Gill explained at the trial, defending the detonation of the bombs in the 1950s: "There was a need to test atomic weapons on this continent. There was a need. . . ."

That "need" persists today for the rulers of this country. Building and using their vast arsenal of weapons is the only answer they have to the revolutionary struggles from Central America to the Middle East.

That "need" also overrides the health, welfare, and property of any working person in this country who happens to live near where the Pentagon decides to set up its nuclear instruments of war.

The residents of southern Utah who are now speaking out against this crime are helping expose one of the U.S. war machine's most brutal faces. In doing so, they are aiding the working people of the world, at whom Washington's bombs are aimed. Their case deserves full support.



Yassir Arafat speaks on goals of Palestinian movement

The events in Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) heroic struggle have opened the eyes of millions to the justness of the Palestinian cause. Many people are listening in a new way to what the PLO is saying and looking at its proposals for peace in the Middle East seriously.

Below are excerpts from a speech by Yassir Arafat, chairman of the PLO, to a meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 13, 1974.

Mr. President, the roots of the Palestinian question reach back into the closing years of the 19th century, to that period we call the era of colonialism as we know it today. This is precisely the period during which Zionism as a scheme was born; its aim was the conquest of Palestinian land by European immigrants, just as settlers colonized and indeed raided most of Africa.

And just as colonialism heedlessly used the wretched, the poor, the exploited as mere inert matter with which to build and to carry out settler colonialism, so too were destitute, oppressed European Jews employed on behalf of world imperialism and of

OUR REVOLUTIONARY HERITAGE

the Zionist leadership. European Jews were transformed into the instruments of aggression.

By 1947 the number of Jews [in Israel] had reached 600,000; they owned about 6 per cent of Palestinian arable land. The figures should be compared with the [Arab] population of Palestine, which at that time was 1.25 million.

As a result of the collusion between the mandatory power and the Zionist movement, and with the support of some countries, this General Assembly, early in its history, approved a recommendation to partition our Palestinian homeland. The General Assembly partitioned that which it had no right to divide — an indivisible homeland.

Furthermore, even though the partition resolution granted the colonialist settlers 54 per cent of the land of Palestine, their dissatisfaction with the decision prompted them to wage a war of terror against the civilian Arab population. They occupied 81 per cent of the total area of Palestine, uprooting a million Arabs.

Mr. President, if the immigration of Jews to Palestine had had as its objective the goal of enabling them to live side by side with us, enjoying the same rights and assuming the same duties, we would have opened our doors to them as far as our homeland's capacity for absorption permitted. Such was the case with the thousands of Armenians and Circassians who still live among us in equality as brethren and citizens.

But that the goal of this immigration should be to usurp our homeland, disperse our people and turn us into second-class citizens — this is what no one can conceivably demand that we acquiesce in or submit to.

Therefore, since its inception, our revolution was not motivated by racial or religious factors. Its target was never the Jew as a person, but racist Zionism and undisguised aggression. In this sense ours is also a revolution for the Jew as human being as well. We are struggling so that Jews, Christians, and Moslems may live in equality, enjoying the same rights and assuming the same duties, free from racial or religious discrimination. For many years now our people has been exposed to the ravages of war, destruction, and dispersion. It has paid in the blood of its sons that which cannot ever be compensated. And yet all this has made our people neither vindictive nor vengeful. Nor has it caused us to resort to the racism of our enemies. And nor have we lost the true method by which friend and foe are distinguished.

For we deplore all those crimes committed against the Jews; we also deplore all the real discrimination suffered by them because of their faith.

In my formal capacity as chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and as leader of the Palestinian revolution, I proclaim before you that when we speak of our common hopes for the Palestine of tomorrow we include in our perspective all Jews now living in Palestine who choose to live with us there in peace and without discrimination.

I call upon Jews one by one to turn away from the illusory promises made to them by Zionist ideology and Israeli leadership. Those offer Jews perpetual bloodshed, endless war, and continuous thralldom.

We offer them the most generous solution that we might live together in a framework of just peace in our democratic Palestine.

Pipeline ban

President Reagan's ban on sales to help build the controversial Soviet pipeline is causing layoffs at the General Electric Company where I work in Schenectady, New York.

There will be 110 more layoffs in the gas turbine department at Schenectady GE, according to Dan DeCesare, business agent for Local 301 of the International Union of Electrical Workers. Total layoffs in the department would now amount to almost 180, and the union expects more layoffs this month.

"Everyone of them in gas turbine will be the direct result of Reagan," DeCesare said (as reported by the September 3, *Knickerbocker News*.)

Before the president issued his mandate, GE had expected \$175 million worth of work in making rotor kit components for pipeline turbines, which are being built by Licensees in Italy, France, and England. That production would have been done at Schenectady GE and at the Greenville, North Carolina, plant.

Total layoffs at my plant this year are now more than 500, and it is only September. Company predictions earlier this year were for a similar amount of layoffs as last year, but that number has already been reached and surpassed.

Before the pipeline work ban had been issued by Reagan, no layoffs were expected in gas turbine. These further reductions in the workforce have brought the Local 301 bargaining unit down to roughly 7,000, compared to the nearly 12,000 workers who were represented by Local 301 in 1976.

Workers on the floor have mixed reactions about the pipeline ban. Although some feel that we need to respond to the martial law in Poland, many feel that this is not the way to do it. Commenting on how all workers are hurt by the sanctions, one GE worker said, "GE's not complaining. They probably are still making a profit. We're the ones who suffer."

Mary Selvas
Schenectady, New York

Enjoyed paper

I am writing these few lines to let you know I got your newspaper yesterday, the September 17, 1982 edition. I enjoyed the articles on Nicaragua and Reagan's plan for more wars, and on the socialist fighters at Marion Correctional Facility. I will close, my brothers and sisters who are outside and inside struggling for socialism. I hope to receive my next *Militant* soon.

A prisoner

Howard Rosen

The revolutionary socialist movement recently lost one of its finest members when Howard Rosen died. For almost half a century, Howard struggled, believed, and so valiantly fought for the new world that yet will be ours. He was in the best sense an able, thinking, and devoted member of the revolutionary socialist community.

On my part, may I say that I lost not only a comrade, but a loyal, devoted, caring friend. Through the many, many years of our association, of our deep understanding friendship, I

knew Howard as many of us knew him, as a firm believer in the ultimate victory of the working class, but perhaps as important to me; as a wonderful human being. Howard, we mourn deeply your loss, but are so grateful for all that you gave us.

Milt Lesnick
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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.



Survey finds working women back abortion rights

Sixty-eight percent of working women support legal abortion.

This is one of the findings of an extensive survey done last February by *Family Circle* magazine. They asked their readers — almost all of whom are women — to fill out a two-page questionnaire, detailing their

WOMEN IN REVOLT

Margaret Jayko



attitudes about abortion. In the Sept. 16, 1982, issue, they carried an article reporting the results.

According to Margaret Jaworski, the author of the article, "The response was unprecedented in magazine history — over 250,000 *Family Circle* readers" responded. Jaworski points out that the large number who answered, in addition to the thousands who wrote back long letters on the subject, indicates that "clearly, women feel abortion is one of the most important issues of our time."

Of those who responded, slightly over one-half work full-time or part-time. Over three-fourths are married, 10 percent are single, and 11 percent are widowed or divorced.

Seventy-five percent said they knew someone who had an abortion. And 16.3 percent say they had an abortion themselves, some of them sending letters about their painful experiences with illegal abortions. One woman who had an illegal abortion in 1946 at the age of 14 wrote: "Women who are desperate to obtain an abortion will find a way to get it done. Making abortion illegal will never stop a woman from getting one. It will only make the procedure unsafe."

Here are some of the results of the survey:

- 62.1 percent of those polled support every woman's right to have an abortion if she wants one. This is despite the fact that 50 percent feel that human life begins at the moment of conception.
- 66 percent oppose the passage of a constitutional amendment outlawing abortion, and 64.9 percent feel the government should have no role in the decision-making process.
- 56.1 percent support abortion on demand until the end of the third month of pregnancy.
- 62.2 percent disagree with the statement, "Abortion availability has contributed to teenage promiscuity."
- Of those who oppose abortion, 84.6 percent would favor it if the life of the pregnant woman would be endangered by carrying the pregnancy to term.
- Approximately 25 percent support government funding of abortions for poor women who want them. 54.7 percent feel that the government should not fund abortions, though a substantial number of letters in-

icated that many readers favored federal funds for abortion in cases of pregnancies due to rape or incest.

- 60.4 percent agree with the statement, "Abortion availability has reduced the number of unwanted children who are likely to end up abused or neglected."

- On a related topic, 61.2 percent favor sex education in the schools from kindergarten through grade 6, and 83.6 percent favor it in grades 7 through 12.

The letters and statistics cited in the article indicate that while a majority of women support legalized abortion, they have quite mixed feelings about abortion.

A big factor behind this is the unrelenting anti-abortion propaganda offensive by the U.S. government, the Catholic church hierarchy, and right-wing anti-abortion groups.

This poll should tell all supporters of women's right to choose abortion three things:

One is that we represent the majority. That should give us confidence to fight back against the myriad of attacks on abortion rights by the government.

Second is that we have to explain that without federal funding, legal abortion is not available to millions of working-class women, a disproportionate number of whom are Black and Latina.

That relates to the third point. Working women are the staunchest supporters of abortion rights. We must defend their right to abortion, especially the sisters on Medicaid. Among these women is where we'll find many of the best fighters for women's rights.

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. Zip: 35233. Tel: (205) 323-3079.

ARIZONA: Phoenix: SWP, YSA, 611 E. Indian School. Zip: 85012. Tel: (602) 274-709. Tucson: SWP, P.O. Box 2585. Zip: 702. Tel: (602) 622-3880 or 882-4304.

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles: SWP, YSA, 2546 W. Pico Blvd. Zip: 90006. Tel: (213) 380-9460. Oakland: SWP, YSA, 2864 Telegraph Ave. Zip: 94609. Tel: (415) 763-3792. 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, 46½ Race St. Zip: 95126. Tel: (408) 998-4007. Seaside: Pathfinder Books, 1043A Broadway, Seaside. Zip: 93955. Tel: (408) 394-1855.

COLORADO: Denver: SWP, YSA, 126 W. 12th Ave. Zip: 80204. Tel: (303) 534-8954.

FLORIDA: Miami: SWP, YSA, 1237 NW 119th St., North Miami. Zip: 33167. Tel: (305) 769-3478.

GEORGIA: Atlanta: SWP, YSA, 504 Flat Shoals Ave. SE. Zip: 30316. Tel: (404) 577-4065.

ILLINOIS: Chicago: SWP, YSA, 555 W. Adams Zip: 60606. Tel: (312) 559-9046.

INDIANA: Bloomington: YSA, Activities Desk, Indiana Memorial Union. Zip: 47405.

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, c/o Jim Sprall, 803 W. 11th St. Zip: 50613. Des Moines: YSA, P.O. Box 1165, Zip: 50311.

KENTUCKY: Louisville: SWP, YSA, 809 E. Broadway. Zip: 40204. 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: Boston: SWP, YSA, 510 Commonwealth Ave., 4th Floor. Zip: 02215. Tel: (617) 262-4621.

MICHIGAN: 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.

NEBRASKA: Lincoln: YSA, P.O. Box 30209. Zip: 68503. Tel: (402) 475-2255.

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, 79 Leonard. Zip: 10013. Tel: (212) 226-8445. New York: City-wide SWP, YSA, 79 Leonard. Zip: 10013. Tel: (212) 925-1668.

NORTH CAROLINA: Piedmont: SWP, YSA, 216 E. 6th St., Winston-Salem. Zip: 27101. Tel: (919) 723-3419.

OHIO: Cincinnati: SWP, YSA, 4945 Pad-dock Rd. Zip: 45237. Tel: (513) 242-7161. 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: (814) 734-4415. Harrisburg: SWP, YSA, 803 N. 2nd St. Zip: 17102. Tel: (717) 234-5052. Philadelphia: SWP, YSA, 5811 N. Broad St. Zip: 19141. Tel: (215) 927-4747 or 927-4748.

Pittsburgh: SWP, YSA, 141 S. Highland Ave. Zip: 15206. Tel: (412) 362-6767. State College: YSA, P.O. Box 464, Bellefonte. Zip: 16823. Tel: (814) 238-3296.

RHODE ISLAND: Providence: YSA,

P.O. Box 261, Annex Station. Zip: 02901.

TEXAS: Austin: YSA, c/o Mike Rose, 7409 Berkman Dr. Zip: 78752. Tel: (512) 452-3923. Dallas: SWP, YSA, 2817 Live Oak. Zip: 75204. Tel: (214) 826-4711. Houston: SWP, YSA, 6333 Gulf Freeway, Room 222. Zip: 77023. Tel: (713) 924-4056. San Antonio: SWP, YSA, 337 W. Josephine. Zip: 78212. Tel: (512) 736-9218.

UTAH: Price: SWP, YSA, 23 S. Carbon Ave., Suite 19. P.O. Box 758. Zip: 84501. Tel: (801) 637-6294. Salt Lake City: SWP, YSA, 677 S. 7th East, 2nd Floor. Zip: 84102. Tel: (801) 355-1124.

VIRGINIA: Tidewater Area (Newport News): SWP, YSA, 5412 Jefferson Ave., Zip 23605. 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: Seattle: SWP, YSA, 4868 Rainier Ave. South. Zip: 98118. Tel: (206) 723-5330.

WEST VIRGINIA: Charleston: SWP, YSA, 1584 A Washington St. East. Zip: 25311. 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.

Protests erupt in North Carolina against dumping of toxic wastes



North Carolina cops arrest demonstrators. State is dumping toxic PCBs in mostly-Black Warren County.

BY JIM ROGERS
AND GREG McCARTAN

AFTON, N.C. — Hundreds of workers, farmers, students, and civil rights leaders have been arrested for attempting to block the dumping of tons of PCB-contaminated dirt at a landfill near this rural Warren County community.

Since September 15, when burial of the toxic PCBs began, there have been protests against the landfill. The largest action so far was Monday, September 27, when 800 people gathered at a Baptist church here and then marched to the fill.

About 100 demonstrators were arrested Monday, among them Walter Fauntroy, member of Congress from Wash-

ington, D.C. Last week, Rev. Ben Chavis, deputy director of the United Church of Christ Committee for Racial Justice, was arrested while leading a car caravan. Chavis was charged with driving too slow.

Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was arrested as he knelt to pray. His wife was arrested September 28, on which day police noticeably stepped up the harshness of their treatment of those arrested.

Local residents, both Black and white, form the backbone of the resistance to the dumping of PCBs. They have been joined by others from around the state and outside it.

Warren County High School students,

given excused absences by the county's Board of Education in order to participate, were prominent at Monday's protest. Joining them were college students from other areas.

Farmers, at times chanting, "A people united will never be defeated," have also marched.

Businessmen — and even an official of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), William Sanjour, who is head of that agency's Hazardous Waste Implementation branch — have joined the protests. Sanjour explained to a rally that the landfill is not safe.

The PCBs, a potent cancer-causing agent, were illegally dumped along 210 miles of North Carolina roads more than four years ago.

Because of the dangerous nature of the chemical, where the contaminated dirt would be dumped became a hot political issue.

Protesters point out that Warren County, where Afton is located, is poor and predominantly Black. They say that is why the state chose the area for the dumping site.

Ken Ferruchio, president of Warren County Citizens Concerned About PCBs, said, "I think they know the percentage of Blacks in this county and they know the danger of that dump. And they know that it's going in here instead of in the governor's county."

Ferruchio's organization has been fighting the dumping plans since 1978. Certain that the landfill will not safely contain the chemical, the organization calls the dumping "toxic aggression" and charges the state with genocide against area residents.

When the first dump trucks came to the landfill, they were met by human roadblocks.

A popular chant here is "Dump Hunt in the dump," referring to Democratic Governor James Hunt, who has defended the burial of PCBs here with words and state troopers.

The state police, under Hunt's command, were used three straight days to clear demonstrators from the roads. Local residents have stood up to the state's intimidation and arrests and vow to go on fighting.

In many areas of this state, ground water and reservoirs have been contaminated by purposeful dumping of toxic wastes by industry and waste storage companies.

One farmer told the *Militant*, "The EPA's own studies show that 8 out of 10 chemical waste dumps that they've built leak. Why should this one be any different? We aren't guinea pigs in Warren County."

The dump site here is only 10 feet above the county's water level. At the same time that state officials are telling county residents not to worry, they are advising farmers not to let cattle graze or to raise chickens near the fill.

The EPA, which claims that the design of the Afton landfill will prevent

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Baltimore Black community demands investigation of police brutality

BY STEVEN FUCHS

BALTIMORE — While police harassment continued in the Pimlico neighborhood this week, a community coalition began organizing to get out the truth about police brutality there.

For three weeks the Black community of Pimlico has been the victim of stepped-up police harassment. It began with the killing of Rupert Campbell, a 25-year-old Jamaican resident. Witnesses saw police beat Campbell, who died while handcuffed in police custody.

On September 15, the day after Campbell was buried, some 140 city police marched in a military-like invasion of the community. The attack force came in rented vans with shot guns and rifles and flak jackets. Breaking into homes with battering rams, they arrested 29 people in their predawn raid.

Since then many more people have been arrested as police maintain what one resident described as "martial law."

Police and city officials have tried to justify their actions by portraying the Jamaican residents of the area as dangerous criminals. Police spokesman Dennis Hill said the police are in the process of having Jamaicans "kicked out" of the city.

As one resident explained, "just be-

cause you're Jamaican, they lock you up."

The entire community has been targeted by the police attacks. Most of those arrested in the September 15 raid were U.S.-born.

One response by the community has been the formation of the Rupert Campbell Alliance (RCA). The RCA is trying to demonstrate the unity of the Jamaican and Afro-American residents in the fight against police brutality.

The RCA is organizing a "People's Tribunal," to take place within the next few weeks. The tribunal will investigate the death of Rupert Campbell, the police raid, and the continuing campaign of harassment.

Sanifu Mwananchi, a member of the RCA, told the *Militant* that the group is now collecting and recording testimony to prepare the tribunal. "We are looking to get the evidence that Rupert Campbell was indeed murdered," he explained, "to get the officers involved indicted for murder and convicted."

Mwananchi said that the tribunal will hear testimony from eyewitnesses to the killing and from victims of the subsequent police harassment. The purpose of the tribunal is to get out the truth.

That is one of the major concerns expressed by Pimlico residents. The local

media, one person told the *Militant*, "prints just what the police tell them."

People in the community are eager to tell what they've seen and experienced.

For example police deny responsibility in Campbell's death. But residents will tell a different story.

Witnesses saw police beating him. A friend who saw Campbell's body in the hospital reported evidence of serious beatings on the head.

Residents described the September 15 raid, which police called "... a well executed operation."

One woman told the *Militant* how police broke through her door with a sledge hammer and held her four-year-old daughter at gun point.

Another family told the *Militant* that police "turned over every dresser in the house." They ripped holes in walls and ceilings. They arrested a man; a woman; and two children, one 11 and one 13 years old.

Another resident reported that police broke into her house by mistake, then changed the name and address on their search warrant. They searched the home for three hours, while keeping the woman and her child confined in a bedroom.

The local media has reported nothing

Continued on Page 10

Socialist candidate blasts state on PCBs

Meryl Lynn Farber, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Congress, 5th District, has taken part in the Warren County protest against PCB dumping. She issued the following press statement on September 20:

The dumping of PCBs in Warren County is an attack on Black and white working people in North Carolina. The PCBs are not being dumped behind the governor's mansion.

Companies that produce hazardous chemicals and waste should open their books. Working people have the right to know what is being produced and what is being done with it.

These companies should finance the building of adequate, safe storage facilities for the waste that has already been produced. They should pay for residents' medical examinations and treatment, and pay for all damage and injuries.

Workers and farmers should not have to pay for this with their lives.