

Secret gov't document details U.S. war in Central America



U.S. Army "adviser" training Salvadoran soldier. New document shows Washington's aim in Central America is to prevent workers and peasants from determining their own destiny.

BY HARRY RING

A secret document of Reagan's National Security Council declares that the central aim of U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean is to prevent — by any means necessary — "the proliferation of Cuba-model states" in the region.

Beginning on page eight, we publish the text. It initially appeared April 7 in the *New York Times*.

Agreed on in April 1982, the secret policy statement on Central America and Cuba is very ominous.

It cryptically declares, "Carry out all N.S.D.D. 17 November 1981 decisions."

That's short for National Security Decision Directive 17. Directive 17 gave the CIA \$19.5 million to organize a secret war in Central America, with Nicaragua as the prime target. One of the ways it's being carried out today is through the escalating military attacks on Nicaragua, aimed at overthrowing the Nicaraguan government.

The policy statement also secretly granted the CIA broad authority to conduct "political and paramilitary operations" against Cubans.

The CIA was told to work primarily through third parties, but "under certain circumstances," the agency is authorized to attack Cuban targets on its own.

Small wonder Fidel Castro recently warned of plans for new attempts on his life. (See page 2).

The secret document also grapples with the problem of how to deal with public opposition to a new Vietnam in Central America.

"We continue to have serious difficulties," it declares, "with U.S. public and Congressional opinion which jeopardizes our ability to stay the course."

"Jeopardize our ability to stay the course." Keep it in mind the next time you're wondering if it really helps to join in

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Racists suffer setback in Chicago

BY MALIK MIAH

CHICAGO — "There are 200,000 jobless in Chicago. Twenty million workers across the nation are unemployed or underemployed. The government is trying to drag us more deeply into a new Vietnam in Central America.

"Under the blows coming down on us, more and more workers — Black, Latino, and white — recognize that we have some common problems; that we need to conduct united actions as part of a single working class.

"This is the deeper impetus behind a racist campaign that has been whipped up here in Chicago. They want to prevent working-class unity in action on any of these issues."

Those were the words of Andrew Pulley speaking at the wind-up election rally for Ed Warren, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Chicago and a laid-off garment worker.

Pulley was the SWP's candidate for mayor of Chicago in 1979, and the party's candidate for U.S. president in 1980. He flew in from Detroit to be one of the featured speakers at the April 9 campaign event.

Pulley concentrated his remarks on explaining the deepgoing changes taking place in this country today, and on things that had changed in Chicago since he ran for mayor four years ago.

"The big-business media have been telling us that white working people as a whole are becoming more racist," said Pulley. "But that is precisely the opposite of what has been happening."

Pulley recalled the strike of the Chicago fire fighters that occurred in 1979, soon after the last mayoral elections.

The fire fighters — who are mostly white — refused to accept Mayor Jane Byrne's union-busting campaign when her city administration attempted to deny the fire fighters a contract. They went out on strike and appealed to the Black community for support.

"They united in mass action with the Black community," Pulley recalled. "Not only that, the fire fighters also decided to force the city to carry out an affirmative action program. And they won the strike."

"The solidarity between the Black community and the labor movement spelled victory. It was a historic strike — a first of

its kind in Chicago history."

That is the kind of working-class unity in struggle against the employers that shows the way forward for Chicago working people, Pulley stressed. "That is what they are afraid of. That is what they are trying to prevent."

Mayoral candidate Warren focused his remarks on the same theme.

"The racism that has been fostered as a part of this election campaign is a product of capitalism. But racist attitudes among white workers are not spreading and getting deeper. On the contrary, they're losing ground."

"What we are seeing is something else," Warren stressed. "There is a *class polarization* taking place across the country" as the employers deepen their attacks on the Black community, Latinos, women, and the entire labor movement.

Warren explained that the bosses try to make us all believe that the real divisions are race or sex, not class. They try to foster race hatred to obscure the truth.

"But the problem for the capitalists is that their system is falling apart," said Warren. "It's not working. And more and more workers know that."

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Milwaukee labor council hits Salvador aid

BY PETER SEIDMAN

MILWAUKEE — Important changes are taking place in the attitude of the labor movement toward U.S. government policy in Central America. A recent sign of this is the resolution the Milwaukee Central Labor Council (MCLC) adopted at its March 16 meeting, opposing U.S. military aid to El Salvador. The resolution was printed on the front page of the March 24 issue of *Labor Press*, the MCLC newspaper.

Pointing to the stance of the national AFL-CIO, the resolution states:

"Whereas the AFL-CIO opposed the recent certification of the El Salvador government for continued military aid because of the failure of that government to bring to justice the murderers of AFL-CIO workers in El Salvador. . . .

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Milwaukee Central Labor Council reaffirms its support for the AFL-CIO in opposing any further military aid to the government of El Salvador, including the \$110 million military aid package recently requested by the Reagan administration."

The resolution points to the repression of Salvadoran unionists. It notes, "fifteen Salvadorans, ten of them labor leaders representing teachers, garment workers and professionals, were abducted by terror squads" in October 1982, "joining a long list of detained and 'disappeared' labor leaders in El Salvador."

It reports the finding of the legal department of the Archdiocese of San Salvador

that "All meeting places of the Salvadoran unions have been destroyed by the terrorist actions of the Army, military corps and paramilitary organizations."

The MCLC resolution links U.S. foreign policy to the economic blows workers are suffering here.

"Working people in Milwaukee and the rest of the country are suffering the brunt of economic crisis, including layoffs, mortgage foreclosures and utility cut-offs," says the resolution.

"Wisconsin and Milwaukee have lost hundreds of jobs in union shops in the past several years because these shops 'run away' to Latin American countries where anti-union policies and low wages are en-

forced by military governments."

The resolution calls on the president of the MCLC to "send a letter to all members of the Wisconsin delegation to Congress expressing opposition to military aid to El Salvador and stating that \$110 million can be much better spent providing jobs or preventing foreclosures for laid-off workers."

The resolution was submitted by Charlie Dee of the American Federation of Teachers, Local 212. In his speech before the MCLC (see page 4), Dee also mentioned another important development that is helping to get out the truth about El Salvador to workers here.

Exiled Salvadoran trade unionists, who

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U.S. anti-Vietnam campaign

The workers and peasants of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos are today moving forward in overcoming the legacy of more than a century of war, plunder, and national oppression by French and U.S.

EDITORIAL

capitalism. The process of economic revival and reconstruction in these three Indochinese countries, victims of the most brutal and devastating imperialist aggression in history, is becoming more and more integrated.

But just as in Central America and the Caribbean, the U.S. rulers are attempting to halt the advance and consolidation of the socialist revolution in Indochina. They are escalating military operations against Kampuchea by counterrevolutionary forces.

Concerned by defeats being inflicted on these proimperialist bands operating inside Kampuchea along the Thai border, the U.S. government is now airlifting additional ground-to-air missiles, mortars, and other arms to the reactionary regime in Thailand. This is allegedly necessary to

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BY MALIK MIAH

Militant sales teams around the country report a rising anger among workers about the not-so-secret war of the U.S. government against the Nicaraguan, El Salvador, and Grenadian revolutions.

For example, socialist workers in Oakland say the war in Central America is a major topic of discussion on the job and accounts for a lot of their sales at plant gates.

They report that workers going into the gates consider Reagan's "Star Wars" speech — calling for a massive U.S. military expansion — provocative and dangerous. That concerns them more than the bogus propaganda about a Soviet and Cuban threat in Central America.

At a shop organized by the United Steelworkers, one worker told a salesperson that he was pleased when he heard that the Nicaraguans had dealt blows to invading U.S.-backed counter-revolutionaries.

In Kansas City at a Proctor and Gamble plant where regular sales teams up to now have sold an average of three or four papers a week, the recent issue featuring a banner headline on the invasion of Nicaragua by U.S.-armed counter-revolutionaries (issue 11) sold very well. Thirteen workers bought copies.

In Seattle, issue 11 also sold well. Lisa Hickler reports that socialist workers there had their best sales at plant gates since they began doing regular team sales. This, she says, has boosted the confidence of salespeople.

We've had some other interesting sales experiences recently. For example, Miami socialist workers recently went to a migrant farm workers camp in Homestead, about 30 miles from the city. They sold 12 copies of *Perspectiva Mundial*, our Spanish-language sister publication, and 11 *Militants* in an hour and a half.

Down in Newport News, Virginia, at the sprawling Tenneco shipyard with over 17,000 workers, a *Militant* reader inside the yard regularly brings his coworkers out to talk to the people selling the paper outside the gate.

Milwaukee experience

We've received an initial assessment of plant-gate sales experiences from Milwaukee socialists. In 10 weeks of regular plant-gate sales, they've made real progress toward our goal of involving every member of the Socialist Workers Party in a weekly sales team. Participation in plant-gate sales has ranged from 74 to 95 percent of SWP members each week.

How did they organize sales?

"In order to enable everyone to participate," Chris Rayson explained, "we had to schedule sales at all times of the day and evening, to hit all three work shifts. While we tried to field the same team at the same plant gate each week, it was necessary to be flexible on this."

Some weeks, he reported, sales were focused more heavily at the auto plants or steel mills, partially based on what was in the paper.



'Militant' was well received at demonstration for jobs at Anderson, Indiana, on April 4. (See story, page 10.)

But this wasn't done at the expense of not going to other regular sales locations.

What have been the results?

"Plant-gate sales became the bedrock of our regular weekly sales effort. During this 10-week period we averaged selling 100 *Militants* and 10 *PMs* per week. Of this total, an average of 21 papers were sold at plant gates, or about 19 percent. If you add the papers sold on the job, at the unemployment office or a job-hiring line, at union meetings, or directly to truckers, the percentage rises to 34 percent of the total during this 10-week period."

Eastern Airlines fight

The Milwaukee experiences are not that unusual in other cities. For example, we got the following

note from a socialist paper-mill worker in Minneapolis:

"On April 1, another *Militant* reader and I decided to experiment with a new plant-gate sale based on the back-page article in the *Militant* on the International Association of Machinists (IAM) contract fight with Eastern Airlines.

"So, despite a heavy drizzle, we headed out to sell at the Twin Cities-based Northwest Airlines (the largest airlines here, employing thousands). To introduce ourselves, since we had never sold there before, we threw together a placard that said: 'Eastern Machinists Stand Up to Company Takeback Contract! Read the *Militant*!'

"The car procession out of the plant was over a mile long. we sold 10 papers — all we had. But

this was only half the story. Virtually every car that passed slowed to read our placard. Solidarity fists and thumbs down to the Eastern contract were the most common reaction.

"Although we focused on the Eastern strike article, we also pointed to the upcoming August 27-28 march for jobs, peace, and freedom. This clinched most sales.

"It was these IAM members who led a militant one-month strike against Northwest Airlines last year. From here, we plan to regularize a plant-gate sale at Northwest."

Why not send us your experiences talking to fellow workers at plant gates and selling the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial*, so other readers can see how you're doing?

U.S. Honduras base to expand Central America war

BY GEOFF MIRELOWITZ

The Pentagon has announced that a new U.S. military base will be established in Honduras to train Salvadoran army soldiers. The base will be staffed by about 100 U.S. military "advisers" and will begin operating in six weeks to two months.

The move is designed to deal with two problems facing the U.S. government. One is the deteriorating military situation of the Salvadoran army and regime. The other is the deepening opposition in the United States to U.S. military aid.

Raymond Bonner reports in the *New York Times*, "The need for further training of Salvadoran soldiers is regarded as pressing because the war is not going particularly well for the Salvadoran Army."

Despite U.S. training and equipment that has already been provided to Salvadoran government forces, "the guerrilla forces fighting the Government appear to be stronger than they were before the aid began to arrive two years ago," Bonner writes.

Meanwhile, a recent Gallup poll shows

that a large majority of the American people oppose more U.S. military aid to El Salvador. (See box.)

The new U.S. base in Honduras is, in part, intended to get around the formal limit of 55 U.S. military personnel in El Salvador. No such limit exists on the number of U.S. personnel in Honduras.

But the new Honduran base will also be used to press the CIA's not-so-secret war against Nicaragua.

Unnamed administration officials revealed to the *New York Times* their version of the history of the CIA's covert actions.

They began in 1979 when the Carter administration began "to expand American intelligence collection activities in Central America and to provide funds and other support to anti-Government, democratic individuals and groups in Nicaragua."

These efforts, which were nothing less than the groundwork for attempts to overthrow Nicaragua's workers and farmers government, were reaffirmed by Reagan in March 1981. At that time the program was escalated with the allocation of \$19.5 mil-

lion to the CIA for military operations.

By November 1981 Reagan and his advisers had decided on a further escalation. These included "contingency plans" to deal with Cuba. In December this led to granting the CIA "broad authority" to carry out "political and paramilitary operations against Cubans and Cuban supply lines" in Nicaragua and elsewhere in Central America.

There is evidence that this included new plans to assassinate Cuban President Fidel Castro. In his speech to the seventh summit conference of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries held in India last month, Castro said, "Through reliable sources we have learned that the new U.S. Administration has instructed the Central Intelligence Agency to resume the plans to kill Cuban leaders, especially its President."

The CIA was also authorized to involve other governments in the region in the secret war. Most important among these were Argentina and Honduras.

But when the United States supported

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Majority opposes military aid to Salvador

A Gallup poll released at the end of March clearly demonstrates the massive opposition to U.S. military aims in Central America.

Seventy-five percent of those polled thought it was very or fairly likely that a victory of the rebel forces in El Salvador would lead to the same thing happening elsewhere in Latin America.

At the same time, 68 percent opposed Reagan's request for additional military aid and 59 percent opposed any administration plans to increase the number of U.S. military personnel there.

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50,000 Nicaraguans protest murder of Salvador rebel leader

Say U.S. responsible for crime

BY JANE HARRIS

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Salvadoran revolutionary leader Mélida Anaya Montes, better known as Commander Ana María, was assassinated here April 6. She was second in command of the People's Liberation Forces (FPL) of El Salvador.

Fifty thousand people turned out for her funeral here April 9, and placed responsibility for her murder squarely on Washington.

The assassination took place as Salvadoran liberation forces are scoring new victories over the disintegrating U.S.-backed regime and are deepening their support around the world. The attack was not only aimed at the Salvadoran revolution, but also at the Nicaraguan revolution and its refusal to retreat from uncompromising solidarity with the people of El Salvador.

Ana María was 54 at the time of her death. She became active in politics while teaching at the University of El Salvador in the 1960s. She was a founder of ANDES, the National Association of Salvadoran Educators, and helped lead ANDES in a massive strike in 1968 and another in 1971.

A target of death squads, she lived in clandestinity for years. In 1970 she became a founding member of the FPL, which later became one of the five revolutionary organizations that make up the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN). In 1975, she helped found the Bloque Popular Revolucionario.

After the formation of the FMLN in 1980, she became a member of the Revolutionary Unified Directorate. As a commander of the FMLN, she was put in charge of the work in mass organizations. Shortly afterwards, she led the guerrilla front in Usulután.

The facts that Nicaraguan State Security have released so far indicate that her killers entered the house where she was staying in the early morning hours, gagged Ana

María with a blanket to stop her from calling out for help, and then proceeded to stab her with an ice pick 82 times.

At a press conference here April 7, Commander Tomás Borge, minister of the interior, made clear that Ana María's murder could only be seen in the context of Reagan's war against the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran people.

"The only possible assassins of Ana María are the enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution, the enemies of the revolutionary Salvadoran process, the enemies of the people, those who use all their spying resources to assassinate revolutionary leaders, in an effort to destroy the yearnings of the people."

Borge pointed out that Ana María's presence in Nicaragua was never a secret. He said that sometimes her visits here were for several weeks at a time. She came here, he said, "as she went to other countries, tireless, always bringing the message of her people, the message of the Salvadoran revolutionaries."

Already, in El Salvador, the freedom fighters have stepped up their current offensive against the government, renaming it "Compañera Mélida Anaya Montes" in honor of Commander Ana María.

On April 8, thousands lined up — first at the Nicaraguan Women's Association—Luisa Amanda Espinoza, then at the Nicaraguan Educators Association (ANDEN), and then at the Sandinista Workers Federation (CST) — to pay their respects to Ana María.

In the CST hall, many speakers explained that Ana María's many capacities — from schoolteacher to profes-



Barricada

Militant/Michael Baumann

Murdered FMLN Commander Ana María (left) and Nicaraguan leader Tomás Borge

sor, from strike leader to mass leader, from political leader to military strategist — made her an example of the new Latin American woman, an example for everyone to follow.

Bonfires were set that night in neighborhoods throughout the city in commemoration of her death.

Commander Ana María was buried in a large plaza here, which has been named Plaza of Revolutionary Unity — Commander Ana María.

Symbolizing the solidarity that exists between Nicaraguans and Salvadorans, Orlando Tardencillas read a statement from the National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN). Tardencillas is the 20-year-old Nicaraguan who was tortured and dragged from a prison cell in San Salvador to the United States last year in an attempt to prove Nicaraguan subversion is behind the revolution in El Salvador. Tardencillas exposed this lie before the U.S. press.

The keynote speaker at the ceremony was Salvador Cayetano Carpio, better known as Commander Marcial. He is first in command of the FPL.

He began by describing how encourag-

ing the very existence of Nicaragua is for the freedom fighters in El Salvador.

"Imperialism accuses Nicaragua, saying that the leaders of the Salvadoran people, the leaders of the FMLN-FDR are here," he said, "as if that were shameful — the solidarity of one people with another."

Marcial said the national leaders of the FMLN would continue to work inside and outside of El Salvador, uniting the forces of solidarity wherever they existed.

The Reagan administration, he said, "has a global policy against Central American people, who are irreversibly in struggle until the final victory. The struggle of Central American people is one single struggle." He described how Farabundo Martí and Augusto César Sandino fought together in Nicaragua against the U.S. Marines in the late 1920s.

Marcial, explaining how very difficult it was for him to say goodbye to a comrade of so many years, told the crowd, "each blow hurts us more. But each blow also makes us gather more determination and decision to combat all imperialism's maneuvers."

As Ana María's body was lowered into the ground, a cry went up from 50,000 voices: "Revolution or death — El Salvador will win!"

Eight Turkish revolutionaries face execution

As we go to press, eight Turkish revolutionaries are facing imminent execution for their opposition to the country's U.S.-backed government.

They are: Ahmet Erhan, Sadeccin Guven, Harun Kartal, Tayfun Ofkok, Baki Altin, Afilan Zener Yildirim, Ahmet Fazil, and Semer Yijit.

All eight have been accused of belonging to the revolutionary organization Dev-Yol. They were convicted and sentenced to death on April 7 by the Military High Court in Ankara on charges of assassinating two government officials in 1980 and 1981, one a former prime minister and the other a police chief.

The Consultative Assembly voted April 10 to uphold the executions. The final step is for the head of state to approve the executions, which is expected within a few days.

The military dictatorship of Gen. Kenan Evren originally brought them to trial in October 1982, along with 566 other accused members of Dev-Yol. The military prosecutor has asked for death sentences for 186 of the accused.

If the eight are executed, it will make it easier for the Turkish authorities to carry out death sentences against some of the other accused as well.

Amnesty International has launched an emergency campaign to save their lives.

Protest telegrams and messages should be sent to: President Kenan Evren, President's Office, Ankara, Turkey. Send copies to the *Militant*.

Sandinistas take steps to block hoarding

BY MICHAEL BAUMANN

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — "U.S. aggression against our country has been escalated to a new dimension," the National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) alerted Nicaragua April 8.

The statement was broadcast over radio and television on the eve of assassinated Salvadoran leader Commander Ana María's funeral, and printed in all three daily newspapers the following day.

The FSLN reported that fresh units of U.S.-armed National Guards had invaded from Honduras and taken up positions near the mining region in the Atlantic Coast province of Zelaya.

Smaller-scale actions had taken place on the Pacific Coast, in the northern province of Chinandega.

At the same time, "provocations by the Honduran army have been increasing. They began with rifle fire, developed to the level of artillery fire, and have recently included incursions by Honduran army units into Nicaraguan territory."

The FSLN called on the entire population to unite in defense of the country.

"We must prepare ourselves for any eventuality," they said. "We must confront with all our forces the first stage of the U.S. aggression, the invasion by the genocidal forces. We must also prepare for a possible aggression by the Honduran army, directed by the U.S. government. And we must be prepared to defend national sovereignty, including against direct intervention by the United States."

As an initial step, in a decree issued three days later, the Government of National Reconstruction has reinstituted the People's Court, organs of revolutionary justice that were used to try captured National Guardsmen after the victory of the revolution. These courts, made up of two citizens and a lawyer, will try all further captured counterrevolutionaries as war criminals.

Every man and woman available and every possible resource will be used to de-

fend the country, the FSLN pledged in its statement. They warned, "This may mean greater difficulties for the development of our economic programs and more serious limitations in the availability of economic resources to be distributed in the country."

Specifically, "it is possible that in the immediate future we will have to confront limitations in fuel and transportation, limitations in basic items, and shortages of all types. To confront these inevitable difficulties, our government will take firm measures, both to regulate fair distribution at all levels and to halt hoarding and speculation."

Exacerbating these problems is clearly part of the U.S. plan.

"This is a war," the FSLN said, "that includes a search for popular discontent, through artificially increasing shortages of basic consumer items and boycotting the

efforts of the revolutionary government to assure just distribution of these products.

"It is a war that includes launching insidious rumors, in an effort to sow anxiety and unease in the population."

The statement made clear that collaborators with these efforts would meet the full force of revolutionary justice, declaring: "We warn all those who become connected with counterrevolutionary activity in any of its forms that they will be considered traitors to the country and dealt with as such."

Nicaragua remains prepared to have talks with both the United States and Honduras, the statement stressed. But, it added, there is now a non-negotiable precondition for any such talks: "the unconditional withdrawal of the genocidal forces introduced into Nicaragua by the United States and a halt to the border attacks being carried out from Honduran territory."

U.S. Honduras base to expand war

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Britain in its war against Argentina last year, the plan for Argentina to play a major role was disrupted.

The result is that the United States had to assume direct (and now public) responsibility for organizing counterrevolutionaries trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

Recent events bear this out. The April 13 *Washington Post* reports that Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, "said on CBS Morning News yesterday that the United States has a moral right to support groups fighting to overthrow oppressive governments in places such as Nicaragua."

The strong belief among American workers that overthrowing the Nicaraguan government is precisely what the United States is up to is certainly fueling the growing antiwar sentiment.

This opposition to a new Vietnam any-

where in Central America continues to be a big problem facing the U.S. ruling class. They must press ahead with their war against the revolutions in Central America and the Caribbean, but they are divided over how fast to move and how to win support for their war from the American people. This is reflected in the debates in Congress over military aid.

One result of this showed up when a House foreign operations subcommittee had to postpone its vote on the administration's Salvadoran military aid request.

Despite the fact that Secretary of State George Shultz had gone before the committee to try to push the measure through, committee Chairman Clarence Long said, "Right now, if we put this before the subcommittee it would lose. It would be a public vote and I think the outcry against any money going to El Salvador without restrictions would be so great that I don't think even the President's party would vote for it."

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Vietnamese, Kampucheans seize right-wing military bases

BY WILL REISSNER

Kampuchean and Vietnamese troops have expelled rightist guerrillas from two major bases inside Kampuchean territory along its border with Thailand.

Both camps were captured within one day, as the counterrevolutionary forces retreated back into Thailand, from which they have been armed and supplied since 1979.

On March 31 the Phnom Chat base of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge forces was captured, along with two smaller Khmer Rouge bases.

Four days later, Kampuchean and Vietnamese troops captured O Smach, the headquarters of guerrilla supporters of former Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Sihanouk has joined Pol Pot and former Prime Minister Son Sann in a coalition aimed at overthrowing the Kampuchean government. Another Sihanouk base in the vicinity was destroyed at the same time.

In order to help lend credence to the Thai regime's allegation of a Vietnamese threat to its territory, the capitalist press has tried to create the impression that major battles took place, involving big forces. The Thai regime has barred reporters from the border areas, however. And a close reading of the news dispatches reveals that relatively small numbers of Vietnamese and Kampuchean troops were involved.

With the capture of Phnom Chat and O Smach, and the destruction of the Nong Chan base on January 31, the rightists' ability to harass the Kampuchean government has been considerably reduced.

Vietnam, which withdrew a contingent of troops from Kampuchea last June, announced last month that another withdrawal will take place this year.

Thai troops took part in the fighting at Phnom Chat, firing artillery across the border into Kampuchea and carrying out air strikes in support of the Pol Pot forces. Some Thai military officials reported that napalm was dropped on Kampuchean and Vietnamese positions. One Thai warplane was shot down.

Five Thai soldiers were killed in the fighting at Phnom Chat. Officials in Bangkok claimed the fighting took place inside Thailand.

This charge was denied by the Vietnamese foreign ministry. A memorandum handed to the Thai embassy in Hanoi April 9 states that Kampuchean and Vietnamese troops were under strict orders "not to violate Thai territory." It added that "if Thai soldiers have been captured or killed," it is because they crossed the border while "backing the Khmer reactionaries."

The statement also pointed to Thailand's responsibility for the fighting. It described the operations as "counterattacks" provoked by "Thailand's escalation over the past few months in backing remnants of the genocidal [Pol Pot] clique and other Khmer reactionary groups in carrying out incursions, setting up bases, and increasing activities of sabotage against the security of Kampuchean border areas."

It is no secret that the Thai government serves as an intermediary for Washington's support to the counterrevolutionary guerrillas. It delivers weapons from Peking and funnels food and supplies under the guise of "refugee relief." Much of this aid has been channeled through the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO).

Sophie Quinn-Judge reported in the December 1982 *Southeast Asia Chronicle* that UNBRO was "distributing food to . . . a population of approximately 84,000 Khmer Rouge and dependents and around 106,000 [Son Sann] KPNLF supporters." She adds that "much of the aid is distributed directly by the Royal Thai Army (RTA), not the UN."

While in 1982 the more than 6 million people in Kampuchea received only \$38.4 million in UN aid, those in the border guerrilla camps received \$49.1 million in supplies from the UN program!

Following the setback to the rightist guerrillas and their supporters, the Reagan administration began to airlift U.S. ground-to-air missiles, howitzers, and other weapons to Thailand on April 9. It has also requested an additional \$25 mil-

lion in military aid to that country.

Articles in the April 11 and 12 *New York Times* by Bangkok correspondent Colin Campbell charged that Vietnamese and Kampuchean troops had massacred civilians during the fighting at O Smach. The Pol Pot butchers and other rightists have cynically kept civilians in and around their base camps to serve as a human shield and to falsely portray these military camps as refugee centers.

But the Vietnamese government's April 9 note to the Thai embassy in Hanoi pointed out, "It is the policy of Vietnam and Kampuchea not to hit civilians, and in

their military activities they can guarantee observance of this policy." The statement further notes that "this fact was proven" during the entire history of Vietnam's revolutionary war against French and U.S. aggression.

The memorandum adds: "Thailand should not blame Vietnam and Kampuchea, either, for frightening civilians into fleeing to Thailand because if Thailand had not provided support to the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary groups on the Kampuchean border, fighting would not have broken out there, and civilians would not have had to run anywhere else."



Milwaukee teacher: 'Why trade unionists should worry about El Salvador'

The following is the speech delivered by Charlie Dee of the American Federation of Teachers, Local 212, to the Milwaukee Central Labor Council on March 16.

For the past several weeks I've had the privilege of accompanying two unionists from El Salvador, who are being given sanctuary here in Milwaukee, as they speak to union locals. And I'm often asked by union people at those meetings, "Why should trade unionists worry about El Salvador? — We have enough problems at home protecting our jobs and the labor movement."

There are several ways to answer that question. One is that the union movement was built on the concept of "an injury to one is an injury to all." When trade union rights are denied or repressed, we respond — as we have in supporting Solidarity in Poland. But it is, at times, more difficult for us to respond to the repression of trade union rights when it is our own government doing the repressing. I say in the case where the U.S. is opposing trade unions and other forms of people's organizations, as it certainly is in El Salvador, it is even more important for us to speak out.

But the most basic answer to the question of what El Salvador has to do with us is jobs. This labor movement is being decimated by layoffs and loss of jobs. We are taking steps to help our own, as demonstrated by the Discounts For Jobless program. But we have to fight tooth and nail with the government to even maintain current unemployment compensation rates. The jobs bill coming out of Congress is only a fraction of what we need, and the president only "reluctantly" supports that. So how can he afford to send our money to a government in El Salvador that is at war with its own people?

This is not just me talking, although I've been to Central America, and I've talked with Salvadoran unionists. But many others have said the same thing. Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers (UAW) said a little over a month ago at a UAW Community Action Program Conference in Washington, "Let me tell you, this is a cruel, savage, inhuman government. It is murdering people, it is slaughtering people, it is kidnapping trade unionists — some of them never to be seen again — and we have to fight along with our friends in Congress against that certification and against giving millions of dollars to that dictatorship."

'Triple whammy against unions'

Brothers and Sisters, this \$110 million in military aid that the president proposes in further military aid to El Salvador is a triple whammy against union people:

- First, it's our money that is being spent to buy bullets for a government and a military which serves the 14-family oligarchy that owns the vast majority of land.

- Second, every dollar going to El Salvador could be spent here — on jobs, or energy assistance, or unemployment compensation, or to prevent foreclosures.

- Third, that money is a subsidy and an incentive to big business to take jobs away from union workers here in the states and

run away to countries where antiunion policies and starvation wages are enforced by machine guns and helicopters paid for by working people of the United States.

Here are some examples: In the past ten years Allis Chalmers has reduced its work force from nearly 10,000 to 1,000 in Milwaukee, while during the same period they have built and operated factories in Mexico, Brazil and Argentina.

Allen Bradley lost 1,200 jobs two years ago when its Electronics Division picked up and moved to Mexico.

'Lou Grant Show'

I don't know how many of you watched the "Lou Grant Show" on TV. I never saw it, but I have heard Ed Asner, the star, speak on El Salvador, and he makes a lot of sense. His show was cancelled due to pressure put on the network by a major advertiser — Kimberly Clark. Most of you know that Kimberly Clark is a Wisconsin-based corporation. Well, there are workers on layoff up in Neenah at Kimberly, while the same company operates two plants in El Salvador and pays only a fraction of what it pays workers in the United States.

There are more examples: Rexnord, A.O. Smith, Badger Meter, Cutler-Hammer, Square D all have plants in Latin America — and they are all paying wages which are a fraction of what we make. So when Reagan claims that Latin America is vital to "our" interests, let's remember that the "our" refers to him and his Fortune 500 friends, not to the working people of this country.

Now I'm not surprised that Ronald Reagan gives us a handout of cheese while offering this antiunion subsidy to big business in the form of military aid. And I'm not surprised that he justifies it with ridiculous scare tactics about "national security" and "defending our borders against guerrillas" — the same propaganda that was used first by Joe McCarthy and later to justify the Vietnam War.

But I am surprised when someone we in labor have continually supported [Democratic congressman] Clement Zablocki,

would buy the president's lies hook, line, and sinker.

George Meany

George Meany, who defended the Vietnam War until the end, later said that he made a mistake because he was deceived by President Nixon; he said that he was given incorrect information about the war. On page 343 of his official biography, Meany is quoted as saying, "Looking back on those Nixon days, I don't know how often we got the truth. . . . So I would say if this happened again, labor's support of the president on military matters would certainly not be automatic."

Let us heed George Meany's words, the position of the AFL-CIO, and fulfill our responsibility as unionists by calling on Clem Zablocki and the rest of the Wisconsin Delegation to oppose further guns and planes for El Salvador, and instead, let us insist they put more than cheese on plates of American workers!

Milwaukee labor

Continued from front page

have been given sanctuary in Milwaukee-area churches, have begun speaking to local unions and other labor bodies. Dee has accompanied two of these unionists, who have spoken before one local of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; the local of the International Die Sinkers Conference at the giant Laddish Co. plant here; an executive board of the Communication Workers of America; the women's committee of United Electrical Workers Local 1111 at the Allen-Bradley plant; and the executive board of the local chapter of the Coalition of Labor Union Women. The CLUW board invited the speaker back to address a full membership meeting.

The MCLC action and the warm response the Salvadoran unionists have received opens the door to further discussion in the labor movement here about how to stop the new Vietnam Washington has begun in Central America.



United Auto Workers contingent at Sept. 19, 1981, Solidarity Day march.

Militant/Alan Martin

Behind lies about Vietnam 'domination' of Kampuchea

BY WILL REISSNER

Both the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* recently sent reporters to Kampuchea, and each ran a series of articles on developments there. Not surprisingly, these articles have hewed closely to the line of the U.S. State Department's propaganda against Vietnam and the current government of Kampuchea.

Four articles by Elizabeth Becker, in the February 28 and March 1 issues of the *Washington Post* were particularly marked by lies and deliberate misrepresentation of the facts.

Vietnamese troops entered Kampuchea in late 1978 to halt escalating military attacks on the revolutionary government of Vietnam by the reactionary Pol Pot regime. In doing so, Vietnam came to the aid of Kampuchean rebels fighting to oust that murderous regime. During the nearly four years that Pol Pot's forces ruled the country, they were responsible for the deaths of several million Kampucheans.

Pol Pot's regime destroyed the fabric of the Kampuchean economy and social relations. Within days of taking power in 1975, it began forcibly emptying the country's cities, turning the urban population into a source of virtual slave agricultural labor. Most industry was shut down. Doctors, teachers, and technicians became special targets for extermination. Imperialism found it useful to portray such reactionary policies as socialism.

Washington backs Pol Pot

Washington vigorously opposed the entry of Vietnamese troops into Kampuchea. It backed the remnants of the Pol Pot regime, whose military attacks on Vietnam had become more and more important to imperialism's efforts to weaken the Indochinese revolution.

Year after year, U.S. diplomats in the United Nations have voted in favor of Pol Pot keeping Kampuchea's seat. U.S. aid has been funneled to what is left of Pol Pot's armed forces, encamped along the Thai-Kampuchean border and now allied with other rightist forces. And the U.S. government has organized an international boycott to deny Kampuchea the food aid and development funds that it desperately needs to recover.

All these policies are evidence of Washington's determination to halt the extension and consolidation of the socialist revolution in Indochina, a goal that has taken serious blows since the victory of Vietnamese liberation forces over the U.S. puppet regime in the southern half of that country in 1975 and the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime at the end of 1978.

The U.S. demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea serves as a justification both for stepped-up arms aid to counterrevolutionary forces in the region and as the centerpiece of Washington's political and diplomatic offensive to isolate Vietnam and the current Kampuchean government.

Becker backs up Washington's position by painting a grim picture of the situation in Kampuchea today. She claims that "the seemingly miraculous recovery from the horrors of that [Pol Pot] dictatorship after the Vietnamese invasion of 1979 has come to a halt. The country is sinking again."

Another view

Becker's view on Kampuchea's recovery is not shared by most other observers, including those hostile to Vietnam. *Wall Street Journal* reporter Barry Wain, for instance, points out in a March 14 article from Phnompenh that "the administration has a long way to go. But its progress is substantial."

"Markets overflow with consumer goods; trading is rampant. Motorbikes and a few autos join swarms of bicycles on the road. Most young children attend school. Responding to peaceful conditions throughout most of the country, the population is multiplying rapidly."

Wain notes that the biggest obstacle to

recovery is the lack of foreign aid. "Non-communist aid has all but dried up," he says.

Emory Swank, who was the U.S. ambassador to Kampuchea (at that time called Cambodia) from 1970 to 1973, recently returned from a trip there along with three other retired U.S. diplomats. He states in the March 17 *Far Eastern Economic Review* that "practically starting from scratch, Cambodia has made an astonishing and remarkable recovery."

Nobody would deny that Kampuchea faces enormous problems. It was the victim of more than a century of colonial and neocolonial underdevelopment, and the target of massive U.S. bombing raids in the early 1970s.

The country's transportation system is so inadequate that rice surpluses in one part of the country sometimes cannot be distributed to areas suffering from shortages. Malnutrition remains widespread. Lack of foreign exchange, combined with the U.S.-organized embargo, has forced some factories to close down because of lack of spare parts. Rightist guerrillas — armed and supplied by Washington, its Southeast Asian allies, and Peking — continue to hamper recovery by carrying out ambushes and terror attacks and by forcing the government to divert essential resources to military defense.

But according to Becker, the real thing holding back recovery is "the Vietnamese obsession with communist indoctrination."

No tale too wild

No tale is too wild for Becker to repeat. To give one example: "A visitor hears anguished and frustrating stories: of doctors summoned for political courses at a moment's notice; of a hospital where six patients died when their nurses had to leave for political instruction."

What hospital did these six patients supposedly die in? What did the nurses have to say when they learned of these wholesale deaths? What about the doctors involved? Who told Becker this story? Would she believe it if somebody came up to her and told her that communists eat babies for lunch?

More sinister 'evidence'

Becker manages to give a sinister interpretation to what others would recognize as great advances. She acknowledges, for example, that the Kampuchean government has paid special attention to reestablishing the school system and to building orphanages for children whose parents were killed under the Pol Pot regime.

But here is her interpretation of this policy: "The priorities of the state — to concentrate on the education of the children and the support of these orphanages — mirror the priorities of the country as a whole. Political indoctrination comes above all else."

A February 28 article about malnutrition among Kampuchean children gives Becker another opportunity to slander Vietnam. She claims: "Cambodia's conflicting programs to aid children and their mothers . . . provide a revealing case study of how the politics of colonization are thwarting Cambodia's recovery."

"Cambodia's traditional love and respect for children," she adds, "have proved insufficient in the face of problems imposed by the Vietnamese occupation. Foreign and Cambodian professionals in the health field are finding much of their work undermined by countervailing requirements for turning Cambodia into a loyal colony."

When Becker opens her article that way, the reader might expect that the rest of the article would contain at least one example of how Vietnam is thwarting the health of Kampuchea's children.

But in the 30 paragraphs that follow these assertions, there is not another mention of Vietnam.

Becker also takes the Kampuchean government to task for being lenient to former supporters of Pol Pot. These people, she points out, undergo one to three months



Tire factory in Kampuchea. Industry is being revived following overthrow of Pol Pot and Khmer Rouge.

reeducation and are then handed a supply of food, seed, and tools, and are sent back to their home villages.

Chhum Bun Rong, a foreign ministry official, explained to Becker: "We can't go around killing more Cambodians. We have to end Khmers killing Khmers. That is a just policy, a humane policy."

Not in Becker's eyes! She sees it as another example of Vietnamese evil. Except for Pol Pot and his second-in-command, Ieng Sary, Becker complains, "no other Khmer Rouge figure, whether a commanding officer or a minor bureaucrat, has been tried or charged."

The possibilities for such trials are considerable. According to Becker, "roughly 50,000 former Khmer Rouge are free in Kampuchea today," including some who now hold positions within the new government.

Of course, if the Kampuchean government followed Becker's advice and put 50,000 people behind bars, she would undoubtedly be squealing like a stuck pig about concentration camps and political prisoners. And if Becker is really so eager to bring the Khmer Rouge butchers to justice, why not start with the leaders, who retain their U.S. backing to this day?

But what Becker wants to do is to tar the current Kampuchean government with the crimes that it put a stop to. The real argument in her article is that there is actually not much difference between Pol Pot and the Vietnamese-backed government that replaced him. Precisely the same argument is made by Colin Campbell in a three-part series in the *New York Times* that was run April 3, 4, and 5.

Like Becker, Campbell complains that "the Pol Pot guerrillas have been offered amnesty." He says that "the question arises whether Mr. Pol Pot and his close associates were the only Cambodians responsible for" the murderous policies of the Khmer Rouge. Pointing the finger more di-

rectly, Campbell says that "at least some Cambodians are known to wonder about their little-known leaders." And to complete the frame-up, he argues that the new government advocates "milder versions of some policies that the old Government swore by."

Part of the new government's program of reviving agricultural production is to encourage settlement of untilled areas in the countryside. It is encouraging people in urban areas such as Phnompenh to voluntarily join in such cooperative ventures. Campbell tries to associate this with the forced evacuation of Phnompenh when the Khmer Rouge took over.

'A Vietnamese colony?'

Another theme taken up by both Becker and Campbell is that Kampuchea is little more than a Vietnamese colony. Thus, Campbell insists that "Vietnam has extended its influence deep into the daily lives of the Cambodian people."

What examples does Campbell cite?

First, he says, "Tens of thousands, and possibly many more, ethnic Vietnamese have flowed into Cambodia since 1979. Most are assumed to have fled Cambodia during the anti-Vietnamese Governments of the 1970s and are only now returning."

Ethnic Vietnamese returning to their homes — that is one example of the supposedly ominous spread of Vietnamese influence.

Second, Campbell says, "Trade between Vietnamese and Cambodians has been picking up as the Cambodian economy, prostrate four years ago, gradually improves." Horrors!

Campbell's third example of the Vietnamese takeover of Kampuchea is that in the revived medical school in Phnompenh, Vietnamese is offered as a foreign language, while French is not.

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'Yellow rain' samples are fakes, say Australian, British scientists

Soil and leaf samples that the Reagan administration turned over to Australian and British scientists as proof that Vietnam is using biological warfare weapons in Kampuchea are fakes, according to an Australian government report.

The report was completed more than six months ago, but was kept secret until sections were leaked to the *London Observer* and published on March 6.

Following the revelations, the new Australian Labor Party government, which came to power after March 5 elections, released the entire report.

Australian scientists carried out exhaustive tests on the samples of so-called yellow rain at Defence Department laboratories in Melbourne. The Reagan administration claimed the samples had been collected in northern Thailand, near the Kampuchean border. According to Secretary of State George Shultz, the "yellow rain" had been sprayed by a "Vietnamese aircraft" in February.

Hugh Crone, an Australian scientist who studied the samples, concluded that "they seemed to have been deliberately made up from local pollen and fungi spores." Ac-

cording to the March 20 *Washington Post*, Crone "speculated that someone had collected the pollen, which had somehow become contaminated with fungi and which was then applied to leaves and pebbles."

According to the now released report, "the examples are obvious fakes."

The March 6 *Washington Post* reports that the charges by British scientists that samples have been faked have "embarrassed" the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, one of Reagan's strongest allies.

Previous studies by Canadian and British scientists of samples they themselves collected turned up no evidence of the mycotoxins that Washington claims are the lethal agent in "yellow rain."

A United Nations investigating team, set up at the urging of the Reagan administration, also found "no conclusive evidence" that the Soviet Union or Vietnam had used banned chemical or biological weapons in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, or Laos, as Washington has charged. The UN team issued its 109-page report on Nov. 26, 1982.

Labor's stake in Marroquin fight

BY GEOFF MIRELOWITZ

Do foreign-born workers have the right to participate in political activity in the United States? Can they join in the fight against Washington's new Vietnams in El Salvador and Nicaragua? Can they be active union organizers and builders? Can refugees be denied political asylum in the United States because the U.S. government does not like their political ideas?

These are the issues involved in Héctor Marroquín's fight for political asylum. Marroquín, 29, is a member of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance. Born in Mexico, he has lived in the United States for the past nine years. For much of that time, the U.S. government has been trying to kick him out.

Today his fight for the right to continue living and working in this country is before the Supreme Court.

Marroquín has been fighting against Washington's wars and foreign intervention since his teenage years as a student leader in Mexico. In high school, he became active in protests against the U.S. war in Vietnam. Like many other young Mexicans, he was inspired by the Cuban revolution, and the example set by Che Guevara, one of the foremost leaders of that revolution. He became convinced that a revolutionary organization was needed in Mexico to fight for an end to U.S. domination and for socialism.

FBI spying

As a result of his activities the FBI — operating secretly in Mexico — began spying on him. Files obtained under the Freedom of Information Act show the FBI was working with the Mexican cops to keep tabs on Marroquín. Although heavily censored, the documents show that the FBI singled out Marroquín as a "procommunist student" and kept a file on him as far back as 1968, when he was 15 years old.

But more than just spying was involved. Mexican cops and government officials launched a campaign of heavy repression against the student movement. They brought frame-up charges and staged violent assaults on radical leaders. They also collaborated with a paramilitary right-wing outfit known as *Los Halcones* (the Falcons) to attack demonstrations.

In 1974, the Mexican authorities tried to frame Marroquín on a murder charge. Although the charges were phony, Marroquín went into hiding because he had no chance of getting a fair trial in Mexico.

The lawyer he talked to told him that people accused of such charges often got no trial at all. Some were murdered by the cops who then claimed their victims were killed in gun battles. Others were simply "disappeared."

Marroquín knew the truth of what the lawyer told him from his own experience. In 1972 he had watched as the police murdered his roommate and close friend as he came out of an apartment building that was surrounded by the cops. Marroquín's friend, Jesus Rivera, had his hands in the air when he was gunned down.

Faced with this danger, Marroquín did what many workers confronted by such brutal repression have done. He fled the country.

Teamster organizing drive

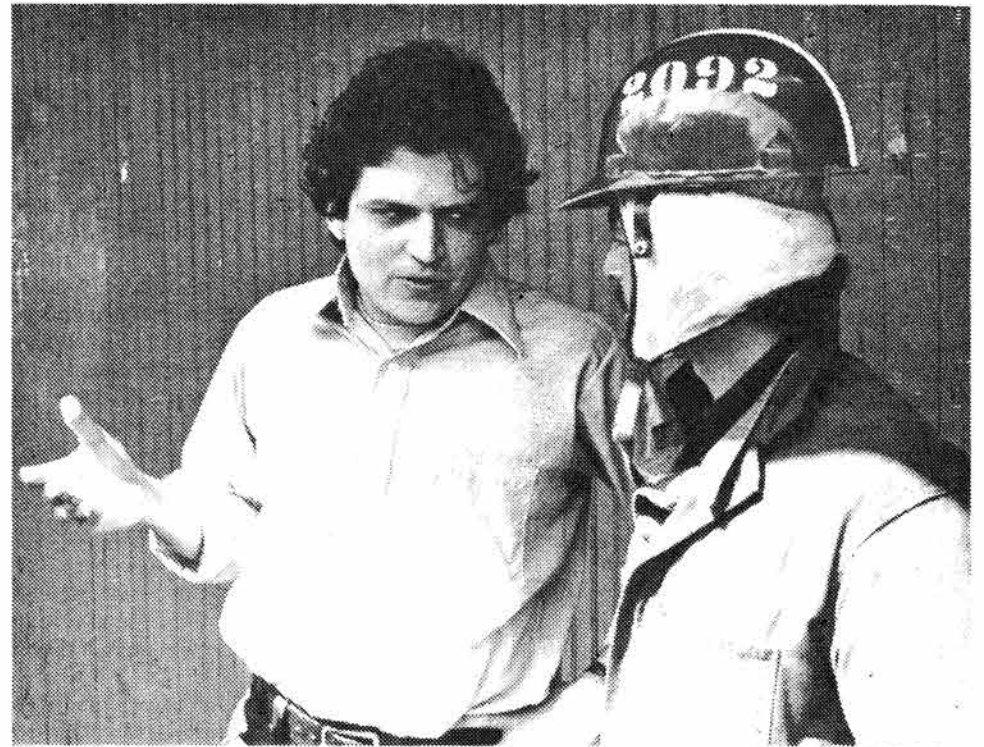
He settled in Houston, Texas. There he found work, including a job at a Coca-Cola bottling plant where he helped to lead a Teamster union organizing drive. He also joined the SWP.

In 1977 the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) caught up with him and threw him in jail for entering the country illegally. Like many others, he had no papers.

While he was in jail, Marroquín discovered for the first time that he could file for political asylum. However, his request was rejected by the INS. This began the long fight for Marroquín's right to stay in his new home in the United States.

In 1982 the INS Board of Immigration Appeals turned down his request. Appealing to the Supreme Court is Marroquín's last legal option. If the court rejects his appeal, Marroquín will be forced to leave the country.

This would not just be a blow to Marroquín — whose very life could be in danger if he is forced to return to Mexico. The Supreme Court's decision could have an effect on thousands of other foreign-born workers, for example, fleeing government repression in El Salvador, Guatemala or Haiti.



Militant/Rich Robohm

Héctor Marroquín explains his fight against deportation to shipyard worker

Just as important, the U.S. government's attempts to deport Marroquín are a danger to the entire labor movement. It is another attempt to intimidate any worker — native or foreign born — from organizing against the anti-working-class policies of the employers and their government.

Why does the government deny political asylum to Marroquín?

In spite of its 1982 ruling the Board of Immigration Appeals claimed that Marroquín's "particular political ideology" has nothing to do with it.

Deportation hearing

However, the prosecutor at Marroquín's 1979 deportation hearing told reporters, "He [Marroquín] has admitted from his own mouth he is a Marxist. The United States does not grant asylum to communists."

In a candid admission of the government's racist attitudes, the INS judge at that hearing told reporters that Marroquín was an "average wetback."

Both of these comments get at the real reasons behind the attacks on Marroquín.

The U.S. government wants to kick Héctor Marroquín out of the country because he is a socialist. Several facts back up this view.

Legal efforts on behalf of Marroquín and the Socialist Workers Party have forced the government to release documents that prove the existence of a secret INS program directed against SWP members and supporters. The files show a concerted, decades-long drive by INS agents to single out members of the party who are not citizens, for harassment and deportation.

Furthermore, in 1981 the INS publicly announced it was taking steps to "proscribe" the SWP. This move would make membership in the party automatic grounds for deportation, even if no laws have been broken. The SWP is fighting this move.

The Marroquín case has implications for the entire labor movement. The unions and other working-class organizations are facing attacks from the INS, which is simply another arm of the political police aimed at the workers movement and all who fight back against U.S. government policies.

Role of foreign-born workers

The U.S. working class has a growing number of foreign-born workers. Many of these workers are members of trade unions. They form an increasingly large part of such unions as the International Ladies Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, among others.

Other foreign-born workers do not yet belong to trade unions and remain among the unorganized sections of the working class that the unions must reach.

Many of these workers have been leaders and participants in the fight against

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'This is a special, far-reaching case'



Militant/Harry Ring

Leonard Boudin, Marroquín's attorney.

BY PRISCILLA SCHENK

WASHINGTON, D.C. — At an April 12 news conference here, the Political Rights Defense Fund (PRDF) announced that Héctor Marroquín has filed an appeal in the Supreme Court against the decision of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to deport him. Representing Marroquín before the Supreme Court is noted constitutional attorney Leonard Boudin.

A statement by Boudin was released at the news conference. "It is ironic," the statement said, "that in Marroquín's case the administration should reject the legal standard of 'well-founded fear' of political persecution upon which it relied last week in granting political asylum to a young Chinese woman. Can the difference be that Marroquín is a member of the Socialist Workers Party and the young woman is a tennis player?"

Boudin's statement also pointed to the political use of U.S. immigration policy.

"Compare the treatment given to refugee Cubans with the treatment given to Haitian refugees. Another example of our inconsistency is the administration's disinterest in human rights in El Salvador and Guatemala and its criticisms of other Latin American countries whose governments it is attempting to overthrow."

Speakers at the press conference also pointed to the double standard of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"The bottom line today is the life of Héctor Marroquín," said Sue Ann Sullivan of the Haitian Refugee Project. "In him, we see the thousands of Haitians and Salvadorans who have already been forced to return to persecution and possible death."

"It is both a tragedy and a disgrace," said Sullivan, "that the blatant ideological discrimination in our refugee and asylum practices has resulted in systematic violation of domestic and international laws and the cruel expulsion of thousands of refugees to face persecution at the hands of our right-wing allies."

"Héctor Marroquín must not be deported. Héctor Marroquín deserves political asylum," she concluded.

Sullivan was joined by Michael Maggio, an attorney from the Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild.

"Héctor Marroquín's case is not one of the many cases of immigrants seeking political asylum. It is a special case," said Maggio. "A very, very far reaching case because of what it will mean for literally thousands of refugees across the country."

Maggio said he had read the brief that Marroquín's legal team has submitted to the Supreme Court and called it "a very strong case."

Héctor Marroquín and PRDF National Coordinator Holbrook Mahn also spoke at the press conference.

Black transit worker on Gil Noble show

NEW YORK — Dennis Dixon, a Black transit worker who was the victim of a racist assault by thugs here in Brooklyn last summer, will appear on Gil Noble's "Like It Is" TV program to speak about the fight for justice in his case. The program will be shown Saturday, April 23, at 2 p.m. and Sunday, April 24, at 9 a.m. on Channel 7.

Appearing with Dixon will be Rev. Ben Chavis, deputy director of the United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice.

Last summer Dixon and two other transit workers were jumped by a gang of white youths. Dixon was badly beaten and transit worker Willie Turks was murdered. One of the youths, Gino Bova, has been sentenced to 5 to 15 years in jail. Others await trial.

The Committee for Justice has been formed to secure full justice in the murderous assault. The committee will hold a rally on April 23.

Marroquin going on national tour

Héctor Marroquín is beginning a three-month nationwide speaking tour immediately to get out the word on his fight against deportation.

The tour is aimed at bringing the facts of his case before trade unionists, official union bodies, Black and Latino groups, organizations fighting U.S. immigration policy, and victims of that policy, such as Salvadoran and Haitian refugees.

The following is the schedule for the first few weeks of Marroquín's tour:

April 20-25	Minneapolis, St. Paul and northern Minnesota
April 26-May 1	Milwaukee, Wisconsin

May 2-6	St. Louis, Missouri
May 7-10	Kansas City, Missouri

The Political Rights Defense Fund (PRDF), which is organizing the tour, is also asking that protests demanding a halt to the government's move to deport Marroquín be sent to Alan Nelson, Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C. 20536. Please send copies to PRDF at address below.

Funds are urgently needed to defray the costs of taking Marroquín's case to the Supreme Court. Checks should be made out to PRDF and earmarked for Marroquín defense. Send to PRDF, P.O. Box 649, Cooper Sta., New York, N.Y. 10003.

The working life of an independent truck driver

Ex-owner-operator answers 'Guardian'

BY BILL WARRICK

Are independent truckers workers or part of the self-employed middle class? That question is posed in a discussion taking place between the *Militant* and the *Guardian*, a newspaper that describes itself as an independent radical newsweekly.

During the February independent truckers shutdown, the *Militant* championed the demands of the owner-operators opposed to big new federal fuel and highway-use taxes. The *Guardian* didn't.

From 1977 to 1979 I was an owner-operator leased to the Aero Mayflower Transit Co. I hauled household goods in 48 states and Canada, and took part in the 1979 independent truckers shutdown. As a former independent trucker myself, I'd like to add my two-cents worth to the discussion.

In an opinion column in the March 30 *Guardian*, Jonathan Bennett — a *Guardian* staffer — argues that independent truckers aren't workers. He thinks they are all members of the lower-middle sector of the petty bourgeoisie instead. I disagree.

An individual leased to a trucking company who owns the truck he or she drives is an employee — just like the worker who is required to furnish an expensive set of tools as a condition of employment. Whether the tools cost \$5,000 or \$50,000 isn't the determining factor.

Just because an employer who runs a company based on owner-operators calls his drivers "self-employed contractors" doesn't make it so. The aim of the employer is to shift the cost of running the truck onto the driver. In order to do this, the employer runs a scam on the driver — the scam called self-employment.

The employer shuffles some paperwork and makes a fast buck — the driver shoulders the burden of operating. Maybe the driver comes out a day ahead and a dollar up, maybe not. In any case, it's in the employer's interest to cover up the real relationship between company and driver.

Let me give some examples from when I worked for Mayflower. To begin with, I bought my truck from a subsidiary of the company. Unlike some companies, I didn't have to — it was just the best deal available. In two years I saw Mayflower make a pretty penny selling, repossessing, and reselling equipment to its drivers.

Technically speaking, as a "self-employed contractor" I could refuse loads that didn't pay the cost of operating the truck.

But if a driver did this more than a couple of times he or she could get a warning letter for "refusing dispatch." After a few letters, or if the company thought the infraction was serious enough, the driver could be suspended.

I was threatened with a seven-day suspension once because I refused to sit empty in Ontario province. "If you want me to sit," I told my fleet manager, "I'll go home to Indiana where the sitting is cheaper." That's what I ended up doing and the fleet manager decided not to make good on his threat.

If a driver hauled a load that wasn't a Mayflower load — and got caught — he or she could be "cancelled." Cancelled is a polite word for fired.

It's a funny kind of "petty bourgeois" condition where a person can get written up, suspended, or fired by a company. Yet the big majority of independent truckers work under similar conditions.

Is a Marxist who can't see through an employer scam when he sees one a very good Marxist?

By leading a battle against the nickel-a-gallon gas tax increase, the independent truckers fought on behalf of all working people. The fact that the top officials of the AFL-CIO and Teamsters union opposed their protests weakened solidarity with the strike.

The union officials hurt the interests of working people. The *Guardian* got it wrong, too.

But the statement in Jonathan Bennett's column that galled me most was his assertion that "the independents have gotten themselves into this fix." If that doesn't beat all! This kind of faulty logic turns the victim into the criminal. Were the air traffic controllers guilty of getting themselves into their own fix? How about family farmers threatened with foreclosures? How about unionists, or Blacks, or women who are fighting back despite the odds?

It will take solidarity of all working people to turn back the capitalist offensive against our living standards. It was in the interest of the labor movement to extend the hand of solidarity to the independent truckers. Missing the opportunity weakened labor's cause.

Bill Warrick is a refinery worker and member of Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Local 7-535. He is Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Indianapolis.

Labor's stake in Marroquin fight

Continued from Page 6

exploitation and oppression in their native countries. Many are already active in political and union struggles in this country.

But the INS would like to stop this. It wants to intimidate these workers from speaking out and participating in political life in this country. It wants to keep them from standing up for their rights as workers and unionists, and in that way weaken the entire labor movement.

By defending foreign-born workers from INS attacks, the unions themselves are strengthened. Otherwise the employers can use the INS to further divide the working class.

The government does not only want to get rid of socialists. It also wants to get rid of fighters for Black rights, for Latino rights, and for women's rights. It wants to get rid of union organizers. It wants to get rid of those who are in the forefront of the battle against the U.S. secret war in Central America.

If the INS can deport Héctor Marroquín, a socialist, it will be emboldened to single out and deport other workers for their views, whether they be in opposition to U.S. intervention in El Salvador or other government policies.

In the six-year effort to defend Marroquín, many people have already come to these conclusions. That is why there is such widespread support for his case.

This includes entire unions such as the National Education Association. It includes large union locals such as United Steelworkers of America Local 1010, one of the largest in the union, which voted to endorse Marroquín's right to asylum after hearing him address the local.

Many individuals, such as Anthony Mazzocchi of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union; Michael Harrington of the Democratic Socialists of America; and Congressmen Parren Mitchell and Ronald Dellums, have spoken out in Marroquín's defense.

Support has been particularly strong in the Chicano and Latino communities. Ruben Bonilla, president of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), is also one of Marroquín's supporters.

All of this support and more that has been gathered by the Political Rights Defense Fund on Marroquín's behalf is quite important. With the case now before the Supreme Court the maximum possible effort is still required.



January-February 1983 truckers shutdown. By leading a battle against nickel-a-gallon gas tax increase, independent truckers fought for all working people.

Farmers hit 'food weapon'

BY DAVE ELLIS

INDIANAPOLIS — Two farmer activists recently blasted the U.S. government's use of food as a weapon.

Harold Wright of the Indiana Farmers Union and Larry Spaarts of Citizens Organizing to Act Together (COACT) were speaking at a Militant Forum here March 19 with Dave Young of the Young Socialist Alliance.

Wright pointed out that the U.S. government's embargo on soybeans in the early 1970s had drastically hurt Japanese consumers and livestock breeders, as well as U.S. farmers.

Just as drastically, he said, "average people in the Soviet Union were affected by the Carter [grain] embargo on Russia."

Wright explained the depth of the crisis facing family farmers: "In 1950 when I started farming, the farm debt was just under \$5 billion. This year, the debt has exceeded \$200 billion. And as the debt increases, farmers are forced to borrow against their land just to survive as farm prices plummet."

Larry Spaarts, from Noblesville, agreed that the U.S. farmers' situation was desperate. Calling the state of agriculture "tougher than back in the Depression," he blasted the finance companies, banks, and lending institutions.

"These outfits — they're all major capitalistic corporations — have been known when times were good to stop in and say, 'Hey, we'd be happy to lend you more.' But in the last few years, everything's not okay, and they want their pound of flesh, now!"

Spaarts agreed with Wright that food should not be used as a weapon. "You've got people malnourished in Africa and India; we're supposed to be the good Samaritan of the world. This embargo is nothing but a cop-out."

"There's something basically wrong, something sick about society, when farmers grow sufficient food to feed the world," he commented, "and the farmers themselves can't afford a sack of groceries."

COACT, Spaarts' organization, is fighting bank and finance company and foreclosures of farmers' machinery and land.

"A very good friend of mine, Jim Adams, has been farming for 23 years," he said. "They came down on him because he is a leader of the farmers' movement, and they auctioned off his machinery, and frankly his ground is next. Well that's a sad, sad thing for a farmer. We wonder who's next." Seven farmers have gone broke in his area recently, he added.

"And then we meet with [Republican] Congressman [Daniel] Burton, and he laughs in our face and says, 'We're not going to have moratorium legislation to halt foreclosures, you might as well forget it. It wouldn't be fair to the lending institutions.' So you see where he stands. A real nice guy. I sure wouldn't have him for a neighbor."

"Well, the farmers' plight isn't a result of surplus grain. It's the result of Reaganomics and all that represents. This is just the first step. Next is for them to bust

the unions as we all know. Bust the farmers' prices, and the workers' unions, while they send all these hundreds of millions to El Salvador and other dictators."

Dave Young of the YSA solidarized with the farmers' struggle, and said the organized labor movement should champion the rights of farmers.

"Workers and farmers," he said, "have a common enemy, the corporate rich and their government."

He said a labor party based on the unions would fight for the rights of farmers and for a workers and farmers government.

A lively discussion of these and other questions followed the forum.

Calif. protest against nuke in quake zone

BY JON BRITTON

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif. — About 2,000 people marched through downtown here March 26 to protest licensing of the nearby Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant.

Marchers carried signs such as "No, no, no Diablo"; "We don't want to Shake 'n' Bake" (the plant is built near an earthquake fault); and "Hey NRC (Nuclear Regulatory Commission), count us."

The turnout represented a broad cross-section of people living in and around this central coast city.

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) has been driving ahead to get NRC approval to operate one of the Diablo Canyon plant's twin reactors by this fall, despite majority opinion against it.

PG&E has 3,400 construction workers putting in 10- and 11-hour shifts six days a week, making thousands of modifications to the plant's pipe supports, ventilation ducts, and electrical cable supports to correct defects in the plant's design and construction.

The defects were uncovered by a continuing audit of the plant's design. The audit was partly the result of demonstrations against the plant, including a 1981 blockade in which nearly 2,000 were arrested.

At a rally following the March 26 demonstration, local rancher and long-time opponent of the nuclear plant Ian MacMillan said there had been "fantastic growth" of the anti-Diablo movement in the last 16 years.

But despite this, he said, the "nuclear monster must still be put back in its box."

Another speaker at the rally, Dr. Louis Tedone, a pediatrician, spelled out the concerns of the local populace: the danger of low-level radiation, the problems associated with disposal and transport of nuclear waste, and the possibility of a catastrophic accident, especially if an earthquake should occur.

Dr. Tedone said these concerns had yet to be answered. And he called the emergency evacuation plan developed by local officials "simply a fantasy."

Nat'l Security Council document on Central

'We have a vital interest in not allowing proliferation of Cuba-model

I. Interests and Objectives

We have an interest in creating and supporting democratic states in Central America capable of conducting their political and economic affairs free from outside interference. Strategically, we have a vital interest

The document printed here appeared in the New York Times April 7. It is the text of a National Security Council document on a meeting of top U.S. administration, military, and CIA officials in April 1982. "Situations 2 through 6," referred to in the document were not printed in the Times' version.

in not allowing the proliferation of Cuba-model states which would provide platforms for subversion, compromise vital sea lanes and pose a direct military threat at or near our borders. This would undercut us globally and create economic dislocation

and a resultant influx to the U.S. of illegal immigrants.

In the short run we must work to eliminate Cuban/Soviet influence in the region, and in the long run we must build politically stable governments able to withstand such influences.

II. The Current Situation

The deterioration in our position so evident 6 to 12 months ago has been halted. Political developments in the region have been positive. The elections in Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador provided a strong contrast to an increasingly totalitarian Nicaragua and have stalled the public affairs momentum and the political program of the extreme left. In Guatemala the recent junior officer coup has given us new possibilities for working out an improved relationship with that country. The mini-coup in Panama has brought to power a new, more dynamic and more pro-U.S. national guard commander. Regional cooper-

ation among democratic states has improved, as is evident by the formation of the Central American Democratic Community [C.A.D.C.].

Militarily, the situation has improved in El Salvador, where any prospect of a near-term military victory by the F.M.L.N. [Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front] has been foreclosed and the Salvadoran forces have shown improved capabilities. Regional interdiction efforts have hampered but not stopped guerrilla resupply efforts.

The Guatemala coup may cause some erosion in the Government's military capabilities but, in the long run, if the Government is able to address problems of official violence it may prove more effective in carrying out an active counterinsurgency.

In Nicaragua, the Sandinistas are under increased pressure as a result of our covert efforts and because of the poor state of their economy. For the first time the Sandinistas have cause to doubt whether they can export subversion with impunity.

But serious problems remain:

— Guerrilla strength in El Salvador and Guatemala remains at 4-5,000 in each country.

— There is a dangerous lack of political consensus in both El Salvador and Guatemala, which could lead to political disintegration. Continued political, social and institutional reforms must be pursued.

— We continue to have serious difficulties with U.S. public and Congressional opinion, which jeopardizes our ability to stay the course. International opinion, particularly in Europe and Mexico, continues to work against our policies.

— Cuba and Nicaragua retain the ability to continue or even increase their support for insurgencies and terrorist groups, particularly in Honduras and Costa Rica, where their activities are increasing. Panama could become a target.

— Mexico continues public and covert support for the extreme left with propaganda, funds and political support.

— The P.L.O. [Palestine Liberation Organization] and Libya continue their military and financial support for the extreme left.

— The regional economic situation continues to deteriorate, causing social and political dislocations which impede our efforts to stabilize the situation.

III. The Strategy

Our current strategy consists of building a sustained and effective commitment to the region by:

— Improving the military capabilities of the democratic states to counter subversion by the extreme left.

— Improving the economic situation through direct economic assistance and the C.B.I. [Caribbean Basin Initiative] package.

— Assisting directly in the regional interdiction and intelligence collection effort.

— Increasing the pressure on Nicaragua and Cuba to increase for them the costs of interventionism.

— Building democratic political institutions capable of achieving domestic political support.

— Pursuing reform programs to correct severe social dislocations which foment and aid insurgency.

— Stimulating regional cooperation among democratic states to provide a basis for collective security action through the O.A.S. [Organization of American States], Rio Treaty and the C.A.D.C.

— Addressing the public affairs dimension of the Central American problem by a concerted public information effort.

— Co-opting cut-and-run negotiation strategies by demonstrating a reasonable but firm approach to negotiations and compromise on our terms.

Most, but not all, the elements necessary to implement this strategy are in place.

IV. Where We Will Be in 1984

Where we stand by the end of FY [fiscal year] 1984 will depend on a number of assumptions. We have indicated six situations. Situation 1 outlined below is deemed to be the most probable set of assumptions and outcomes. Situations 2 through 6 are annexed to this paper.

Situation 1 (Likely Case)

Assumptions

(1) Resource availability at \$1 billion of economic and military assistance a year for the Caribbean Basin.

(2) Significant covert effort as approved in N.S.D.D. 17 and other existing authorities.

(3) No U.S. troops introduced and no significant increase in U.S. trainers.

(4) Incremental increase in Cuban and Nicaraguan effort. No major qualitative changes in types of support.

Secret government document details war drive

Continued from front page
an antiwar demonstration.

From the government's point of view there's good reason to keep its real policy secret. And the reason isn't to fool the Cubans and other targets of U.S. aggression. They know full well Washington is out to get them.

No, the purpose is to dupe the American people and to try to reverse their opposition to a covert war that has already been launched.

One way they hope to do this is with an anti-Cuba propaganda campaign. Point "J" of the document says, "Build public pressure against Cuba by highlighting human and political rights issue. Use international Cuban community to carry the message."

What sickening hypocrisy! In El Salvador, the U.S.-sponsored regime murdered an estimated 30,000 civilians in a three-year period. There, when the rate of slaughter drops a few percentage points, Washington hails it as "human rights progress."

Meanwhile, the "international Cuban community" — that's a polite description of supporters of the late Cuban dictator Batista — will conjure up lurid, inflammatory stories about "human rights violations" in Cuba.

The secret document also reveals Washington's contempt for the governments of Latin America, including those for which it publicly professes friendship.

The government of Mexico is accused of giving "covert support" to the "extreme left." It's crime? Daring to act independently of Washington and proposing negotiations to end the strife in Central America.

The document professes interest in "creating and supporting democratic states" in the region.

That lying claim is exposed in the document itself in what is detailed about the secret U.S. role in Guatemala.

In March of 1982 a new dictator, Gen.

Ríos Montt, seized power in Guatemala. This was greeted by the National Security Council as opening the door to improved relations with Guatemala.

Adopted three weeks after the Guatemalan coup, the document proposed immediate cash for training government troops there, plus a plan for \$10 million in military aid.

And it was agreed that the CIA would get an extra \$2.5 million to "assist in dealing with insurgency" in Guatemala.

Meanwhile, for several months after the coup, Washington was falsely assuring the American people that military aid to the Guatemalan regime would not be resumed until it improved its "human rights" record.

According to the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission, 6,000 people in the countryside were slaughtered in the first months after Ríos Montt grabbed power. Another 100,000 fled to neighboring Mexico to escape.

And Guatemala is typical of the U.S.-sponsored regimes that Washington is trying to palm off as "democratic."

In each of these, the people are denied their most elementary rights.

That includes determining for themselves what kind of government they want. The very fact that Washington has decided it will prevent the "proliferation of Cuba-model states" proves it has no intention of letting the people of the region decide their own future.

The secret declaration that the central aim of U.S. policy is to prevent countries of the region from taking the road of the Cuban revolution also exposes as a hoax the government claim that its primary purpose for intervening in the area is to block an alleged flow of arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador.

The secret document makes plain that its concern is not arms to El Salvador but reversing the extension of the Cuban revolution.

The document asserts that 10 million Cubans constitute a vital threat to the United States.

But what they're really talking about is a threat to the tiny minority of U.S. capitalists in this country.

For generations, powerful U.S. corporations have stolen the resources and brutally exploited the labor of the people of Central America and the Caribbean.

To assure their profits and the perpetuation of the imperialist system, they have fastened the cruelest dictatorships on these countries.

Cuba was the first country in the hemisphere to get the Yankee boot off its neck. In 1959, it smashed the U.S.-imposed Batista dictatorship. It also ended the system of private profit and imperialist domination. By doing so it was able to reshape the nation.

The Cuban revolution made land available to the landless. It wiped out massive unemployment and illiteracy. It provided free education and medical care. It uprooted racial discrimination and is working to establish full equality for women.

That powerful example of socialist revolution is surely a cause for alarm on Wall Street and in Washington. Particularly since the workers and farmers of Nicaragua and the Caribbean island of Grenada took the same route. And it's clear that the people of El Salvador and Guatemala are striving to do likewise.

Yes, this is a big problem for the U.S. ruling class. But does it threaten the "vital interests" of U.S. workers? Exactly the opposite is true. Working people will do well to consider "Cuban-model" solutions to the huge problems we face.

Will Washington be able to "stay the course" in its reactionary aggression in Central America and the Caribbean? In good measure that will depend how loudly and effectively the working people of this country say, No!



Millions of U.S. dollars finance these counterrevolutionaries to attack Nicaragua

America lel states'

(5) Increasing effectiveness of the arms interdiction effort but substantial arms continue to get through.

(6) Gradual upturn in world economy with resulting improvement in balance of payments and domestic economies in the basins.

Results

Regional

— Cuba/Nicaragua influence is slowly eroded.

— The region strengthens economically.

— Regional military and intelligence cooperation among the democratic countries improves.

— Democratic structures are strengthened in a number of countries.

— The C.A.D.C. develops as a significant multilateral actor.

— Swing in regional confidence in our favor.

El Salvador — Armed forces improve, putting guerrillas increasingly on the defensive, but guerrillas continue to have significant capability. Increased friction between guerrilla groups and guerrilla supporters. A National Assembly and presidential elections in 1983. Slow but finite reduction in political and/or indiscriminate violence. U.S. public opinion problems continue in cyclical pattern triggered by 18-month certification and by 1984 U.S. elections.

Nicaragua — Nicaragua's isolation increases.

Guatemala — Depending on stability of the region, situation could improve substantially (see issues for decision).

Honduras and Costa Rica — Low-level insurgency remains under control. Serious economic problems create social tensions and increased violence. Terrorism increases but does not reach levels necessary to cause internal collapse.

Policy Implications

A. Continue pursuit of strategy outlined in Section III above. Consistency and timing power are the keys.

B. Maintain funding levels at \$1 billion per year for Basin (economic and military). This will require a \$250-300 million supplemental in F.Y. '83 and active pursuit of the F.Y. '82 supplementals.

C. Make major effort to obtain Congressional approval of F.Y. '82 Caribbean Basin and Security Assistance supplementals to help alleviate critical short-term economic problems in the region, to prevent military setbacks in El Salvador between now and October and to assure continued cooperation from Honduras.

D. If Guatemala situation continues to improve we will need some additional resources beyond those levels for economic and security and intelligence assistance.

E. Carry out all N.S.D.D. 17 November 1981 decisions.

F. Further upgrade U.S. intelligence collection and improve internal intelligence capabilities in countries of the region.

G. Substantially upgrade quality of political and economic understanding of the region through augmentation of personnel assigned to those functions.

H. Improve public information effort using themes outlined in State Department paper. Allocate necessary personnel resources.

I. Adopt more active diplomatic campaign to turn around Mexico and Social Democrats in Europe. In the meantime keep them isolated on Central American issues and highlight positive support from Christian Democratic Parties and free trade unions.

J. Build public pressure against Cuba by highlighting human and political rights issue. Use international Cuban community to carry the message.

K. Step up military training efforts in region with emphasis on multilateralization where possible and productive.

L. Increase economic pressure on Cuba. (Consideration to be given to quantum



Militant/Anibal Yáñez

Cuban students on May Day. "Build public pressure against Cuba," document urges.

tightening of economic embargo by stronger restrictions on Cuban content from third countries.)

M. Step up efforts to co-opt negotiations issue to avoid Congressionally mandated negotiations, which would work against our interests.

N. Continue to build C.A.D.C. capabilities.

O. Initiate efforts to increase factional strife among guerrilla groups.

P. Push for major amnesty program in El Salvador and Guatemala and publicized informant programs in Costa Rica and Honduras. Make concerted effort to exacerbate factional strife in extreme left.

V. Issues For Decision

As noted in Section III above, the key elements of our policy are in place. However, the following additional issues should be addressed:

A. Resource Levels (F.Y. '82): The Situation 1 scenario outlined above is predicated on a resource commitment level of one billion dollars per year through (and probably beyond) F.Y. '84. The F.Y. '82 program to include security and economic assistance, C.B.I. and security supplementals and the use of 506 authority will total about one billion dollars. If the supplemental requests are not approved our programs will be seriously jeopardized.

Decision: To make a maximum effort under White House direction to obtain

Congressional approval for these supplemental requests.

B. Resource Levels (F.Y. '83): Our F.Y. '83 budget request will fall about \$300 million short of the one billion level (in 1982 dollars).

No decision is needed now but early in F.Y. '83 the funding shortfall problem will have to be addressed.

C. Resource Level (personnel): Vital political, military and economic reporting from Central America has been seriously constrained by a lack of personnel resources.

Decision: That the global ceiling on personnel strength in the State Department be increased by 35 positions (above F.Y. '82 supplemental and F.Y. '83 budget levels) to provide additional resources to the public information effort and to augment political and economic reporting in the region. Similarly, that D.O.D. [Department of Defense] resources in the area be reviewed for adequacy and augmented as necessary.

D. Resource Levels (Guatemala): Additional F.Y. '82 and F.Y. '83 assistance will be needed to demonstrate support for the new Government and to assist it in dealing with its insurgency.

Decision: That up to \$50,000 in IMET [International Military Education and Training] be reprogrammed to Guatemala in F.Y. 1982. That F.M.S. [Foreign Military Sales] cash sales to Guatemala be authorized immediately. That up to \$10 million in F.M.S. credits be reprogrammed

to Guatemala in F.Y. '83.

E. Resource Levels (Guatemala — Interdiction): Immediate steps are needed to implement an arms interdiction program in Guatemala as provided by the 9 March 1981 Presidential Finding on Central America.

Decision: That the Central Intelligence Agency's authority under the 9 March 1981 Presidential Finding be increased from \$19.5 million to \$22.0 million in order that an expanded program in Guatemala be initiated this fiscal year. These funds should be obtained, if possible, from the C.I.A.'s Reserve for Contingencies.

F. Intelligence Efforts: Despite major improvements in collection, much more needs to be done.

Decision: That D.O.D. and C.I.A. be tasked with further improvements in intelligence collection efforts in the region with an emphasis on the development of intelligence capabilities in each of the democratic countries of the region.

G. Public and Congressional Information: Further improvements are needed.

Decision: That, under the auspices of the White House, the public information effort be augmented and targeted on improving communication with the Congress and with opinion leaders.

H.N.S.D.D. 17: Not all provisions of N.S.D.D. 17 have been implemented.

Decision: To reaffirm the continued validity of N.S.D.D. 17 and task full implementation thereof.

Grenada's 'threat' to poor little Uncle Sam

The following article is from the Cuban newspaper *Granma*. The article appeared in the paper's March 27 English-language edition.

Aggressive Grenada is threatening poor little United States of America.

A peace-loving government, which harbors a deep respect for the rights of other peoples and is headed by that "paladin of democracy" called Ronald Reagan, is greatly worried — or rather, alarmed — by all the abuse it has suffered from that island in the eastern Caribbean which is 27,173 times smaller in area and 1,864 times [smaller] in population than the USA.

"Top-secret" intelligence reports received in Washington reveal how the Grenadian police force has strengthened its power in recent times. It has been learned from reliable sources that around 30 policemen have been armed with frightful long-barreled revolvers with an effective hitting range of dozens of meters.

Moreover, U.S. agents who have infiltrated Grenada have disclosed the local government's terrifying plans to use a small fumigator plane as a weapon of war. According to estimates by U.S. air force experts, the single-engine plane now has a device allowing the pilot to stick his head and shoulders out of the cockpit for strafing with his automatic pistol. The plane, which

was made in 1926, could very well go bouncing from one island to another all over the Caribbean and, out of the blue, finally descend on the coast of Florida.

But that's not the worst part. There is, in addition, an ample ongoing program for modernizing and increasing the Grenadian navy's fire power. SR-71 reconnaissance flights and NASA spy satellites have confirmed that on a beach near St. George's, two 3.5-meter wooden boats are being equipped with outboard motors. Each will have capacity for a .30-caliber machine gun.

Once they are launched, these new Grenadian men-of-war will constitute a serious threat to the U.S. naval detachment in the Caribbean. That is why the latter will have to be reinforced right away with aircraft carriers, submarines and other ships from the Pacific and Mediterranean fleets.

Faced with the seriousness of the situation owing to Grenada's increasing arms buildup, the Pentagon, the U.S. Marine Corps and other faithful defenders of the free world may have to appeal urgently to NATO and other friendly governments like that of Margaret Thatcher — who already has experience in attacking islands — for a joint action to stop the dangerous Caribbean nation.

Furthermore, the current tenant of the

White House, the generals and admirals of the Pentagon, CIA's top men and other exponents of the U.S. establishment are terrified by a new sophisticated weapon which the 130,000 Grenadians have just purchased to be used against the U.S. warships infesting the eastern Caribbean lately. It is a giant raspberry — or "Bronx cheer" — whose echo can be heard on-board the U.S. navy ships and is capable of demoralizing the valiant Marines even more.





U.S. Steel's Fairless Works. Thousands at plant could lose their jobs.

U.S. Steel's hypocrisy on imports

BY GEOFF MIRELOWITZ

It came to light in March that the United States Steel Corp. and the British Steel Corp. were cooking up a deal to import British Steel into the United States.

In case you're wondering, yes, that's the same U.S. Steel that's always crying about imports. It's the same U.S. Steel that pays an office full of lawyers to file petitions with the U.S. government

against "dumping" by foreign steelmakers. It's also the same U.S. Steel that's always telling steelworkers that foreign imports are responsible for layoffs.

But now it seems they've changed their tune. Some steel imports are better than others. Especially when U.S. Steel can get a cut of the profits.

The deal hasn't been finalized, but here's the idea: U.S. Steel

would import slabs from British Steel's Ravenscraig mill in Scotland. The slabs would be shipped to U.S. Steel's Fairless Works in Pennsylvania, where they would be rolled through finishing mills.

U.S. Steel likes the idea because they would save somewhere from \$20 to \$50 a ton in production costs.

Fairless Works has four blast furnaces and nine open hearths. If the deal goes through they'll be shut down. Thousands of steelworkers could lose their jobs.

My dictionary defines hypocrisy as: "the act or practice of pretending to be what one is not or to have principles or beliefs that one does not have."

This seems to fit U.S. Steel, and many steelworkers are saying so.

U.S. Steel does not particularly care about imports and it certainly does not care about steelworkers, although it pretends to have principles about both.

What U.S. Steel does care about is profits. When foreign steelmakers grab a corner of their market, they let out a howl about imports. But, if foreign steel can be used to help them make a buck, they roll out the welcome wagon.

If the British Steel deal goes through it will hardly be the first time U.S. Steel has gone shopping abroad. In fact, "They keep getting caught all the time," complains Wall Street steel analyst Charles Bradford.

They have bought equipment

from Japan.

They have bought pipe from Italy.

They plan to buy 16,000 tons of structural steel from South Korea for a skyscraper in Seattle.

Does all this embarrass Big Steel's corporate executives? Evidently not. "U.S. Steel's policy consistently has been one of supporting free, but fair trade," said a company spokesman.

In U.S. Steel's book, that which is fair is that which leaves them free to make the biggest possible profit.

All of this leaves a lot of steelworkers fuming. After all, the main argument all the steel corporations offered for the recent takeback contract in the steel industry was that labor and management are in the same boat. Workers were told they had to take a pay cut to do their share to keep the boat from sinking. Now it seems to many workers as if U.S. Steel wants to scuttle the ship.

Get even

But, as an old saying goes, "Don't get mad, get even." Getting even with U.S. Steel and the other giant steel companies will require a change in policy for the United Steelworkers of America (USWA).

When U.S. Steel's import plans hit the press, USWA President Lloyd McBride responded, "It is our intention . . . to resist this arrangement in every way. . . .

The jobs of thousands of steelworkers are at stake."

McBride is right about at least one thing. Thousands of jobs are at stake. But the way to save them has nothing to do with fighting to stop steel imports. The problem is not that U.S. Steel has deserted the union in the good fight against foreign steel.

No, the problem is that U.S. Steel does whatever is good for U.S. Steel. The real problem isn't even that they're hypocrites (they are), or untrustworthy double dealers (they're that too). The real problem is that they are capitalists. They run their business to make a profit. Period.

The USWA should stop worrying about how steelworkers can help steel companies make profits. That's exactly the approach that led the union to make concessions and to join in the company inspired holy war against imports.

Hard but necessary

Instead, the union could begin the hard but necessary fight for a massive public works program and a shorter work week with no cut in pay. Now that might get some people back to work.

And while we're at it, the union might try working with steelworkers in Britain and Japan and Italy and South Korea. Because those workers, unlike the steel corporations of any country, really are in the same boat as American steelworkers.

2,500 march in Indiana for 'Jobs, Justice, Peace'

BY DAVE CAHALANE

ANDERSON, Ind. — Some 2,500 demonstrators, most of them Black and unemployed, marched here April 4 for "Jobs, Justice, and Peace."

The march coincided with the anniversary of the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

It was initiated by Rev. Jesse Jackson, national president of Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity). Anderson was chosen, Jackson said, because, "Just as Montgomery, Selma, and Birmingham were small towns in which you could demonstrate problems, Anderson reflects the economic crisis."

Anderson, an industrial city in central Indiana, has been hard hit by double-digit unemployment for several years. At times it has ranked first among U.S. cities in joblessness.

Many workers from Anderson participated in the march. As one auto worker from the Delco-Remy plant said, "I'm lucky to still have a job, so I'm out here to show my support to the unemployed."

More than 50 members of United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 662, from the Anderson Guide Lamp plant, marched behind their union's banner.

From Chicago, workers from Sheet Metal Workers' International Association Local 571 and members of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union, also came.

Other union and unorganized workers came in ones and twos, from Anderson and from towns and cities scattered across the state. There were many Black high school and college students from Anderson and surrounding areas.

For one day at least, the streets of Anderson belonged to the unemployed and the jobless youth. They were the majority and led the chants of "Jobs, justice, peace, No cheese please."

Jackson and others spoke before and after the two-mile march made its way through the working-class neighborhoods of Anderson.

Marchers opposed U.S. aid to the regime in El Salvador and U.S. intervention in Central America as a whole.

One young Black worker, employed in a small-town glass factory in Indiana, put it this way, "Instead of spending this military aid there, why don't they sit down and try to figure out a peaceful solution?"

He added, "Instead of building up mil-

itary spending, why not build up spending for justice and for humanity? Everyone needs a job to make it in this world, because everything is going up. So how do they expect people to live?"

Two workers employed at the Indianapolis Chevrolet plant came, as they both put it, "to march for jobs."

Commenting on bank and credit institution foreclosures on farmers, one of them said, "It isn't that farmers don't want to pay, but that they can't pay. The banks are supposed to serve the community, but they aren't."

His buddy, also a member of UAW Local 23, summed up his idea of what the government should be doing. "The government should spend more on humanitarian purposes than on MX missiles. The government shouldn't build more missiles here and put more missiles in foreign countries."

Marchers bought 52 copies of the *Militant* and 12 of the *Young Socialist*.



Unionists came from throughout state to April 4 march

Militant/Mark Berry

Coal union backs women miners conference

Continued from back page

Georgene Sacchini, cochair of the Pennsylvania Support Team and the 1983 conference, and a member of UMWA Local 1190, emphasized the importance of the conference for the UMWA.

Not only, she said, will the conference "serve as a tool in which miners can raise and discuss how to deal with discrimination against women miners by the company and the bosses. It serves as a basis for making our union stronger and more united. It also serves to get women more active in all the work of their union."

Sacchini announced that the UMWA will provide resource people for workshops, as they have in the past. All workshops are being organized and chaired by women miners.

Margi Mayernik, also cochair of the support team and the conference, and a member of UMWA Local 1197, underlined the importance of the union's support.

The UMWA, she said, by endorsing the conference, has proved that "they are here to strengthen the union and to defend the rights of their union sisters. They realize

that we as women are here to add to the solidarity of the union."

Mayernik related how the support team had been given the use of UMWA district offices to organize for the conference, and had met with local and district officials to seek their support. She also explained how the Pennsylvania group, working with women miners from UMWA District 31 (northern West Virginia) attended the recent UMWA International Executive Board meeting in Morgantown, West Virginia.

At that meeting, more than 30 women miners distributed information about the June conference and discussed its importance with the 200-plus international, district, and local UMWA officers and members in attendance.

The women met for more than an hour with the new UMWA leadership to discuss what the union can do to help its women members.

An enthusiastic endorsement was read at the news conference by James Kelly, president of the UMWA District 4, from the officers of districts 4 and 5 (southwestern Pennsylvania).

The UMWA has supported and participated in earlier CEP conferences for wom-

en miners. This year's conference is being actively promoted by the union's officials. The March issue of the *United Mine Workers Journal* reports on the conference. In addition to the UMWA endorsement, Trumka and other union leaders are encouraging the districts to get involved and to get the membership involved.

Workshops at the conference will include: The UMWA in the 1980s; How to use your union to defend your rights; Double jeopardy: being nonwhite and female in the mines; Knowing and running your equipment; How to defend your rights in nonunion mines; The future of the coal economy; Affirmative action, layoffs, and unemployment; Support group development; Occupational health; How women organize in other unions; Reproductive problems of women miners; and Stress and exercise.

More information about the conference can be obtained from the Coal Employment Project, P.O. Box 3403, Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37803, telephone (615) 482-3428, or from United Mine Workers offices.

Clare Fraenzl is a member of UMWA Local 1197 and an activist in the Pennsylvania Women Miners Support Team.

New Bedford rape evokes broad protest

BY HARRY RING

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — The recent brutal gang rape of a woman in a bar here has evoked widespread anger and revulsion.

New Bedford police say the March 6 rape occurred when the woman, 21, entered a local bar and was blocked from leaving. Several men then tore off her clothes, dragged her onto a pool table, and then proceeded to rape and beat her for over two hours, until she was able to escape. Reportedly there were 12 to 15 patrons in the bar who cheered the rapists on.

Four men have been charged with committing the rape and two others indicted as their accomplices. All have pleaded innocent.

On a recent visit to New Bedford, I was able to gather some facts about what happened, as well as the response.

Protests against the assault, including a March 14 candlelight demonstration of some 3,000, have been initiated by the Coalition Against Sexist Violence, which was organized within days after the attack. Members of the New Bedford Women's Center have been prime movers in the coalition.

While insisting that justice be meted out to those who committed the violence, the coalition has made conscious efforts to avoid helping those who exploit such crimes to promote racism and to justify greater license for cops.

According to estimates, 48 to 55 percent of New Bedford's population is Portuguese, with many of those so classified being immigrants from the African islands of Cape Verde, a former Portuguese colony.

Despite their numbers, Portuguese and Cape Verdeans remain second-class citizens in New Bedford.

In building the March 14 demonstration, leaflets were distributed in Portuguese and English. The Portuguese and Cape Verdean communities were well represented in the protest.

People also came from neighboring towns and seaboard cities from Boston to New York. An estimated one-third of the participants were men.

Signs said "Rape is violence" and "Rape is not a spectator sport."

Among the many placards were some that went in the direction of those who promote "law," "order," and racism. "Castration without anesthesia," said one. Another depicted a man in a noose with the inscription "Rapists beware. Maximum sentence."

At the rally, Viola Pina, codirector of the Women's Center, urged that anger be directed positively.

"Make it something that will change this world," she declared.

One featured speaker was Brown Zwirner of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union and the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

A telegram of support was read from Ms. editor Gloria Steinem. The rally ended with the singing of "We Shall Overcome."

At the Women's Center, a spokesperson of Cape Verdean descent stressed, "The problem isn't individuals, the problem is the society. People aren't born rapists."

She added: "We're a multiracial coalition, and what we're saying is that this could happen anywhere, in any community."

She said the victim is receiving counseling and "as best we know" is doing alright.

She added that the woman "is determined to pursue this all the way."

The official demands of the Coalition Against Sexist Violence include that the city establish a commission on the status of women with appointees screened by the coalition; creation of a rape crisis center, with multilingual personnel; and policies and training for police in dealing with violence against women.

The coalition called on the district attorney to hold the "witnesses" to the rape accountable.

The statement concludes:

"Insofar as violence against women is a manifestation of women's inferior role in our society, our goal is to accord women full political, social, and economic equality in this society."

"This being said, we support ratification and implementation of the Equal Rights Amendment as one step toward women's

full and equal participation in all aspects of our society."

Meanwhile, opponents of women's rights have not been idle.

According to the local daily, the New Bedford *Standard-Times*, lawyers for some of the defendants will argue that the victim was "encouraging the men to become involved with her."

Others in town have tried to raise this same timeworn, reactionary justification for rape, but according to all reports, few are buying it.

The movement for women's rights has raised consciousness enough on this issue that people are now far less inclined to see the rape victim as the criminal.

One participant in the candlelight march was reported as responding to this argument, "It's like a Black person in Alabama getting lynched and people saying, 'Well, he shouldn't have been there.'"

Within the Portuguese and Cape Verdean communities, anger at the crime is combined with protest against the way it is being used by the media for smear purposes.

Portuguese Americans United protested the excessive and loaded media coverage of the rape. It charged that "racial prejudice and discriminatory innuendoes have surfaced against the Portuguese community."

The charge is well founded. For several weeks, the *Standard-Times* front-paged the story almost daily. The Portuguese identity of those charged is distinct throughout.

One article offered thumbnail sketches of those indicted, highlighting the fact that several are immigrants.

One is described as speaking little English, with the added reporting that he has a number of cousins in the area, "but few of the cousins speak English."

It's really a savage twist. The rulers of this country relegate women to a secondary status that marks them as a target for violence, and then the violence is exploited to



New Bedford Standard-Times

3,000 people demonstrated against New Bedford, Massachusetts, rape.

promote racism and further prejudice against women.

And the fact is that we do live in a society that promotes violence in general, and violence against women in particular. By perpetuating, and enforcing, the reactionary myth of women's inferiority, capitalist society does spawn violence against women.

Moreover, by its very nature, this society pits individual against individual. It is a society of haves and have-nots which works in every conceivable way to divide people and convince them they can only

advance at someone else's expense.

The fight to build a rational, socialist society is a fight to break down such alienation and build a world in which human solidarity is the norm.

The first key step in that fight is to advance working-class solidarity. And indispensable to working-class solidarity is the battle for full rights for women.

The denial of basic rights, by definition, brings victimization. And that victimization includes such degrading and outrageous offenses against humankind as the one that occurred in New Bedford.

Air Force jails woman on lesbian charge

BY MARGARET JAYKO

Second Lt. Joann Newak is currently serving six years at hard labor at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. She has been dismissed from the Air Force, and forced to forfeit all pay and allowance.

The charge?

According to the military brass, 25-year-old Newak did "engage in conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, to wit: wrongfully suggest to an enlisted female person of the Air Force that such person was bisexual and proceed without authority to kiss the enlisted person on her neck and say 'I love you.'"

On top of that, Newak was charged with consensual sodomy; using "a substance she believed to be amphetamines" — which was really over-the-counter diet pills; and marijuana possession.

In New York state, which is where the "crimes" allegedly occurred, consensual sodomy is not illegal, but it is under the military code.

This outrageous punishment on the charge of having consensual sex while off-duty, in an off-base apartment, is being appealed to the court of military appeals which can opt not to hear the case.

Newak has pleaded innocent of any criminal activity.

In addition to Newak being another victim of the military's harassment of women and gay people, Newak's attorneys have pointed to the significant threat to the constitutional rights of citizens in uniform in this case.

The Pentagon's views on this were expressed by Lt. Col. Edward Miller, one of the judges in the court of military review.

He said in his written opinion, "Had the accused been tried on these identical charges in a civilian court, which would probably have been unfamiliar with the laws and traditions developed by the military during its long history, it is likely the court would not have had full capacity to recognize the complete impact of damage to the national security from such conduct on the part of a commissioned officer."

Miller explained that Newak "was a member of a specialized community governed by the separate discipline from that

of the civilian community."

In other words, the Bill of Rights does not apply to military personnel, and acts and even *thoughts*, like *thinking* diet pills are amphetamines, which are not crimes under civil law, can land you in prison if you're in the military.

Newak was also subject to extra punishment because she talked to the press while at Ft. Leavenworth.

The GI/Veterans' rights group, Citizen Soldier, is defending Newak. They are requesting that letters demanding her release be sent to Col. O.L. McCotter, Commandant, Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, Kan. 66027 and to Air Force Secretary Verne Orr, the Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20330.



Citizen Soldier

2nd Lt. Joann Newak at Ft. Leavenworth.

Abortion rights threatened in Mass.

BY VALERIE JOHNSON

BOSTON — On January 5, the Massachusetts state legislature passed an amendment to the state constitution that would seriously jeopardize women's access to abortion if it becomes law. In response to this attack and in commemoration of International Women's Day, March 8, the Militant Forum here sponsored a panel discussion.

Among the panelists were Betty Gittes from the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union, Susan Hanley from the Coalition for Reproductive Freedom, and Helen Lowenthal from the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance.

Each speaker pointed out that ever since abortion became legal in 1973 in the historic Supreme Court *Roe v. Wade* decision, Congress, state legislatures, and the courts have all made moves to curtail and repeal that right.

The constitutional amendment that just passed here reads: "The general court may regulate or prohibit abortion and may regulate or prohibit private or public funding of abortion or the provision of services or facilities thereof."

This amendment needs to be voted on a second time by a House-Senate conven-

tion, and if passed, will be put to a referendum vote in 1984.

Hanley pointed to three potential effects of this amendment:

- It would cut off remaining state funding of abortion.

- It would invite state legislation that challenges the continuation of legal abortion.

- It would encourage harassment of abortion clinics. The legislature could shut down all reproductive health clinics, withhold benefits from hospitals that provide abortion services, and subject doctors and nurses that perform abortions to criminal penalties.

Gittes listed a number of court decisions and pieces of legislation that have curtailed abortion rights including the five cases that are currently before the Supreme Court.

Lowenthal pointed to the Hyde Amendment as the most serious move to date to curtail abortion rights. Passed in 1976 — and every year since then by Congress — it denies public funding for abortions and affects Black women and Latinas the most severely. The Hyde Amendment was the opening shot in a move to attack *all* women's right to abortion, Lowenthal pointed out.

Ya wanna knuckle san'wich? — Reagan's nominees for posts involving social issues do have the quality of gallows humor. Now its Alfred Regnery to head the Office



Harry Ring

of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Regnery's rep as a hardliner on the issue is en-

hanced by the bumper sticker on his car, "Did you slug a kid today?" It's just a joke, he assured, and doesn't reflect his parental philosophy. "I spank them every now and then," he confided, "but I've never slugged them."

Obviously a misunderstanding — "Aides Fear Reagan's Peaceful Image in Peril" — News headline.

Whistling past the graveyard — "By the time the faithful gather over Marx's bones for another rendering of the Internationale on

the second centenary of his death, there will be a lot less to celebrate. . . . Marx's main idea was out of date as soon as he had conceived it. . . . Unlike the world's great religions, it carries within it no seeds for its own renewal." The London *Economist*.

Must have been a general — "49 to Receive Rabies Shot After Contact with Marine." — Washington *Post* headline.

"Be Prepared" — We don't know if scouts are still taught to do a good deed every day. But it

would be interesting to hear a rap on the subject from the head of the Mt. Clemens, Michigan, Brownie troop that booted out an eight-year-old because her jobless father couldn't come up with \$8.75 for Girl Scout cookies ordered by a neighbor who moved away.

tainly put a dent in the \$1.2 trillion debt.

P.S. — The feds think one contributor actually takes a dim view of the project. He sent two cents.

Now you see it . . . — Chicago-area Pontiac dealers suffered a federal crackdown because required credit terms info in TV commercials were flashed on the screen so fast they couldn't be read. Now they're under orders to display the terms at least five seconds.

CALENDAR

ALABAMA

Birmingham

From Bay of Pigs in 1961 to Nicaragua in 1983: CIA's Secret Wars Against Latin America. Speakers: Robin Kessler, Socialist Workers Party; Melissa Moriarty, Young Socialist Alliance. Sat., April 23, 7:30 p.m. 205 18th St. S. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (205) 323-3079.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles

Women in Arms. A film about the participation of women in the revolutionary struggle in Nicaragua. English subtitles. Sat., April 23, 7:30 p.m. 2546 W Pico Blvd. (nr. Vermont). Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (213) 380-9460.

INDIANA

Indianapolis

Fight for Jobs: How to Stop Layoffs and Plant Closings. Speakers: Dave Ellis, member, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1048, Socialist Workers Party; others. Sat., April 23, 7 p.m. 4850 N College. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (317) 283-6149.

MICHIGAN

Detroit

Does "Buy America" Save Jobs? Speakers: Victor Coleman, Midwest Youth Coalition; Liz Ziars, Young Socialist Alliance. Sat., April 23, 8 p.m. 6404 Woodward. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (313) 875-5322.

MINNESOTA

Virginia

Héctor Marroquín Fights U.S. Government for Political Asylum. Fri., April 15, 7 p.m. 112 Chestnut St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum Series. For more information call (218) 749-6327.

U.S. War on Nicaragua: An Eyewitness Report. Speaker: Wayne Lewis, member United Steelworkers, recently returned from Nicara-

gua. Fri., April 29, 7 p.m. 112 Chestnut St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum Series. For more information call (218) 749-6327.

MISSOURI

St. Louis

Nicaragua: The Truth vs. Reagan's Lies. Speakers to be announced. Sun., April 24, 7 p.m. 3109 S Grand, Rm. 22. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (314) 722-4410.

NEW JERSEY

Newark

Revolution in the Caribbean: Why Reagan Fears Grenada. Speakers: Steve Clark, Political Committee, Socialist Workers Party; Helen Schiff, member, Transport Workers Union, Socialist Workers Party; both recently returned from Grenada. Translation to Spanish. Fri., April 22, 7:30 p.m. Rutgers University, Robeson Center, Rm. 302. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (201) 653-2518.

NEW YORK

Albany

Central America and the Caribbean: Crisis and Revolt. A weekend conference. Featured speaker: Francisco Campbell, representative of Nicaraguan embassy. April 22-23, all day. State University of New York, Campus Center Assembly Hall. Ausp: Department of Puerto Rican, Latin American, and Caribbean Studies. For more information write: SUNY, BA 121, Albany, N.Y. 12222 or call (518) 457-8873.

OHIO

Toledo

Northern Ireland: The Liberation Struggle Today. Speaker: Seamus Metress, Clan na Gael. Fri., April 22, 7:30 p.m. 2120 Dorr St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (419) 536-0383.

OREGON

Portland

A History of the Weyerhaeuser Family:

Wealth and Power in the Timber Industry. Speaker: Marv Dunn, professor of sociology at Lewis and Clark College. Sun., April 24, 7:30 p.m. Ausp: Militant Bookstore Forum. For more information call (503) 222-7225.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia

Unemployment, War, and the Economic Crisis. Speakers: Wayne Jacobs, Philadelphia Unemployment Project; Melvin Johnson, Welfare Rights Organization; Bill Osteen, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor, member United Auto Workers. Translation to Spanish. Sat., April 23, 7 p.m. 5811 N Broad St. For more information call (215) 927-4747.

Pittsburgh

Stop U.S. War Against the Nicaraguan Revolution! Speaker: Kathy Mickells, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Washington Co. Commissioner, member United Mine Workers Local 2300. Sat., April 23, 7:30 p.m. 141 S Highland Ave., 3rd Fl. (E. Liberty). Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (412) 362-6767.

TEXAS

Houston

Eyewitness Report From Nicaragua. Two U.S. workers will speak and present slides: Barry David and Jody Curran. Translation to Spanish. Sat., April 23, 7:30 p.m. 4806 Alameda Rd. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (713) 522-8054.

San Antonio

What Strategy to Fight the Klan? Speakers to be announced. Translation to Spanish. Fri., April 22, 8 p.m. 337 W Josephine. Donation requested. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (512) 736-9218.

UTAH

Price

Socialism and Women's Liberation From the Communist Manifesto to the Nicaraguan Revolution. 1. "Women and the Cuban Revo-

lution." Speaker: Elizabeth Stone, National Committee, Socialist Workers Party. Fri., April 22, 8 p.m. Donation: \$2. 2. Two classes on Marxism and Women's Liberation. Sat., April 23, 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. Donation: \$3 per class. Translation to Spanish. Call for child-care information. 23 S Carbon Ave., Rm. 19. Ausp: Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (801) 355-1124 (Salt Lake City) or (801) 637-6294 (Price).

VIRGINIA

Newport News

The Truth About the U.S. War in Nicaragua: An Eyewitness Account. Speakers: Andrea Morell, Socialist Workers Party Political Committee member; Cappy Kidd, member, SWP and Boilermakers Local 684. Sat., April 23, 7:30 p.m. 5412 Jefferson Ave. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (804) 380-0133.

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston

Eyewitness Report and Slide Show From Nicaragua. Speakers: Rick Weisbond, member, United Mine Workers Local 1570, Socialist Workers Party; Zella Horseman, member, UMW Local 1949. Sat., April 23, 8 p.m. 1584 A Washington St. E. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (304) 345-3040.

Morgantown

Toxic Waste and the EPA. A panel discussion. Speakers: Jackie Albert, Pa. Citizens Against Toxic Sprays; Randy Warren, member, Socialist Workers Party. Sat., April 23, 8 p.m. 957 University. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (304) 296-0055.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee

Vietnam Rebuilds: What's Happening in Indochina Today. Speaker: Fred Feldman, National Committee, Socialist Workers Party. Translation to Spanish. Sat., April 23, 7:30 p.m. 4707 W. Lisbon. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (414) 445-2076.

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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) 274-7399. Tucson: SWP, P.O. Box 2585. Zip: 85702. 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: (619) 234-4630. San Francisco: SWP, YSA, 3284 23rd St. Zip: 94110. Tel: (415) 824-1992. San Jose: SWP, YSA, 46 1/2 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, 112 Chestnut St., Virginia, Minn. 55792. 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, 3109 S. Grand, #22. Zip: 63116. Tel: (314) 772-4410.

NEBRASKA: Lincoln: YSA, P.O. Box 80238. Zip: 68501. Tel: (402) 475-8933.

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, P.O. Box 1026, Greensboro. Zip: 27402. Tel: (919) 375-6180.

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, 4806 Alameda. Zip: 77004. Tel: (713) 522-8054. **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:** 2913 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore, Md. Zip: 21218. Tel: (301) 235-0013.

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.

Racist forces suffer setback in Chicago



SWP candidate Ed Warren selling *Militant*. Warren supporters focused last week of campaigning on talking to workers at Chicago's plant gates.

Continued from front page

Capitalism is less and less able to provide for the basic needs of the vast majority of humanity, Warren explained. As the system decays, the racist, antilabor, antiwoman, reactionary ruling class that runs this country is moving more and more to the right, trying to solve their problems at the expense of working people.

Blacks in Chicago, who suffer from racist segregation in housing and schools, cop brutality, soaring unemployment, and lack of political representation, rallied around putting a Black person, Democratic candidate Harold Washington, in the highest office in the city.

But there was much more to the polarization than the demand for more Black officeholders.

This was symbolized by the opposite stances taken by the cops and the AFL-CIO tops in the elections.

On the one hand, you had the ultra-reactionary Chicago cops, who dropped their traditional support for the Democratic Party and threw their weight behind Washington's Republican opponent, Bernard Epton.

On the other hand, the top AFL-CIO officialdom campaigned hard for the Democratic Party. Thirteen thousand unionists showed up at a rally for Washington organized by the AFL-CIO and addressed by top

officials such as Douglas Fraser of the United Auto Workers and AFL-CIO president Lane Kirkland.

They weren't there simply to rally around the Democratic Party. They were mobilizing against something as well. Against the racism, and against the broader social reaction that was clearly being fostered by the ruling class. They could smell the labor-hating stench of those who were rallying around the Epton campaign. And they felt threatened.

The problem, however, was that the organizers of Washington's campaign were not proposing that working people and Blacks reject the Democratic Party and strike out independently. Washington's campaign was geared toward helping refurbish the Democratic Party's image among working people. And the Democratic Party is committed to maintaining capitalism, which fosters racism and reaction. The fundamental problems facing working people can never be solved through the political parties of the capitalist class.

War abroad

Matilde Zimmermann, Pulley's vice-presidential running mate in 1980, flew in from San Francisco to address the rally. Zimmermann focused her remarks on the U.S. government's war against the workers and peasants of Central America and the Caribbean, pointing out that this crisis of the capitalist system is a worldwide phenomenon.

Election results in Chicago

CHICAGO — On April 12 Democrat Harold Washington became the first Black person to be mayor of this city. A record turnout — 82 percent of registered voters — went to the polls.

Washington got 52 percent of the vote, compared to his Republican opponent Bernard Epton, who received 48 percent. More than 1.3 million people voted.

Initial official reports gave 3,725 votes to Ed Warren, the Socialist Workers Party candidate.

Ninety-seven percent of Black voters pulled the lever for Washington, and contrary to much speculation in the daily press, a significant number of white workers did also.

Washington won over 83 percent of the vote of Puerto Ricans, and 75 percent of the votes of Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, and other Latinos combined.

The attacks on working people in the United States by the employers and their government are totally interrelated with the Republican and Democratic bipartisan efforts to prevent the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean from determining their own destiny.

The class polarization in Nicaragua is deepening, too, Zimmermann pointed out. Working people there are pushing forward to establish a new society based on justice, equality, and peace with dignity. The Nicaraguan capitalists, backed by U.S. imperialism, don't like it. They too are threatened by the fighting unity of the working class and its allies. And "that is why Reagan is attacking Nicaragua today," Zimmermann stated.

Independent political action

Marie Head, an unemployed steelworker and SWP candidate for mayor of Gary, Indiana, pointed to the need for a working people's political alternative, genuinely independent from the Democrats and Republicans.

She called for a labor party, based on a fighting trade union movement, that would be a powerful weapon with which to combat racism, union busting, and attacks on women's rights.

And socialists also support any political initiative by Blacks or Latinos running campaigns independent of and against the two capitalist parties, she stressed.

Warren campaign a success

Craig Landberg, the SWP candidate for city treasurer, told the rally that over 5,000 copies of Warren's "jobs not war" campaign platform had been handed out in the previous week alone.

Eight hundred copies of the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial* had been sold by campaign supporters that week. They fo-

cused much of their efforts on bringing the socialist campaign to Chicago's plant gates and factories. Warren's campaign received several hours of radio and television time, as well.

In response to Landberg's appeal for funds, \$1,700 was donated for the final campaign blitz.

Young Socialist Alliance leader Candace Wagner reported that a number of young people had been won to the socialist movement during the course of Warren's campaign.

Vote for new perspective

Warren summed up the rally by calling on all those fed up with the war, racism, unemployment, sexism, and violence of the capitalist system to vote SWP on April 12, and to join the socialist movement.

The growing opposition of workers — Black, white, and Latino — to racism, reaction, and all the crimes of capitalism must be channeled in a different direction than support for the Democratic and Republican parties, he said.

Even though only a few thousand people will vote for the SWP in this election, Warren told the rally, tomorrow, through their own experiences, hundreds of thousands of working people will come to agree with the socialist perspective of organizing politically to get rid of capitalism.

"What Chicago working people want," Warren said, "is a truly human society. We want peace, not war. We want full equality, not segregation. We want jobs."

"The capitalist system can never give us that. It's only by taking political power out of the hands of the employers and putting working people in power that society will be able to move forward."

Everyone who agrees with this perspective today, Warren said, belongs in the SWP, reaching out to the millions who will agree tomorrow.



Militant/Andy Rose



Militant/Nelson Blackstock

SWP leaders Andrew Pulley, Matilde Zimmermann addressed Chicago rally.

Behind lies on Vietnamese 'domination'

Continued from Page 5

Although Campbell admits that "classes in the nation's primary and secondary schools are conducted entirely in Khmer," he is even able to find something bad about that. The new textbooks, it seems, "have all been printed in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon."

Since Campbell cannot point to any concrete evidence of Vietnamese control of the Kampuchean government, he lets his imagination run free. Basing himself on the "consensus" among "senior international aid officials here" that problems with the Kampuchean government are best solved by going straight to Vietnam's ambassador, Campbell engages in the following flight of fancy:

"But whether the Ambassador is the most powerful Vietnamese here remains a subject of debate. Some analysts believe he has a superior: the chief of 'B-68,' the office in Phnom Penh of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party. This offi-

cial has not been identified with certainty. He is said to be a member of the Vietnamese party's Central Committee."

Campbell also speculates that food needed by Kampucheans is perhaps being diverted to Vietnam. This is the State Department's favorite argument in opposing international food aid to Kampuchea.

His evidence? He noticed that, "Vietnamese soldiers, who are officially said here and in Hanoi to eat nothing but what they are shipped from Vietnam or grow in their own gardens and rice paddies, are some of the main customers of Cambodia's restaurants, both in the capital and the provinces."

He also points to a radio report that Kampuchea had donated token amounts of rice to Vietnam after a destructive typhoon there, and a "report that Cambodia had sold Vietnam more than 1,000 metric tons of fish."

This is the best that U.S. rulers can come up with in their propaganda war against the peoples of Indochina. It indicates the real

progress that has been made by the Kampuchean people.

Even Campbell is forced to admit that the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea "often hitchhike, unarmed, along lonely stretches of road that might seem exposed to attack. There are fewer military roadblocks along several Cambodian highways than in neighboring Thailand."

In the final installment of his series, Campbell adds, "Cambodians, whether Government officials or not," frequently state "that only the Vietnamese Army ended the Cambodians' worst misery and that many Cambodians here simply cannot understand the world's support in the United Nations and elsewhere for an anti-Phnom Penh coalition that includes the Pol Pot forces."

Far from being an occupation force, the Vietnamese army is providing a shield that protects the reviving but still fragile Kampuchean society from renewed attacks by rightist, U.S.-backed guerrillas operating out of Thailand.

U.S. anti-Vietnam campaign

Continued from front page

fend off a military threat to Thailand from Vietnamese troops, which the Thai government claims have crossed its border from neighboring Kampuchea.

Actually, these U.S. moves are one more chapter in its longstanding campaign to undermine and isolate the current Kampuchean government and Vietnamese revolution. These efforts are aided by capitalist regimes in Southeast Asia, as well as by the Peking bureaucracy. Joining in Washington's latest moves, Peking has stepped up military pressure along Vietnam's northern border and reaffirmed its backing to the Thai regime.

Same policy

Ever since the people of Vietnam liberated the southern half of their country from U.S. imperialist occupation in 1975, Washington has relentlessly applied military, economic, and diplomatic pressure against Vietnam.

The U.S. National Security Council (NSC) document on policy in Central America and Cuba, reprinted elsewhere in this issue, applies equally to Washington's policy toward the workers and peasants of Indochina. Only the names need be changed: from Nicaragua to Vietnam, from Honduras to Thailand.

Moreover, the NSC document lifts the cover off only a tiny part of the covert activities the U. S. rulers employ against working people who resist capitalist domination and superexploitation.

Following the 1975 victory in Indochina, the U.S. government encouraged escalating military attacks on Vietnam by the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea — a reactionary regime falsely claiming to be socialist. At the same time, Peking was massing troops along the Vietnamese border. Squeezed in this tightening military vise, Vietnam acted in self-defense. At the end of 1978 Vietnam sent troops against Pol Pot's armed forces. Vietnamese troops came to the aid of Kampuchean insurgents in toppling the murderous Pol Pot gang, whose policies of forced evacuation of the cities, slave labor in the countryside, and mass executions had been responsible for the deaths of millions of Kampucheans in a short four years.

Since 1979, U.S. support to the Pol Pot butchers has become even more overt. The Carter administration gave the go-ahead to Peking to "punish" Vietnam by launching a major invasion in 1979. Though Vietnam repelled the invaders, enormous destruction was inflicted all along its northern border. Together with the imperialist trade embargo and denial of aid, this has caused considerable hardship for the Vietnamese people.

In addition, the U.S. government, along with the capitalist governments of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Peking bureaucracy, has sought to isolate the new Kampuchean government diplomatically. The blood-drenched Pol Pot regime still holds Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations, for example.

Last year, in an effort to clean up the image of their Kampuchean clients, Washington and its allies sponsored the formation of a new "coalition government." This is made up not only of the Pol Pot forces, but also of remnants of the U.S.-backed Lon Nol regime that fell in 1975, and supporters of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Throughout the U.S. war in Indochina, the Thai government provided air bases from which U.S. planes carried out saturation bombing of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos. Now the Thai generals are doing their part by providing sanctuary for the Pol Pot forces, serving as Washington's conduit for military aid to these and other rightist groups, and helping to maintain hostile military camps inside Kampuchea's borders.

"If Thailand had not opened its borders to the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionaries," Radio Hanoi said in a response denying the recent Thai charges, "this situation would never have happened."

Propaganda barrage

As Washington's desperate efforts to turn back the progress of humanity in Indochina have intensified in recent months, so too has the propaganda campaign seeking to justify U.S. policy.

Both the *New York Times* and *Washington Post*, two leading voices of the U.S. capitalist class, have entered the lists in recent weeks. As the April 7 *Times* editorial concluded: "... there's immediate work for the United States to do: rally to Thailand's aid in the face of the current Vietnamese raids and give comfort to refugees."

But the latest fighting is merely an excuse. Well before that, both dailies ran prominent multipart series of articles seeking to bolster the U.S. propaganda line.

And the editorials in both the *Times* and *Post* centered on the same few slanders.

First, they echoed charges by the Thai regime and Kampuchean reactionaries that the Vietnamese are threatening Thailand's sovereignty and slaughtering civilian refugees. The opposite, however, is the truth.

Pol Pot and other rightist forces, openly backed by Thailand, do have military camps on Kampuchean soil. And these butchers have staged frequent attacks both on Kampuchean civilians and government forces. The aim

of the recent dry-season offensive by the Kampuchean government and Vietnamese troops has been to put a stop to this real violation of Kampuchean sovereignty and real terror attacks on civilians.

Second, as the *New York Times* put it, the "occupation army" of the Vietnamese is denying Kampuchea "the self-determination they fiercely claim for themselves."

On the face of it, this charge from a newspaper that never flinched from support for French colonial rule and then U.S. military occupation of Vietnam is grotesque!

The *Washington Post* tops even that, however. It claims that Vietnam's "ambitions for control throughout Indochina are the principal source of the region's continuing upheavals."

After a century of French colonial domination of Indochina...

After Japanese imperialist occupation of Indochina during World War II...

After the forcible reimposition of French rule following the establishment of an independent Vietnamese republic in 1945...

After Washington's sabotage of free elections in southern Vietnam following the ouster of the French colonial army in the 1950s...

After another two decades of U.S. occupation, massive napalming, chemical warfare, and other imperialist atrocities...

After the economic, political, and military attacks that have not let up against Vietnam since its liberation in 1975...

After all this, Vietnam's desire to be left in peace to rebuild is allegedly "the principal source of the region's continuing upheaval!"

Vietnamese troops entered Kampuchea in self-defense, not as an occupying army. Some troops were withdrawn in 1982. At a summit meeting of Vietnamese, Kampuchean, and Laotian leaders in February, it was announced that there will be a further withdrawal this year.

The Vietnamese government has stated repeatedly that it will pull out all its troops once the current Kampuchean government has built up its army and is no longer threatened by proimperialist forces armed by Washington, Peking, and the Thai regime. Moreover, the big majority of Kampucheans don't want a Vietnamese withdrawal until then.

Far from viewing Vietnamese troops as colonial occupiers, the vast majority of Kampucheans are grateful for Vietnam's aid in freeing them from the nightmare of Pol Pot. This has been attested to by many visitors to Kampuchea, including U.S. reporters, former U.S. government officials, and international relief workers.

The final charge leveled by Washington's mouthpieces is that the current Kampuchean government is cut from the same cloth as the Pol Pot regime anyway. This is reminiscent of the chorus of assertions now coming from U.S. officials that there's little or no difference between the Somoza dictatorship and the current workers and peasants government in Nicaragua.

"While less murderous," the *Times* editors are forced to acknowledge, the "current rulers... adhere as fervently as Pol Pot to rural collectivization, 'reeducation' camps, harsh relocation of masses of people and rule from the top."

This lie is backed up solely by reference to the three-part series that had appeared earlier in that newspaper.

Revolution advances

Despite the unceasing barrage of U.S. and U.S.-engineered attacks on Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos, these countries have made slow but steady progress in beginning to reknit the fabric of social life and economic production devastated by decades of imperialist exploitation and war. Each has strengthened its own governmental institutions and economies, while all three have deepened their mutual cooperation.

That alone gives the U.S. rulers headaches enough. On top of that, however, the U.S. government is feeling the impact of the blows that its surrogate forces are now taking along the Thai-Kampuchean border — at a time when the workers and peasants of Central America and the Caribbean are also on the march, defending and extending the socialist revolution, in Washington's own backyard.

And that puts more obstacles in the path of Washington's counterrevolutionary operations against Nicaragua, Grenada, Cuba and the freedom fighters in El Salvador.

The governments and people of Indochina have repeatedly stated that they prefer to live in peace. But peace is something that imperialism continues to deny them.

Workers in the United States have no interest in fighting "another Vietnam" against our brothers and sisters either in Central America or in Indochina. We must demand that the U.S. government halt all military assistance to Pol Pot, other Kampuchean rightists, and the Thai dictatorship.

Instead, Washington should immediately grant diplomatic recognition to the legitimate governments of Vietnam and Kampuchea. It should reopen normal trade relations and send massive reconstruction aid to help rebuild what it has spent so many decades destroying.

Fidel Castro on women's liberation and class society

In 1966 Cuban President Fidel Castro gave a speech to the Federation of Cuban Women in which he discussed the big advances the revolution had made in equal rights for women and the role of women themselves in driving through this process. Noting the major responsibilities women were assuming in the work force, in agriculture, and in helping lead the revolution, he called this "one of the greatest victories over prejudices that have existed, not for decades or centuries but for thousands of years. We refer to the belief that all a woman could do was wash dishes, wash and iron clothes, cook, keep house, and bear children — age-old prejudices that placed women in an inferior position in society."

He went on to explain the social and economic roots of these prejudices in class exploitation:

Such prejudices are thousands of years old and have survived through various social systems. If we consider capitalism, women — that is, lower-class women — were doubly exploited or doubly humiliated. A poor woman, part of the working class or of a working-class family, was exploited simply because she was poor, because she was a member of the working class.

But in addition, although she was a woman of the working class, even her own class looked down on and underrated her. Not only was she underestimated,

LEARNING ABOUT SOCIALISM

exploited, and looked down upon by the exploiting classes, but even within her own class she was the object of numerous prejudices.

So all these events have been a great lesson to all of us, to every revolutionary. Naturally, a considerable amount of prejudice still persists. If women were to believe that they have totally fulfilled their role as revolutionaries in society, they would be making a mistake. It seems to us that women must still fight and exert great efforts to attain the place that they should really hold in society.

If women in our country were doubly exploited, doubly humiliated in the past, then this simply means that women in a social revolution should be doubly revolutionary.

And perhaps this is the explanation, or at least the social basis, for the resolute, enthusiastic, firm, and loyal support given by Cuban women to this revolution.

This revolution has really been two revolutions for women; it has meant a double liberation: as part of the exploited sector of the country, and second, as women, who were discriminated against not only as workers but also as women, in that society of exploitation.

There are two sectors in this country, two sectors of society which, aside from economic reasons, have had other motives for sympathizing and feeling enthusiasm for the revolution. These two sectors are the Black population of Cuba and the female population.

I suppose you recall that in Cuba's old bourgeois constitution, there was an article which declared illegal any discrimination for reasons of race or sex. The constitution declared such discrimination illegal. But a constitution in a capitalist society, or such an article in a capitalist society, solves nothing, because discrimination for reasons of race and for reasons of sex existed in practice. And the basis for all of this was the existence of a class society which practiced exploitation.

In a class society, which is to say, a society of exploiters and exploited, there was no way of eliminating discrimination for reasons of race or sex. Now the problem of such discrimination has disappeared from our country, because the basis for these two types of discrimination which is, quite simply the exploitation of man by man, has disappeared.

Much news reaches us from the United States, for example, about the civil rights struggle of Blacks. Nevertheless, racial discrimination in the United States will not disappear until capitalist society has disappeared.

That is, discrimination will never be wiped out within the framework of capitalist society. Discrimination with respect to race and sex can only be wiped out through a socialist revolution, which eradicates the exploitation of man by man.

Now, does the disappearance of the exploitation of man by man mean that all the conditions are immediately created whereby woman may elevate her position in society? No. The conditions for the liberation of women, for the full development of women in society, for an authentic equality of rights, or for authentic equality of women with men in society, require a material base; they require the material foundations of economic and social development.

The full text of the speech appears in *Women and the Cuban Revolution*, available for \$3.95 from Pathfinder Press, 410 West St., New York, N.Y. 10014. Include 75 cents for postage and handling.

Job cuts, Mario Cuomo, and the Roosevelt myth

BY HOWARD MAYHEW

ALBANY, N. Y. — Hundreds of members of the Public Employees Federation (PEF) flooded the state capitol plaza here March 16 to protest proposed job cutbacks for state workers by the administration of Gov. Mario Cuomo. For two hours they heard speeches from union officials and spiritedly shouted back their determination to fight.

The PEF has opposed the cutbacks, as well as contracting out of jobs, forced transfers, and other attacks on the

AS I SEE IT

union. It says what's needed is unity of the entire labor movement and the communities that will be affected by Cuomo's cuts. But how can this be accomplished?

Cuomo is playing the old capitalist divide-and-rule game. He says the economic crisis means we can only afford so much. If you want more, *you* must propose that the cuts come from some other worker. Ex-President Richard Nixon even wrote Cuomo a letter praising this approach.

The bosses' strategy of making working people accept less and less, then urging them to contend among themselves for a who gets how little is a sure prescription for disunity.

Cuomo, a liberal Democrat, always reminds people his

role is in line with that of Franklin Roosevelt. The AFL-CIO in New York supported Cuomo's election; they now say they were betrayed. They even displayed "I love Mario" T-shirts at the rally, with the heart crossed out.

PEF President Elizabeth Hoke objected to Cuomo invoking Roosevelt's name while calling for layoffs. "You didn't learn that from FDR," she said.

But the historical record shows it was the mass militancy of the workers that won gains for labor in the 1930s. That's how unions won contract recognition for the first time in industries like auto, steel, trucking, and electrical. Legislation granting some union rights was adopted under Roosevelt, but this was only giving formal recognition to what was being won by sit-down strikes and mass pickets.

The AFL-CIO policy of subordinating the unions to the Democratic Party is at the heart of the weakness of the labor movement today. Union victories were achieved in the 1930s only after the ranks kicked out the foreman-run company unions and established their own unions, independent of the bosses.

The Cuomo election fiasco shows that for labor to collaborate with capitalism and its parties is as suicidal as it is to collaborate with the bosses on the job. It just delays labor building its own political party.

If the unions here would discuss the idea of a labor party, independent of the Democrats and Republicans, it would be a powerful first step for community-wide, and eventually nationwide, unity in the fight against the employers.



Militant/Howard Mayhew

New York state employees protest proposed job cuts March 16 in Albany.

Bosses try to divide UAW local, attack new hires

BY JUDY WHITE

SAN DIEGO — The more than 600 members of the United Auto Workers (UAW) at Teledyne Ryan suffered a big setback in March with the adoption of a new three-year contract. In past years UAW Local 506 has vigorously defended the tradition of standing up for the rights of new hires. It opposed the bosses' attempts to increase

that the contract be reopened. Then in September they demanded this again. Each time the union negotiating committee met with management. Each time the company presented a strictly takeback proposal. Each time the union membership approved the negotiating committee's recommendation that such early negotiations be rejected out of hand.

When negotiations did begin prior to our old contract's expiration date, our union officers maintained that we couldn't back down on basic principles of trade unionism. The UAW international representative sent down to help in the negotiating said the same.

A UAW staff person was sent from Detroit to explain to the ranks what benefits we would receive if we went out on strike. Strike posters were displayed at the union headquarters. T-shirts with the word "Solidarity" on the front and the UAW emblem on the back were worn by workers throughout the two plants. Shop floor sentiment was strongly in favor of a fight to avoid concessions and to achieve parity with the rest of the industry in those areas where we were behind. Ryan had landed some big contracts. We thought now was the time for us to win some things too.

On the day of the vote, members of Local 506 were presented with a written summary of the new package. The union leadership described it as one "that all of us can be proud of."

As workers lined up to vote there was widespread

anger and confusion. Not everyone accepted the officials' explanation. One older tool-and-die maker commented, "What that girl said made a lot of sense."

He was referring to what one local member had said about the contract. She had opposed the dual pay-scale proposal. A new hire herself, she saw this aspect of the settlement as a blow to the unity we need to fight the company's attacks.

Today the company is dividing workers with some seniority from the new hires, she said. "Tomorrow they'll be dividing the men from the women, the young from the old, the Blacks and Chicanos from the whites."

Many of the 167 workers who voted against the contract agreed with her.

Judy White is a toolmaker and member of UAW Local 506.

UNION TALK

the wage differential between different labor grades as a means to divide the work force. The principles of the union movement have been seriously undercut by the new agreement.

The new contract institutionalizes second-class status for all new hires at Ryan's Aeronautical and Electronics divisions. New employees will now hire in at wage rates of as much as \$3.81 an hour less than workers currently working in the same job classification.

Under the old contract medical coverage went into effect on the day you were hired. Now new hires will have no coverage for the first 60 days they are on the job.

To add insult to injury, new hires at the Electronics Division in all except the top five labor grades will get at least \$1 an hour less than workers doing the same jobs at the Aeronautical Division.

A year ago, in March 1982, the company proposed

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LETTERS

New Bedford rape

On March 14, 1983, two cars of women from the Framingham, Massachusetts, area drove to New Bedford, Massachusetts, to join over 3,000 demonstrators protesting the gang rape of a young woman in a tavern in New Bedford. The 60 mile trip to an evening demonstration was the result of outrage at this rape performed before an audience of cheering men. We all felt that this particular act of rape was a violation of us all. It pointed out the nature of this society, which holds women in contempt.

Our feelings were reflected in the reaction of the demonstrators to the speakers from the platform. The loudest responses were for those who spoke in terms of not allowing this to happen again.

Several speakers stated that if there were an Equal Rights Amendment women would have both equality and respect from men. This would then result in less violations of women. The audience cheered this suggestion. Again, when the speakers suggested that women would no longer remain silent when abused, the crowd responded with cheers.

The majority of the demonstrators were from the town of New Bedford. There were many

men as well as women and children in the demonstration. Many of the participants were elderly.

There was fear expressed by some that this incident would reflect badly on the community, which is largely Portuguese. But the tone from the speakers and the reaction to them was that this could have happened anywhere in this country. It would be our job to see to it that it would never occur again.

Mary Rees
Natick, Massachusetts

Cuba and democracy

I have been reading the *Militant* for several years. One area that I would like to see discussed much more thoroughly is the concept of "democratic centralism" and the problems of individual and social rights (including political rights).

Marta Harnecker's book on Cuba [*Cuba: Dictatorship or Democracy? How Peoples Power Works*] for example, leaves me quite dissatisfied. I know only too well how easy it is to manipulate the system — *any* system. No modern society of *any* kind can function without a considerable bureaucracy (at least in this stage in history), but the problem of keeping the bureaucracy from tak-

ing power for itself is one that has not been solved, to my knowledge.

I do not believe that merely bringing about material plenty in a socialist state will eliminate the desire for power of certain people, although I am sure it will greatly alleviate it.

I think there is too much emphasis on studying the Russian revolution as the guide to how things must go in every other revolution. The conditions in Russia and the rest of the world in 1912-1922 are not likely to be repeated, and are quite different from the situation today with regard to Central America, for example.

In this country, many people have been taught to equate socialism with Stalinism, so you have to be extremely careful to avoid anything that could support that idea.

Your position of support for the economic system in the Soviet Union while opposing the Stalinist political system is quite reasonable, but unfortunately easily misunderstood.

Every time I see a headline in the *Militant* expressing support of the Soviet Union, I wince (such as in the "International Socialist Review," May 1982). Such headlines turn many people off (including

good working people), and guarantee that they will *not* read on any further.

I look forward to reading the *Militant* every week even though I do not always agree with you (I think your position on the nuclear freeze movement is a tactical mistake. It offers an opportunity to join in and radicalize it and possibly even take it out of the hands of the "liberals." Would you oppose a campaign by labor union bureaucrats and Democratic liberals to get wage increases for workers just because *their* purpose in doing it was to keep the workers from becoming radicalized?)

A prisoner
New York

Erased from computer

Late unemployment checks threaten to ruin the lives of thousands of laid-off workers in Wisconsin.

Democratic Gov. Tony Earl was elected with big support from Wisconsin trade-union officials. But a hearing in Milwaukee March 29 demonstrated again how Earl's real priorities are to drive through even more *cuts* in unemployment benefits.

Earl's representative at the meeting urged people to be pa-

tient. The governor's priority, she said, was "to save the unemployment fund as a whole."

"But at who's expense?" workers shouted from the audience. "How do we eat?"

One man complained that patience wouldn't help him. "I've been erased out of the computer! And I haven't gotten a check in 11 weeks!" Recently some 1,500 people's records were erased in one computer breakdown.

Another man screamed, "When I go into Kohl's Supermarket and steal some food to feed my kids, how long do you think I'll have to wait before I get thrown into jail? A lot less than I've been waiting for my checks."

Another worker interrupted pleas for patience saying, "I'm a vet. I fought for you. The big 'D' got me, the draft. I'm not asking for any favors now. Just for what's coming to me."

Pete Seidman
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The letters column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Please indicate if you prefer that your initials be used rather than your full name.

UMWA backs women miners meeting

BY CLARE FRAENZL

PITTSBURGH — Plans for the Fifth National Women Coal Miners Conference, and its endorsement by the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA), were announced April 1 at a news conference at UMWA District 5 headquarters.

The conference, which is sponsored by the Coal Employment Project (CEP), is to be held June 24-26 at Linden Hall, Steelworkers Education Center, outside Pittsburgh in Dawson.

In a letter to all UMWA districts, which was released at the news conference, the union's president, Richard Trumka, urged participation in the conference. Most of the women attending the conference will be UMWA members, Trumka pointed out.

Trumka wrote that the number of women coal miners has increased since 1973 "from zero to 3,730." Women miners, he went on, "face special problems beyond those that are shared by everyone who makes their living mining coal."

The conference, he wrote, "is a good opportunity for women miners, who often feel isolated and alienated from their work environment, to get together and express those feelings and possibly come up with

some solutions to their problems."

He also noted that he would be a keynote speaker at the conference and would send representatives to workshops.

Another keynote speaker will be Karen Nussbaum, executive director of Working Women and president of District 925 of the Service Employees International Union, which organizes office workers.

The conference will be hosted by the Pennsylvania Women Miners Support Team, a group of laid-off and working UMWA miners from southwestern Pennsylvania.

Other support teams in Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Wyoming, and Utah are also organizing to bring miners — male and female — to the conference.

Women miners have also spoken before meetings of the National Organization for Women (NOW) to tell NOW members about the conference and encourage their participation.

CEP, the conference's sponsor, was formed in 1977 to help women get and keep coal mining jobs.

Michele Miller, CEP Pennsylvania representative and financial secretary of UMWA Local 1197, told reporters that



Coal Employment Project Mine Workers union, including President Richard Trumka (right), has endorsed June 24-26 National Women Miners Conference called by Coal Employment Project.

women still make up less than 3 percent of the coal industry's workforce. And, as a result of the economic crisis, 41 percent of these women are laid off, she said.

Besides winning several major discrimination lawsuits that forced coal operators to hire women and minority workers, Miller said, CEP has helped women win suits

against sexual harassment.

She pointed to Consolidation Coal's Shoemaker No. 9 mine, where foremen drilled a peephole in the women's bathroom to spy on female miners while they showered, as an example of the severe harassment many women miners faced

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4,000 unionists blast Reagan at Pittsburgh protest

BY FRED FELDMAN AND BILL KALMAN

PITTSBURGH — Almost 4,000 people braved a steady downpour April 6 to protest outside the Hilton Hotel here as President Ronald Reagan arrived to address a big-business conference on "dislocated workers."

The largest contingents at the protest were made up of members of the United Steelworkers of America (USWA) — employed and unemployed — and the unemployed committees of several other local unions.

Working and unemployed steelworkers poured into town in buses chartered by union locals.

Ignoring police orders to move from the hotel grounds to a park across the street, the unionists forced Reagan to scuttle in through a side entrance as thousands called out demands for jobs.

Shouting chants such as, "Jobs for peace, not for war, U.S. out of El Salvador," the demonstrators made it clear that, as one sign put it, "We've had it up to our keister with you and unemployment."

Hundreds of Steelworkers met at local union halls up and down the Monongahela

Valley to ride union-rented buses to the protest.

Steelworkers from the Pittsburgh area were joined by their union brothers and sisters from Steelworkers locals in Cleveland, Ohio; Wheeling, West Virginia; Steubenville, Ohio; Latrobe, Pennsylvania; and a host of other steel towns. USWA Districts 15, 19, 20, and 29 sponsored buses and made signs for their members. Signs from District 15 said, "This is not Reagan country; 17.2 percent unemployed in western Pennsylvania."

Although Steelworkers predominated in the anti-Reagan crowd, there were also sizeable contingents from locals of the United Electrical Workers, International Union of Electrical Workers, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Pittsburgh Federation of Teachers, and the United Mine Workers of America.

There were also a number of unemployed committees from local unions represented, as well as antiwar, women's rights, and student groups.

The Central America Mobilization Coalition had a large, spirited contingent that leafleted the demonstration with flyers

linking Washington's war in Central America with the attacks on unions here at home.

Most of the unionists picked up on this antiwar theme. In fact, besides those blasting Reagan's economic policies, the next most popular signs and slogans were those condemning U.S. policy in Central America.

Additionally, Washington's war spending was attacked by virtually every speaker at the rally.

At first, the crowd milled around the rally area, listening to the speeches and music from the stage. When a convoy of limousines and police cars pulled up to the hotel, people surged forward, yelling, "Reagan, go home," and "We want jobs!"

The convoy was a Secret Service decoy. The president himself was forced to enter the hotel through an underground tunnel.

The rain-soaked, angry protesters stayed clustered around the hotel entrance, waiting to see Reagan. In spite of the rain and several police provocations, the demonstrators remained disciplined yet extremely vocal for two hours until the convoy pulled out.

Even though Reagan snuck out of the hotel through the tunnel, Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan did leave with the convoy, prompting loud and sustained boos.

Throughout the protest, the housecleaning staff of the hotel, almost entirely Black, cheered and smiled at the protesters below.

Inside the hotel, Reagan called the soaked Steelworkers outside "confused." But that was hardly the case. The protest was the first chance a lot of permanently laid-off Steelworkers had to show their anger at Reagan's policies. Superintendent Robert Coll of the Pittsburgh police was quoted as saying, "There's been hostility before, at other presidential visits, but not this kind of hostility."

The demonstration was proposed by the Mon Valley Unemployed Committee when Reagan's visit was announced. Joining the call were USWA Local 1397, the Central American Mobilization Coalition, and many other groups. The protest adopted the slogans, "Jobs, Peace, and Freedom," the same as those for the upcoming August 27 demonstration in Washington, D.C., endorsed by the AFL-CIO, civil rights and women's groups, and farmers.

Top union officials were originally scheduled to participate in the big-business meeting. But as a groundswell of protest developed, most of them pulled out.



Reagan had to sneak by angry workers

Among those who changed their minds were AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland; USWA President Lloyd McBride; and Leon Lynch, USWA vice-president.

On April 1 the USWA withdrew its backing for the conference and supported the demonstration. Steelworker and other union locals throughout the area backed the action.

Among those who spoke to the demonstrators were Bob McIntire, vice-president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO; Tony Rinaldi, a subdistrict director of USWA District 20; Gloria Rudolph of the Central America Mobilization Coalition; Kathy Wilson, a statewide leader of the National Organization for Women; Harvey Adams, who heads the Pittsburgh NAACP; and Mollie Rush, executive director of the Thomas Merton Center.

It was a learning experience for the participants. One 55-year-old laid-off Steelworker was quoted in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette as saying, "This is the mood of the worker. This rally goes back to my father's time, when they were organizing the unions."

Another middle-aged Steelworker remarked, "I thought they [protesters] were all hippies, but being out of work for a year changes how you see things."

King rallies push D.C. march

BY GEORGE JOHNSON

Commemorations were held in many cities to mark the April 4 anniversary of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1968.

The commemorations were also held to build the upcoming August 27 Mobilization for Jobs, Peace, and Freedom, which will be held on the 20th anniversary of the historic 1963 March on Washington, which King led.

In Atlanta, a rally of about 250 was held at the Federal Building. It was addressed by Walter Fauntroy, Joseph Lowery, C.T. Vivian, and other civil rights leaders, as well as Harold McIver, regional director of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department.

"The labor movement is going to march arm-in-arm with the civil rights movement and others August 27," McIver said. "We won't be left out."

Vivian told the rally, "The civil rights movement was stopped, but we have to get back in the streets."

In Memphis, about 250 union members marched to the Lorraine Motel, where

King was killed while leading support actions for striking sanitation workers.

Other cities where commemorations were held included Little Rock, Arkansas.

The August 27 demonstration has been endorsed by a wide array of organizations and individuals. These include the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, American Agriculture Movement, National Organization for Women, Operation PUSH, and many others.

Donna Brazile, national director of the 20th Anniversary Mobilization for Jobs, Peace, and Freedom, told the Militant that May 29 has been designated Peace Sabbath Weekend. Religious groups will declare that day March on Washington Sunday.

She also said that the National Association of Letter Carriers and the Leadership Conference on Religious Women had joined the Mobilization's National Planning Council.

For further information, contact the 20th Anniversary Mobilization at 1201 16th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20001; telephone (202) 462-2110.