

Stop the crimes against Nicaragua!

CIA sabotage, assassination plot exposed

BY MARGARET JAYKO
AND JANE HARRIS

The U.S. government has taken another step toward an open war against Nicaragua.

On June 7, Washington ordered the immediate closing of Nicaraguan consulates in the United States and the immediate expulsion of consular officials. Without citing any evidence whatsoever, the State Department claimed that the Nicaraguan consulates had been used for "intelligence operations."

The Reagan administration's action followed by one day the exposure in Nicaragua of activities by three CIA agents operating out of the U.S. embassy in Nicaragua. The three were involved in terrorist plots, including an attempt to poison Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto.

The expulsion of the Nicaraguan diplomats from the United States was the latest move in the steadily escalating military, economic, and political war being waged by the rulers of the United States against the revolutionary government that came to power in July 1979.

Every measure taken by that government to solve the problems faced by working people in Nicaragua has met with opposition, disruption, and sabotage organized by the rulers of the United States.

In recent months, this has more and more taken the form of military intervention, with CIA-armed and financed armies of counterrevolutionaries invading from Honduras and Costa Rica.

The expulsion of the diplomats from the United States is aimed at isolating Nicaragua, and setting the stage for still further military intervention.

On June 7, Washington gave the consulates less than 24 hours to close their doors. Consular officials were ordered out of the

Continued on Page 6



Militant/Lou Howort

A new Vietnam war — in whose interest?

Every blow directed by Washington against the advancing revolutions in Central America is at the same time a blow

EDITORIAL

against working people here at home. As the United States heads toward deeper military intervention, it is setting the stage for a war that will engulf the entire region.

It is the working class of the United States that will have to pay, with our blood and with our money, for a new Vietnam War in Central America.

That is why the latest belligerent actions taken by the Reagan administration against

Nicaragua should be met with loud protests.

The CIA has been caught red-handed, plotting sabotage and terrorism with counterrevolutionary forces inside Nicaragua. When asked to respond to the evidence compiled by the Sandinista security forces, U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton said, "The United States government never comments on the intelligence role of individual personnel."

Yet the whole world believes that the charges are true. Even the *New York Times*, mouthpiece for America's rulers, cynically concedes that the charges documented by the Nicaraguans are "not, alas, unthinkable."

The crimes committed against Nicaragua by America's rulers, however, are not limited to CIA sabotage and foiled assassination plots. Washington's policy means the death of Nicaraguans virtually every day, at the hands of the invading columns armed and financed by the government of

Continued on Page 14

Big welcome for Grenada leader on U.S. visit

BY GEOFF MIRELOWITZ

NEW YORK — Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada, brought a stirring message of working-class internationalism to an overflow crowd of more than 2,500 people at New York's Hunter College on June 5.

Bishop's speech, which was interrupted many times by standing ovations, capped a highly successful visit to the United States. His trip was a big step forward for the Grenadian revolution and deepened the understanding of it on the part of many American workers. The trip and the response to it was another example that, despite the small size of the island country, Grenada is a big revolution.

Grenada is a predominantly Black, English-speaking, Caribbean island of 110,000 people. In 1979 the Grenadian people overthrew the U.S.-backed dictatorship of Eric Gairy and established a government of workers and farmers.

The U.S. government has been on a sustained campaign to attack Grenada and spread disinformation about it ever since. It has criticized Grenada's close ties to revolutionary Cuba and made the preposterous charge that the new international airport under construction in Grenada is really being built to serve some secret military objective that will endanger the "national security" of the United States.

In the face of these charges and threats by the U.S. government, Bishop and other central leaders of Grenada's Peoples Revolutionary Government came to the United States. This was made possible by the efforts of TransAfrica, a Washington lobby group, and the Congressional Black Caucus, which pressured the State Department to grant Bishop the necessary visa. The prime minister was the featured speaker at TransAfrica's 6th annual dinner, attended by some 1,200 people in Washington, D.C. There he received the key to the city from D.C. Mayor Marion Barry. He also addressed a meeting of the Organization of American States.

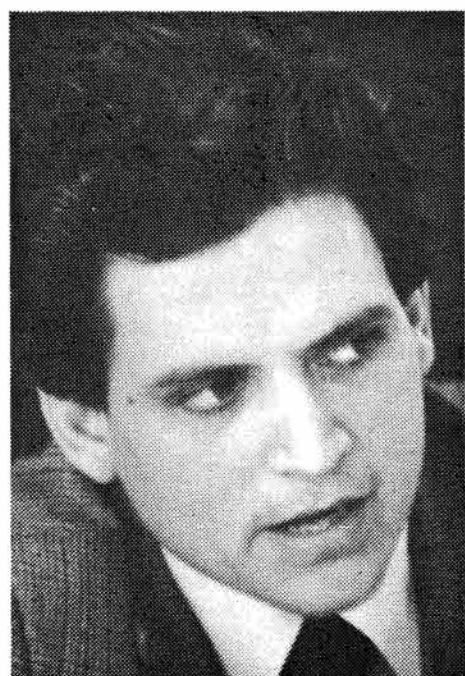
The purpose of Bishop's visit was to answer the charges made against Grenada and, as Bishop told the New York meeting, "to try yet again to establish some official contact with the government of the United States . . . to establish a proper dialogue in a civilized fashion."

Bishop's visit was quite successful, as exemplified by the New York meeting. The attendance and response at the meeting demonstrated the powerful attraction of the Grenadian revolution.

In its large majority the crowd was Black, including many Grenadian nation-

Continued on Page 8

Teachers Ass'n backs Marroquin's fight



Héctor Marroquín

Militant/Ike Nahem

BY NANCY COLE

With little time left until the U.S. Supreme Court meets June 16 on the case of Héctor Marroquín, the Political Rights Defense Fund is urging supporters of his right to political asylum to make their protests known to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

National Education Association (NEA) President Willard McGuire wrote INS Commissioner Alan Nelson on May 31 pressing for a reversal of the government's deportation order against Marroquín.

"In our 1978 Annual Meeting of Delegates, involving in excess of 8,000 elected representatives, NEA voted to support Mr. Marroquín's effort to remain in the United States," wrote McGuire. "We have been instructed by the delegates to continue our advocacy for his asylum in the belief that his claims for favorable consideration by your service are meritorious."

Marroquín was a student activist in Mexico in the early 1970s. Framed up for the murder of a librarian, Marroquín fled Mexico in 1974. Two students also ac-

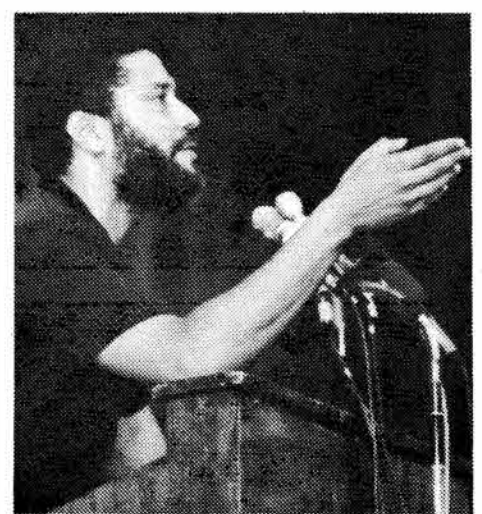
cused of the murder were soon killed by police; a third "disappeared."

Marroquín is today a leader of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance and that is why he is being denied political asylum. The Supreme Court will discuss on June 16 whether it will hear the appeal of his deportation order.

"If the court decides in Marroquín's favor," says the May 20-26 issue of *Haiti Progres*, "thousands of Haitians, Salvadorans, Guatemalans, in the final analysis all those who have fled repressive dictators supported by the American government, could have some hope of gaining political asylum."

Supporters of Marroquín's fight in Price, Utah, are circulating petitions against his deportation among fellow unionists of the United Mine Workers of America. UMW Local 2176 Recording Secretary Donna Dodds is among those labor officials who have sent protest letters

Continued on Page 4



Militant/Lou Howort

Maurice Bishop

—SELLING OUR PRESS AT THE PLANT GATE—

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — Newport News Shipbuilding Co., owned by the Tenneco conglomerate, is the main construction site for the Pentagon's nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and submarines. The shipyard is also the site where four years ago the members of United Steelworkers of America (USWA) Local 8888 won a historic battle for union recognition in the right-to-work-for-less South.

The contract between the USWA and Tenneco, covering 17,000 workers, expires in October of this year.

In what was widely seen as the opening shot fired by Tenneco against the USWA, the Peninsula Shipbuilders Association (PSA) filed petitions with the National Labor Relations Board January 28 requesting a new election to determine whether the USWA or PSA will represent the workers.

The PSA is the company union that workers kicked out in a 1978 election. The organizing drive culminated in a militant 12-week strike in 1979.

Recently the PSA temporarily withdrew its petitions. With the embarrassing admission that it lacked sufficient signatures, the PSA offered the lame excuse that it had miscounted the number of yard workers.

Over the past months Steelworker union activists have had an increasing presence at the shipyard gates, distributing Local 8888 lit-

erature, selling Steelworker hats, and signing up new members. Hundreds of workers are now wearing Steelworker buttons and blue and white USWA hats. PSA buttons are difficult to spot.

Over the last six weeks, socialists have stepped up sales of the *Militant* and the *Young Socialist* newspapers at the shipyard gates as well as other industrial sites. Each week several teams have sold at regular times at the shipyard.

The *Militant* has a history in Newport News dating back to the 1979 strike. Week after week the *Militant* carried extensive on-the-spot coverage of the struggle.

Militant sales teams sold large numbers of papers at the yard and in the community, getting out the truth in this company-dominated area.

But there are large numbers of workers who have been hired in the intervening years who have never seen the *Militant* before. So an important part of sales at the yard is explaining what the paper is.

Militant salespeople explain that the paper supports the Steelworkers in their fight against Tenneco and the PSA. One Black worker, a veteran of the strike in 1979, told the salesperson that he thinks the PSA is very weak and is only supported by "a few old fools." He said someone had brought the *Militant* into his shop that day.



During 1979 Newport News Steelworkers' strike *Militant* was posted in restaurant window. Union's contract expires in October; socialists are again stepping up sales at Tenneco shipyard.

Over these past six weeks sales teams have been averaging 15 papers sold altogether each week, for a total of 76 *Militants* and 15 *Young Socialists*.

For weeks now shipyard workers have seen banner headlines in

the *Militant* on the U.S. war in Central America.

A number of workers, especially younger ones, buy the paper to read what it says about this new Vietnam. For example, two young Black workers who had read the

paper for the first time told salespeople they liked its coverage of Central America and plan to read it again.

But many workers are confused about the events in Central America because of media lies.

A Black worker who had read the *Militant* before and liked its coverage of Nicaragua expressed the opinion that the Sandinistas were making a mistake shipping arms into the region as Reagan claimed they were doing. That week's issue of the *Militant* carried a response to Reagan's charges.

At lunch time one day a white worker in his early twenties bought the *Militant* to read about El Salvador. Two of his coworkers joined him and began to berate him for buying a "communist" paper. But when it was explained that corporations like Tenneco were the cause of the war, they stopped the red-baiting.

In another instance three older white workers were approached by a *Militant* salesperson and told they could read the truth about the war in Central America in the paper. One of the three responded: "The problem is Russia."

The salesperson answered: "The problem is big corporations like Tenneco dragging us into these wars." The worker, looking toward the yard, answered: "You're right about that. The problem is Tenneco."

Nicaraguan women begin tour of United States

BY NANCY COLE

NEW YORK — Two leaders of the Nicaraguan women's association kicked off their U.S. tour at a news conference June 7, explaining they are here to answer Reagan's lies about their country and to describe the role women play in the struggle in Nicaragua.

"We are struggling today to reconstruct our country," explained Ivón Siú, director of international relations for the Nicaraguan Women's Association—Luisa Amanda Espinoza (AMNLAE). "That is first a struggle to eat every day, a struggle to ensure children have schools and hospitals, a struggle that men and women together are waging to pull our country out of the difficult economic situation we inherited from Somoza."

The U.S. war against Nicaragua — "the military, political, and economic aggression" — prevents the Nicaraguan people from accomplishing the task of developing their country, she said.

Cutting off U.S. purchases of Nicaraguan sugar, for example, "means for us there will be children who will go to school without shoes or won't go to school at all," Siú explained.

Zulema Baltodano became involved in the struggle against the dictator Somoza when her daughter, Mónica Baltodano, was imprisoned by the National Guard in 1977. Baltodano told the news conference that they had come to ask the U.S. people for solidarity and to emphasize that the Nicaraguan people want peace.

Siú listed advances women have made since the revolution nearly four years ago. These include AMNLAE representation on the Council of State, literacy and health-care campaigns, and government attention to the need for child-care centers. Laws mandate equal pay for equal work and prohibit the use of women as sex objects in advertising.

"Women now have the right to be mothers," Siú said, which means they have the health-care facilities to treat mother and child and have milk available for new-born babies.

Most importantly, she said, women have the right to organize.

The two women were unable to be at their first scheduled public meeting here on June 4. At that meeting, Sister Marjorie Tuite expressed anger at the U.S. stall on their visas that had prevented the women

from arriving in time. Tuite spoke for the Women's Coalition to Stop U.S. Intervention in Central America and the Caribbean, the sponsor of the tour.

Tuite is also president of the National Assembly of Religious Women and director of citizens action for Church Women United.

The Women's Coalition to Stop U.S. Intervention is part of the Women's Continental Coalition Against Intervention, which was formed at an international conference in Managua in March 1982.

Tuite explained that the North American coalition's single focus is to stop U.S. intervention and that to do that "we need everybody." She said the coalition is made up of women from church, labor, and solidarity groups.

"We oppose United States imperialism wherever it is found and we will do whatever is necessary to work against that imperialism," Tuite declared. "If it means going to jail, if it means going to the streets, if it means visiting congresspeople, if it means public witness, no matter what."

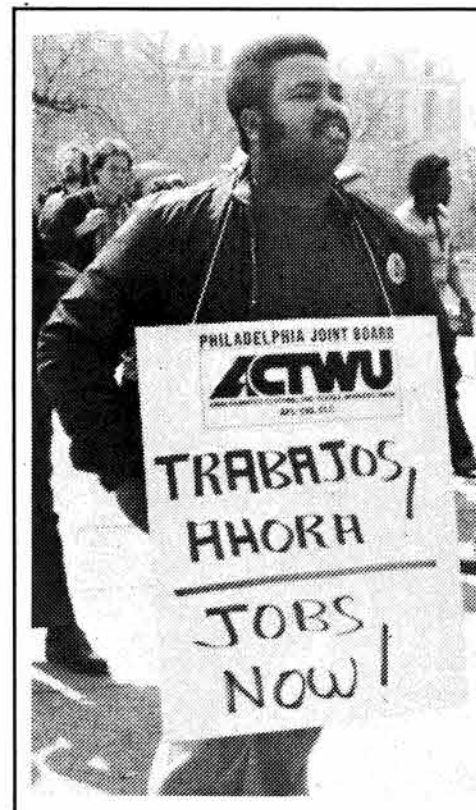
Kitty Krupat, education director of United Auto Workers District 65, chaired

the meeting. While the Reagan administration is "giving support to right-wing and oppressive governments in Latin America that are hell-bent on destroying the labor movements there," she said, "in a less direct way the same administration is attacking its own labor movement in the United States."

Krupat read the resolution passed at the May international UAW convention that calls for a cutoff of aid to El Salvador and opposes covert or overt U.S. aid to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

Also speaking was Guadalupe González, representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador (FDR), and Leonora Argüello de Hüper, Nicaraguan consul to the United States. A representative of the International Indian Treaty Council brought greetings saluting the Sandinista government for its work with the indigenous people of Nicaragua.

After a stop in Philadelphia, Siú and Baltodano will visit Washington, D.C.; Jackson, Mississippi; Cincinnati; Chicago; San Francisco; the Bay Area; and Los Angeles. For information on the tour in your city, call Sister Marjorie Tuite in New York at (212) 870-2359.



Read the truth — every week

Subscribe to the *Militant*

That way you'll get facts about Washington's bipartisan wars against working people at home and abroad: from El Salvador to Lebanon; from unemployment to racism. Read our proposals for how to stop U.S. intervention in Central America and how to fight back against the employers here and how to replace their system of exploitation and oppression with a system that's in the interests of working people.

At the plant gate, unemployment lines, and picket lines, the *Militant* is there, reporting the news and participating in the struggle. Subscribe today.

- ☐ Enclosed is \$3 for 12 weeks
- ☐ Enclosed is \$15 for 6 months
- ☐ Enclosed is \$24 for 1 year
- ☐ Enclosed is a contribution

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Telephone _____

Union/Organization _____

Send to *Militant*, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014

The *Militant*

Closing news date: June 8, 1983

Editors: CINDY JAQUITH

DOUG JENNESS

Business Manager:

LEE MARTINDALE

Editorial Staff: Connie Allen, Nelson González, William Gottlieb, Arthur Hughes, Margaret Jayko, George Johnson, Frank Lovell, Malik Miah, Geoff Mirelowitz, Harry Ring, Larry Seigle, Mary-Alice Waters.

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

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

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

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

'Antiterrorism' law gives Georgia cops go-ahead to spy on Blacks, unionists

BY CHRIS HOEPPNER

ATLANTA — A new "antiterrorism" law, touted by many as a means to curtail Ku Klux Klan violence, is being used by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) to justify stepped-up spying against working-class organizations, Black and Latino groups, and foreign students.

The "Antiterrorism Act" was passed by the state legislature in February. GBI head Philip Peters announced how his agency planned to use the new law in a May 17 speech to the Atlanta Metropolitan Crime Commission.

The act "mainly was designed to deal with anti-Black terrorism," Peters said. "However, it can be interpreted to be encompassing enough to cover a wide range of terrorism in Georgia — not just anti-Black activity."

He went on to list 17 "terrorist groups" in Georgia, chosen for their likelihood to "commit crimes."

The list includes the Socialist Workers Party, Workers World Party, Republic of New Africa, Black Liberation Army, FALN, Iranian students, and Libyan students. Only 6 organizations of the 17 are racist or right-wing terrorist outfits.

The out-and-out racist and anticomunism nature of the "antiterrorism" campaign was made abundantly clear by Peters' speech.

"We have a large Hispanic population in Georgia," Peters said. "They bring some of their problem makers here. We have got to be prepared to see these problems don't get out of hand."

He went on: "We know Europe and South America have had a problem with terrorism. Now Central America is a hot spot. What our president says is true. There is a tremendous Communist influence in Central America. Central America is very close to home. It's potentially hazardous for us here."

Go-ahead for informers

The new law gives the GBI the go-ahead to send informers and provocateurs into any organization the agency deems "terror-

ist," while strengthening the secrecy of such actions.

"All efforts shall be made to maintain the confidentiality of the investigative efforts of the Antiterrorism Task Force and the identity of agents who operate in undercover assignments," the law reads.

The GBI declaration of new spying and disruption operations was blasted at a May 24 news conference at the state capitol here.

Gene Guerrero, executive director of the Atlanta American Civil Liberties Union, described the "fears which we have from past disruption efforts aimed at legal political organizations." These have included "fictitious letters sent by police agencies" and "illegal surveillance and harassment."

Leslie Withers of Clergy and Laity Concerned said, "Our concern for human rights and racial justice means that we will not support illegal activities against any organization advocating peaceful social change."

SWP leader Maceo Dixon said the illegal GBI operations are aimed not just at the groups named "but will be used against church groups providing sanctuary to refugees from El Salvador, civil rights activists protesting police brutality, citizens groups opposing nuclear weapons and U.S. military intervention in Central America, or union members forced out on strike to protect their living standards."

National Anti-Klan Network Coordinator Lyn Wells told the news conference that her group "supports the 'antiterrorist bill' and the investigation of terrorist groups like the KKK," but that the GBI had no right "to investigate [groups] just because it disagrees with them."

Support from politicians

Twenty-eight people had testified at public hearings on the bill, all in favor of passage. The Georgia House then approved it by a big majority; the Senate by unanimous vote.

State Rep. Tyrone Brooks, a Democrat who claims credit for authoring the bill, commented that the final version "was 95 percent of what we wanted." The Southern



Elaine Tomlin

Marchers demand justice, jobs, dignity in Wrightsville, Georgia. Cops plan to use new law against antiracist movements, other working-class struggles.

Christian Leadership Conference backed the bill, as did the NAACP. The National Anti-Klan Network also devoted much energy to getting the bill passed.

As Peters' speech makes clear, turning the GBI loose to find "terrorists" will not advance the fight against racist violence. Peters himself felt obligated to mention that "a grand dragon of the KKK in previous years was an Atlanta police officer. He was later made head of the GBI."

Recent court cases involving FBI complicity in the KKK murder of Viola Liuzzo, and in attacks on other civil rights fighters of the 1960s, recall the true character of FBI use of informers in the KKK. Far from combating terrorism, the FBI informers actually participated in and aided the Klan in carrying out acts of terrorism.

In explaining why he had included the SWP in the "terrorist" list, Peters said in

his speech, "They are very much in the news. They are very visible. This is a touchy question to talk about. They claim they are a purely political party. However, every place they go, violence follows. We need to keep a watch on them, at least for their own protection."

At the May 24 news conference, Maceo Dixon pointed to the December 1982 U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the right of SWP campaign committees not to disclose names of contributors because of evidence of government harassment against the party. The ruling declared that "the SWP does not advocate the use of violence. It seeks instead to achieve social change through the political process, and its members regularly run for political office."

Dixon explained that "the SWP and its supporters have long been the victims of government-sponsored firings, harassment and physical attacks." He noted the FBI's notorious COINTELPRO program of disruption, the firings of 15 unionists and socialists from the Lockheed-Georgia plant with the help of the state's police agencies, and the deportation proceedings against SWP leader Héctor Marroquin.

The GBI is not trying to prevent illegal violence, Dixon said, "but the spread of legal activities and political ideas" opposed to government policy.

Dixon released a letter to the GBI demanding a public retraction of the "terrorist" smear of the SWP, a halt to GBI surveillance and attempted disruption of the party, and a copy of all agency files of operations against the SWP and its supporters.

Activist to go on trial in Louisville frame-up

BY CHUCK PETRIN

LOUISVILLE — The trial of Al Horsley begins here June 13. Horsley, a Black worker and community activist, faces up to 40 years in prison on frame-up charges of kidnapping and robbery.

On June 4, more than 30 supporters met at King Solomon Memorial Baptist Church to discuss the importance of the case and to set plans for public defense activities in the week ahead.

Rev. William Bell, Rev. Ron Robinson, defense committee leader Arlene Rubinstein, former "Panther Six" defendant Abdul Qahhar, and Horsley all addressed the gathering. Some \$135 was raised to help defray the legal expenses for the case.

Horsley was arrested January 8 while on his way to deliver leaflets for a march and rally commemorating Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday. City police charged that a week earlier he had stopped a white woman in downtown Louisville, forced her into her car, drove her to an all-white neighborhood, and robbed her of some

money and jewelry. Horsley was locked up in the county jail for more than a month before being released on \$20,000 bond.

The facts are that Horsley was home with his mother and sister at the time the kidnapping incident was supposed to have taken place. His physical appearance bears little resemblance to the description the woman gave to cops when she was first questioned.

But, according to testimony at a pretrial hearing, cops were told by higher-ups to proceed on the assumption that Horsley was the suspect.

Horsley was known to cops because he is an outspoken fighter for the rights and interests of working people.

As an assemblyline worker at International Harvester and a member of United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 1336, Horsley joined the Black Workers Coalition (BWC). The BWC fought company discrimination on the job and backed a citywide movement in support of busing for school desegregation. Horsley along with other BWC members was eventually fired.

After losing his own home and other property through bank foreclosures, he became more involved in Black community protests concerning a variety of issues, including housing rights, utility company rip-offs, and unemployment.

Many groups and individuals have spoken out on Horsley's behalf. Among these are the Louisville NAACP, Kentucky Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Kentucky Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, Socialist Workers Party, United Black Protective Parents, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Also supporting Horsley are Anne Braden, an organizer for the August 27 march on Washington; Joe Booker, president of

UAW Local 817; and Lyman P. Johnson, Black educator and civil rights leader.

The Al Horsley Defense Committee is urging people to show their support by attending the trial every day.

Protest letters and telegrams should be sent to David Armstrong, Commonwealth Attorney, Hall of Justice, 601 W. Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. 40201. Send copies to the defense committee.

Contributions and requests for more information can be sent to the Al Horsley Defense Committee, P.O. Box 748, Louisville, Ky. 40201.

Lockheed dismissal motion protested

BY GARRETT BROWN

ATLANTA — At a May 17 news conference here a victimized Lockheed worker protested Lockheed-Georgia's attempt to have a judge dismiss a \$3.4 million anti-spying suit brought against the corporation.

"Fundamental constitutional rights of every working person in the United States are now in the balance in U.S. District Court Judge Robert Hall's courtroom," declared Thomas Fiske, a member of International Association of Machinists (IAM) Lodge 709 and a plaintiff in the labor and civil rights suit against Lockheed.

"What is being decided is whether companies will be permitted to target, investigate, harass, fire, and blacklist workers solely for their legal union activities and political beliefs," Fiske said.

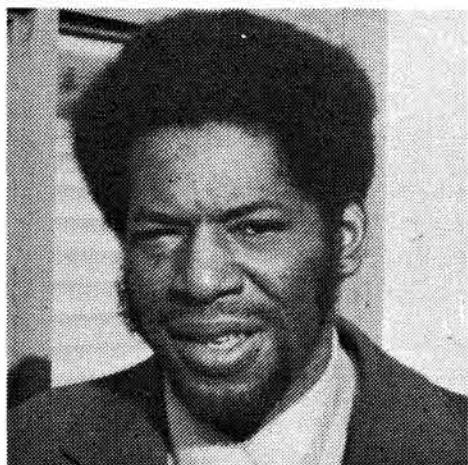
He pointed out "that's exactly what happened" to dozens of IAM members at the Marietta, Georgia, aircraft plant who were spied on, harassed, and fired in 1980-81 in a Watergate-style operation involving elec-

tronic surveillance, a network of company spies in the union and plant, and collaboration with the FBI and several Georgia police agencies.

Fiske was joined at the conference by Roger Mills, legislative chairman of American Federation of Government Employees union Local 3887 in Atlanta. He seconded Fiske's remarks saying the success of the lawsuit is "crucial to the protection of every working person's rights."

Immediately before the Federal Court House steps news conference, attorneys for the 14 fired or harassed union plaintiffs filed their last brief in opposition to Lockheed's February 8 motion to dismiss the case. The suit was filed in U.S. district court in Atlanta in September 1982.

Fiske told reporters from the city's daily newspaper and three radio stations that "if Judge Hall condones these kinds of anti-union, unconstitutional corporate spy operations by granting Lockheed's motion to dismiss, then the trade union and political rights of every worker will be severely weakened."



Al Horsley

Militant

Alabama socialists fight police intimidation

BY HEIDI FISCHER

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The Socialist Workers Party is fighting an attempt to silence protest against police brutality.

Sonja Franeta, SWP candidate for mayor, told a June 1 news conference here that two cops are threatening to sue her. The cops claim Franeta defamed them for their role in the slaying of unarmed Blacks. The threatened suit is part of a pattern in which cops, through lawyers hired for the purpose, are seeking to prevent public criticism.

Franeta explained, "The cops are threatening to sue my campaign because there is growing outrage against police killings. The purpose of this threat is to intimidate and silence all who oppose police violence."

On May 23, attorneys for the two cops wrote to Franeta demanding that she "immediately publicly retract" what the cops claim were "defamatory statements" made when she announced her campaign for mayor. Franeta had demanded that cops responsible for violence against Blacks be locked up.

The cops threatening suit are George Sands and Billy Ray Smith.

In 1979 Sands killed Bonita Carter in Birmingham. In 1982 Smith killed Henry Ware, Jr., in neighboring Bessemer. Both victims were Black, unarmed, and had committed no crime.

Smith was acquitted by an all-white jury last month. Sands was cleared by a police-shooting review board.

Police violence has become a top issue throughout Alabama. Montgomery, the state capital, is the scene of frequent meetings of hundreds as Black community organizations and churches rally against cop brutality and the backing it gets from Mayor Emory Folmar.

The recent cop shooting of two unarmed Black brothers in Eufaula has brought similar protests there. On June 3 a march stepped off from Eufaula to Montgomery to protest the slayings. The week-long march will include rallies and voter registration in towns along the way.

The threat against Franeta is part of an apparently well-coordinated effort to use lawsuits and the threat of such suits to silence opponents of cop terror.

Donald Watkins, a Black city councilman in Montgomery, was threatened with legal action by Police Chief Charles Swindall in 1982 after he presented a report to the City Council concerning the shooting death of a Black police informer by a Montgomery cop.

Watkins sent a statement to the June 1 news conference condemning such threats as "an attempt by the law enforcement community to chill legitimate criticism of police-related shootings."

Windell Stephenson, president of the Bessemer NAACP, also sent a statement. He said the cops are suing people "to discourage the community from speaking out against police killing citizens."

George Sands has already sued the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), charging defamation of character. That case is pending. SCLC played a big role in community protests when Sands killed Bonita Carter.

Sands also filed suit against a candidate in the 1981 City Council elections who had referred to him as a "murderer."

Such harassment is fostered by the top racists in city government. Last year City Council President John Katopodis scuttled a proposed \$50,000 settlement of a suit brought against the city by Bonita Carter's family.

"We ought to be suing her or her family for electing our mayor, instead of talking about a \$50,000 payoff," Katopodis declared.

Richard Arrington, who is Black, was elected in 1979 on the heels of community mobilizations against the Carter killing. Today Katopodis is running for mayor, the choice of the most racist forces in the city to unseat Arrington.

At the news conference here, Franeta told reporters that these attacks are national in scope. She pointed to an article in the May issue of *The Progressive* magazine, quoting Ira Glasser, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Glasser reports that a Policemen's Benevolent Association on Long Island has

"hired a lawyer to sue every citizen who files a misconduct complaint against the police which is subsequently found to be 'unsubstantiated' by the Police Department's Civilian Complaint Review Board."

According to Glasser, the Police Review Board turns down 95 percent of all complaints as "unsubstantiated," following insufficient investigation and whitewashing. Glasser notes, "Ninety-five percent of all complainants therefore now face libel suits."

As Glasser goes on to point out, "The threat of a suit to someone without the means to defend it is sufficient. The police program of suing citizens for libel accomplishes its purpose: Free speech is abridged and criticism suppressed."

Franeta explained that the Alabama cops and their lawyers are well aware that at the very least such lawsuits drag individuals and groups through long, costly legal proceedings, draining time and money — no matter how flimsy the cops' case.

She appealed to all supporters of free speech and all opponents of police violence to "oppose the threatened suit against me and other victims of similar harassment."



Sonja Franeta, SWP candidate for Birmingham mayor. Cops are threatening to sue her for "defamation."

Links between Los Angeles cops and John Birch Society revealed

BY MICHAEL BAUMANN

The connection between the cops, the courts, and right-wing political outfits is at times so close that, like Siamese twins, it's difficult to tell where one stops and the other begins.

Take the case of Los Angeles, where direct links between the local police "red squad" and the ultraright John Birch Society have recently come to light.

This is but the latest development in a smoldering scandal that goes back at least a decade.

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) is notorious as one of the most openly racist and reactionary cop agencies in the country. In the early 1970s its Public Disorder Intelligence Division (PDID) — the unit with main responsibility for spying on, infiltrating, and disrupting political organizations, unions, and Black rights groups — admittedly maintained over 2 million files on 55,000 individuals and organizations.

Under political pressure the city's rulers, acting primarily through the appointed Police Commission, have sought to clean up the PDID's image with a proposed name change, new "guidelines," and extensive

publicity about these and other coverup reforms.

Anyone who thinks this is serious should call LAPD headquarters and ask to speak with Detective Jay Paul.

Detective Paul is a 12-year veteran of the PDID. At the same time he also worked for a Birch Society "intelligence gathering" network called Western Goals, the *Los Angeles Times* reported May 24.

Paul had already been in the headlines earlier this year when it was disclosed that he had been maintaining some 100,000 pages of PDID spy files in his home. The reason why he did so is now clearer. He was chief programmer for Western Goals' computerized antilabor, anticommunist data bank.

Equipped with a \$100,000 computer set up in his wife's law office, Paul worked for two years entering intelligence data and extracting same upon request of the PDID.

The tapes have since apparently disappeared into the vaults of Western Goals' home office, just outside Washington. But one of them alone is known to have contained information on more than 5,000 groups and individuals.

Paul's attorney, according to the *Times*,

contends that Los Angeles police officials not only knew about Paul's work for Western Goals "but considered the computer a good intelligence resource and 'advocated' its use and continued development."

Paul in fact received several commendations from his superiors for the "valuable information" and "valuable contacts" his work with Western Goals provided.

Not specifically mentioned, but undoubtedly appreciated, was the publicity he helped arrange in a Birch Society publication for Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates.

Gates is a racist under whose reign 15 people, 12 of them Black, have been killed by choke holds applied by Los Angeles cops. When questioned about this by reporters, Gates once speculated that the reason so many Blacks have died in choke holds may be that "in some Blacks when it is applied, the veins or the arteries do not open as fast as they do in normal people."

Gates made the front cover of the similar-thinking *Birchite Review of the News* in September 1980.

Continued on Page 13

NEA head supports antideportation fight

Continued from front page

to INS Commissioner Nelson.

From York, Pennsylvania, Earl Keihl — director of District 4 of the United Furniture Workers of America — wrote Nelson, "With the kind of background of Héctor Marroquín's case, it appears this young man is being persecuted and targeted for deportation solely because of his political views."

Keihl continued, "If recent credible reports can be believed that Nazis (Fascists) have been brought to this country, coddled and protected after the Second World War, and that many Cubans, plus other emigres, have been brought here with similar fascist leanings, what kind of reasoning prevails that says one, solitary Marxist is a danger to this country?? Indeed, what kind of paranoid fear exists of the free, give-and-take exchange of ideas that would deny protection to one Héctor Marroquín?"

A letter to Nelson from Jeffrey Brown, vice-president of District Council 33 of American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees in Philadelphia, said in part, "It is absurd to me that this 'nation of immigrants' wants to deport immigrants merely because of their political beliefs. One can only ask if the INS has so little faith in the American system of government that it is afraid to permit people with competing ideas to remain."

Other union support has come recently from David Worthington, president of Local 724 of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades in Salem, Oregon; Barry Weinstein, president of the Calhoun County Education Association in South Carolina; Don Sievwright, recording-secretary of International Association of Machinists Lodge 1111 in Playa del Rey, California; and John Stauffer, executive board member of Chocolate Workers Local 464 in Hummelstown, Pennsylvania.

Support has come from many other quarters as well. "The case of Héctor Marroquín is a graphic example of the fact that our asylum policy is dictated by foreign policy objectives and not human rights principles," wrote Jeffrey Fogel, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey, in a statement of support last month. Fogel continued, "... it is not surprising that an administration which is willing to certify human rights progress in El Salvador would be unwilling to give political asylum to someone whose political beliefs differ from those of the U.S. government."

Protests of the deportation order have been sent to the INS from Katie Hall, U.S. congresswoman from Indiana; Wally Priestley, Oregon House of Representatives; Victor Chapman, president of the

Black Student Union at the College of Eastern Utah; and the Central America Solidarity Alliance in Albany, New York.

Also from: Linda Menchen, copresident of the National Organization for Women chapter in Portland, Oregon; Barbara Aehle, chairperson of the National Loudhawk, et. al. Offense/Defense Committee in Portland; Robert Gibbs, an immigration attorney in Seattle; and Kristin Paulig of the North Carolina Prison and Jail Project.

Protest messages demanding the deportation order be dropped should be sent to Alan Nelson, Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C. 20536.

Requests for more information, copies of protest messages, and tax-deductible contributions should be sent to Political Rights Defense Fund, P.O. Box 649, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Subscribe to *Perspectiva Mundial*, biweekly, Spanish-language sister publication of the *Militant*. \$2.50 for 6 issues, \$8 for 6 months, or \$16 for one year. Write to 408 West St., New York, New York 10014.

Green Berets on way to Central America

Congress pushes stepped-up aggression

BY STEVE WATTENMAKER

The Reagan administration and Congress are continuing to widen the war in Central America, moving step by step toward the direct use of U.S. combat troops in the region.

The House of Representatives voted 416-to-2 on June 7 to continue funding military aid to El Salvador. The bipartisan measure requires only that the Reagan administration certify that the Salvadoran regime is making a "good-faith effort" to track down the killers of eight U.S. citizens murdered in El Salvador since 1980.

Since the beginning of June, Washington has greatly expanded the number of U.S. military personnel training Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras. The new advisers are in addition to the 55 already stationed in El Salvador.

At the same time, figures in Congress and the administration are working overtime to prepare public opinion for an even greater U.S. military role.

Major base in Honduras

The Pentagon announced May 26 that it had worked out an agreement with the Honduran government to open a new training camp for Salvadoran army troops at Puerto Castilla on Honduras' Caribbean coast. Nearly 300 U.S. advisers will be assigned to the base — nearly three times the number currently stationed in Honduras. About 90 percent of the advisers will be Special Forces Green Beret officers, according to the Pentagon.

The advisers are to immediately begin training a 1,000-man "rapid reaction" battalion of Salvadoran troops and 3 smaller battalions of 350 each.

The buildup in Honduras buys time for Washington and further prepares the ground for introducing U.S. combat troops directly into the El Salvador fighting.

The administration is already laying plans to expand even further the U.S. military role in Honduras. The June 3 *New York Times* quoted U.S. government officials as saying that the White House was already reviewing plans to go "substantially beyond" the new level of 300 advisers in Honduras.

The White House also announced that 25 U.S. army doctors and medical corpsmen are being assigned to El Salvador. According to Reagan spokesman Larry Speakes, the military unit is being dispatched to ease a "devastating situation" of overextended and weak medical facilities.

Denying the obvious, Speakes added that the decision to send the medics "in no way conflicts with our self-imposed commitment to hold the number of military trainers" at 55.

The White House said the soldiers would work mostly in San Salvador's military hospital. However, when they were in the field they would be allowed to carry weapons.

Thomas O'Neill, Democratic Speaker of the House, immediately said he had no objections to this latest escalation.

However, several U.S. civilian doctors

who recently toured medical facilities in El Salvador suggested that sending the military medics was no cure for what ails medical treatment in that country.

Dr. Alfred Gellhorn, 70, the visiting professor at Harvard Medical School who led the January inspection tour, said the crisis in El Salvador's health system is caused by the Salvadoran government, which he called "the major offender in undermining the nation's health care delivery system."

The step-by-step escalation of U.S. military intervention in Central America is deepening the concern among working people that Washington is planning another Vietnam War in Central America. The death of U.S. adviser Albert Schaufelberger in San Salvador May 25 marked another milestone along that road.

In a statement circulated in San Salvador May 26, the general command of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) took responsibility for the execution of Schaufelberger, explaining that his death is tied to the escalation of direct U.S. military intervention in Central America.

According to the Sandinista daily *Barricada* published in Managua, the FMLN communiqué said that Washington's direct participation in the Salvadoran war was confirmed on May 23 when the Pentagon "admitted publicly that AC-130 aircraft stationed at Howard Air Force Base in Panama are violating the sovereignty of El Salvador and intervening with their advanced military technology." (For details on U.S. operations from Panama, see page 10.)

Meanwhile, Pentagon officials and members of Congress continue to float the idea of more advisers and tougher U.S. military action in Central America.

U.S. military officers interviewed by

Support grows for Tijuana conference

BY JERRY FREIWIRTH

LOS ANGELES — The word is starting to spread in California and the Southwest about the Mexico-U.S. Border Conference in Solidarity With the People of El Salvador. The conference will take place July 2-3 in Tijuana, Mexico.

Slated to appear at the conference are official representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front-Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front of El Salvador.

The Tijuana conference will provide an opportunity for solidarity activists, trade unionists, and others to discuss the dramatically increasing U.S. intervention in Central America and to plan activities to oppose that intervention.

In Los Angeles, the January 22 Coalition, which grew out of the first Mexico-U.S. Border Conference held last October, is beginning the work of publicizing the conference and encouraging participation in it. It has sent out mailings to groups and



New York Times military correspondent Drew Middleton argued that a substantial increase in advisers is urgently needed in El Salvador. Some officers, Middleton reported May 29, think 500 will be required.

Land reform disintegrates

Washington's moves to escalate U.S. involvement in Central America are directly related to the narrowing base of support on which the dictatorship in San Salvador rests. One stark example of this process is the disintegration of the Salvadoran regime's land reform program.

The limited program, promoted and supervised by U.S. officials, gave land titles to some poor peasants in an effort to win away the FMLN's base of support among the rural population. However, the Salvadoran Communal Union (UCS), which counts 40,000 farmers as members, has now warned that the reform is collapsing. Big landowners are evicting peasants and grabbing back their lands.

According to the June 5 *New York Times*, a preliminary study by the AFL-CIO — a big booster of the land reform program — confirms the farmers union's findings.

During three days of interviews in Sonsonate Province, a researcher for the AFL-CIO's American Institute for Free Labor Development found that of 700 peasants who had received titles, nearly half had been evicted.

In Ahuachapán Province, out of 210 beneficiaries on 15 properties, 155 had had their land taken back.

An official of the UCS concluded that the disintegration of the land reform will inevitably create new battalions for the revolution.

"The day that they see they have lost their rights," he said speaking of the peasants, "they will decide to join the guerrillas. If you have 5,000 beneficiaries, and they lose out, they get frustrated, and that's 5,000 machine guns that will turn against the Government."

Labor committee on El Salvador builds July 2

BY ERNEST MAILHOT

NEW YORK — An emergency meeting was held here at the headquarters of Local 169 of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union (ACTWU), to step up organizing work for the July 2 march on Washington, D.C., against the U.S. war in Central America and the Caribbean.

The meeting, called by the Ad Hoc Committee for the July 2 Emergency Mobilization, was opened by Ernesto Joffre of the New York Labor Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in El Salvador. Joffre, who is also an ACTWU staff representative, pointed to the mounting U.S. intervention in Central America and its effects on working people here at home.

Joffre was followed by several other

speakers who expressed their support for the July 2 action. These included representatives from Casa Nicaragua, Casa El Salvador-Farabundo Martí, the Guatemalan solidarity committee in New York, and former New York City Council president, Paul O'Dwyer.

A leader of the Committee in Solidarity With the People of El Salvador (CISPES), expressed CISPES' support for the July 2 demonstration and pointed to the need for unity in the solidarity movement. CISPES also announced that it will be initiating another demonstration in the fall.

In the discussion that followed, a member of the July 2 labor outreach committee announced that this committee will be printing literature aimed at labor that will publicize both the July 2 action and the

August 27 march on Washington for jobs, peace, and freedom, called by national civil rights leaders.

Ernesto Joffre said that the New York Labor Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in El Salvador will be printing 10,000 leaflets of its own to publicize July 2, as well as building the march in other ways. This committee recently put out a letter to its affiliates calling attention to the importance of the July 2 mobilization and urging individual unions to participate in it. The letter also notes that a delegation of leaders of the National Labor Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in El Salvador is currently visiting that Central American country and will be bringing back a report on the situation there that will be of interest to many in the union movement.

individuals throughout Los Angeles. A special mailing encouraging union participation is being prepared.

The committee also held a fund-raising party June 4 at Casa Nicaragua to help raise funds for the Tijuana conference. More than 100 people attended.

The conference is also being publicized by others in the solidarity movement. Recently, Salvadoran labor leader Alejandro Molina Lara toured Los Angeles, speaking before many different local unions. His tour helped get the word out in the labor movement about the Tijuana meeting, according to Patti Iiyama, the Los Angeles tour coordinator. Iiyama is a member of Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Local 1-5473.

"Quite a number of union locals, after hearing Alejandro speak, passed resolutions against U.S. intervention in El Salvador and donated money to the families of jailed Salvadoran union leaders," Iiyama

explained. "But a question that came up time and time again was, 'What else can we do?'"

"We told these unionists about the conference and encouraged them to attend. It appears that official representatives may be sent from some unions."

The Los Angeles Molina Lara Tour

Committee is following up on all the con-

tacts it made in the solidarity movement,

labor movement, and in the churches and

Black community, and urging them to participate.

"The more people who attend the

Tijuana conference," Iiyama said, "the

more authoritative and useful it will be. We

especially want to see participation by

members of unions, and Black and

Chicano groups. Already a lot of people

are talking about going."

Similar activities are beginning in other cities in the West and in northern Mexico.

A successful fund-raising event in San Diego raised more than \$500 for the conference.

Reports are coming from as far away as Seattle, Washington, where several solidarity groups and unions are already planning to send delegations.

In Phoenix, the Committee Against US Aggression in Central America is investigating renting a bus to get people to Tijuana.

A large-size poster in Spanish has been produced, and more publicity material is to be out shortly. Those interested in more information on the conference should contact CASA El Salvador, P.O. Box 1513, Los Angeles, Calif. 90015.

Subscribe to the Militant

CIA sabotage and assassination plot

Continued from front page

country by 4 p.m. on June 8. More than 50 other diplomats and their families were told they also had to leave by midnight Friday, June 10.

Officials at the consulates involved called on Nicaraguans and other defenders of the revolution to aid on an emergency basis in moving files and furniture out of the consulates. Opponents of U.S. intervention in Central America turned out for spontaneous picket lines and protest demonstrations at airports, as the diplomats boarded flights home.

In Los Angeles, 150 people came to the airport on a few hours' notice to bid good-bye to consul general Alejandro Palacios and to protest the latest act of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. They chanted, "CIA Out of Nicaragua."

In New York City, more than a hundred compañeros and friends of consul general Leonora Argüello de Hüper attended a reception at Casa Nicaragua, to say farewell to a woman they had worked closely with to mobilize opposition to U.S. intervention in Central America. Argüello de Hüper, a veteran of the revolutionary struggle, called herself a "Sandinista diplomat."

With the closing of the consulates, travel to Nicaragua will be made more difficult both for Nicaraguans residing in this country and for Americans wanting to see for themselves the truth about the revolution there. Visas will have to be obtained through the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, D.C.

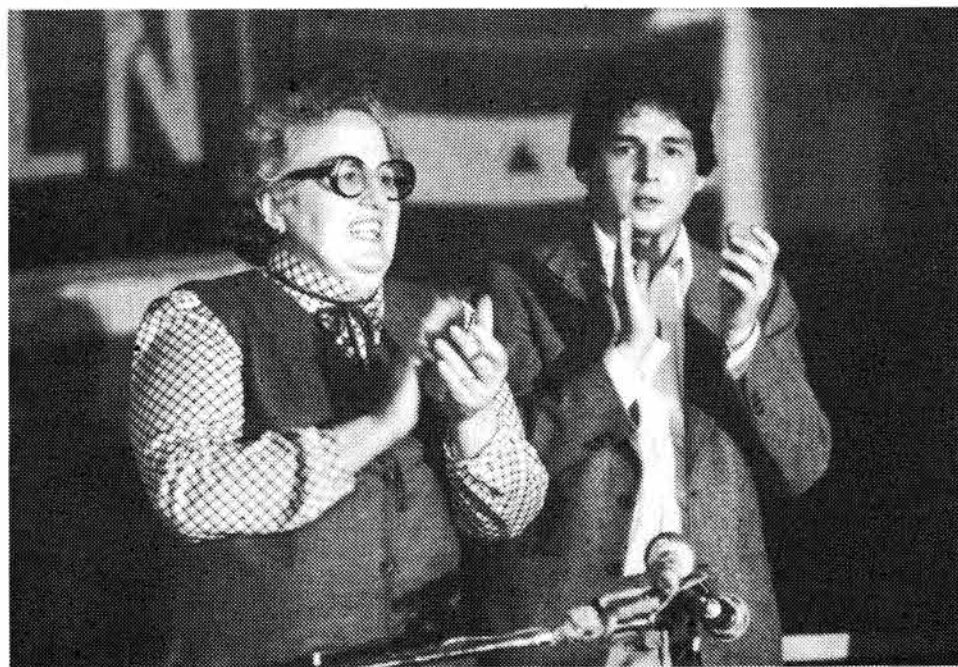
The expulsion of the diplomats also silences people who have been speaking throughout the country to the American people, answering the lies they are told every day about the Sandinista revolution. As the U.S. war in Central America has deepened, consular officials have responded to invitations to speak to those interested in learning the truth about Nicaragua.

CIA 'diplomats'

Part of that truth is the escalation of CIA activities aimed at disrupting the Nicaraguan economy and punishing the Nicaraguan people for refusing to bow down to orders from Washington. CIA agents inside the country have been increasingly active.

On June 6, Lenín Cerna, head of Nicaraguan State Security, held a news conference in Managua. He documented the criminal acts carried out by three CIA agents who worked at the U.S. embassy under diplomatic cover.

Linda Pfeifel, embassy political affairs officer, was identified by Cerna as a CIA



Leonora Argüello de Hüper, Nicaragua's consul general, says good-bye to supporters at Casa Nicaragua in New York.

official responsible for contacting rightist political parties and trade unions to organize sabotage and terrorist activities.

David Greig, first secretary of the embassy, was CIA station chief in Nicaragua.

Ermila Rodríguez, the embassy's second secretary, was directly responsible for organizing an attempt to assassinate Foreign Minister D'Escoto.

At the press conference were videotapes and photos of activities of these agents, as well as a demonstration of the technical devices they used in the course of their "work."

The most damning evidence was the testimony of two Sandinista double agents: Marlene Moncada and Lt. Jorge Roustán. They had both pretended to be working for the CIA while they were really loyal Nicaraguans.

Mission: murder D'Escoto

Marlene Moncada described how she was originally "recruited" to the CIA while working in the Nicaraguan embassy in Honduras. She later transferred to the Foreign Ministry in Managua, where she was assigned to poison D'Escoto.

On May 31, Moncada received a coded radio message directing her to pick up a bottle of poisoned "Benedictine" liqueur in a lot behind a Managua restaurant. Her main contact for this was Ermila Rodríguez. The press conference included photographs and videotapes of Moncada

meeting Rodríguez in Managua.

Moncada's reward was to be \$5,000 in a foreign bank account. The CIA's David Johnson told her not to worry: "We're experts at this. We never fail."

The American ambassador in Managua, Anthony Quainton, called Nicaragua's charges "absurd."

Cerna responded that if the U.S. officials thought the charges were false, they could prove it by drinking the bottle of liqueur destined for D'Escoto, on display at the press conference.

Cerna also pointed out that there had been 80 other attempts to assassinate leaders of the revolution.

Moncada described her other assignments from the CIA. These included: obtaining information about Nicaragua's armed forces, the number of Cuban advisers in the country, and the social background and personal habits of government leaders. She was also assigned to spy on preparations for the Nonaligned Nations meeting held in Managua in January, and to report on a solidarity group from France that visited Nicaragua.

Training terrorists

Roustán, sub-director for the Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies, was assigned to work with the Conservative Democratic Party (PCD) to carry out acts of sabotage.

Mario Castillo of the Conservative

Youth was supposed to coordinate these terrorist acts.

PCD member Carlos Icaza went to the United States to receive training in terrorism, Cerna reported, and returned to teach Castillo how to use the sophisticated radio equipment, which was also on display at the press conference.

Castillo is currently under arrest and Icaza has taken refuge at the Venezuelan embassy.

On hand to see the three CIA agents off at the Managua airport were U.S. embassy personnel and the ambassadors from the United States, Argentina, and Ecuador.

'Stage of more open war'

Commander Henry Ruíz, minister of planning and a member of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) National Directorate, explained the meaning of these murderous moves by the U.S. rulers:

"The most valuable thing for the enemy to do right now is to eliminate the revolutionary leadership, because they [the enemy] have not been able to make their program, nor their politics, nor their military operation effective, while at the same time the revolution has had the capacity and ability to defend itself against imperialist aggression."

This aggression, said Ruíz, is moving from a covert war to a "more open war, which includes attacks, terrorism, physical elimination of leaders, political penetration, theft of economic information, and other methods."

"Here the enemy," Ruíz emphasized, "has been working practically in an open manner last month, underestimating the capacity of our people to defend themselves."

Standard operating procedure

The only answer the U.S. government has given to this levy of proof of CIA terrorism is "absurd." But murderous intrigues of all kinds, directed from U.S. embassies, have been standard operating procedure for the U.S. rulers from Iran to Chile.

As the invasions from Honduras to the north and Costa Rica to the south increase, so do terrorist activities by procapitalist forces inside Nicaragua. The CIA is stepping up its attempts to incite opponents of the revolution to disrupt the economy, murder Sandinista leaders, and make things easier for the U.S.-backed invaders.

Militant correspondent Jane Harris of our Managua Bureau provided coverage from Nicaragua for this article.

State Department denies Devlin visa

The State Department announced June 6 that Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, a leader of the Irish freedom struggle, has been denied a visa to come to the United States to address a June 10 New York meeting.

McAliskey had been scheduled to take part in a rally supporting Nicky Kelly, a member of the Irish Republican Socialist Party (IRSP) who has been on a hunger strike in Ireland since May 1 to protest his 12-year jail sentence on trumped-up train robbery charges.

The State Department claimed that McAliskey's appearance at the rally would "constitute interference in the internal affairs of the Irish Republic." In addition, Washington charged that the rally would

raise funds for the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), a guerrilla organization linked to the IRSP.

McAliskey, however, has no political connection with the INLA or the IRSP. Moreover, Sandy Boyer, head of the New York H-Block/Armagh Committee, which is sponsoring the meeting, told the *Militant* that any money raised at the meeting will be used in this country to publicize Nicky Kelly's case.

Congress 'doves' demand Nicaragua negotiate with CIA invaders

BY MARIE KIMMAL

Twelve U.S. Representatives have sent a letter to the Nicaraguan government, demanding that it open negotiations with the counterrevolutionary armies that are invading Nicaragua from the north and south.

Among the signers of the letter are Democrats Lee Hamilton, Michael Barnes, Clement Zablocki, Stephen Solarz, and Barbara Mikulski. These politicians have styled themselves as critics of the CIA operations in Honduras and Nicaragua.

The CIA has been financing, arming, and training the counterrevolutionary armies. Now these "doves" are demanding

Despite the Reagan administration's ban on the appearance of McAliskey, the rally will still take place June 10 at 8 p.m. at Holy Name Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 97th Street.

It will be addressed by Elizabeth O'Hara, sister of deceased hunger striker Patsy O'Hara, and other figures from Northern Ireland; Philadelphia journalist Jack McKinney; and New York civil liberties lawyer Frank Durkan.

that the sovereign government of Nicaragua negotiate with them!

The letter from the 12 capitalist politicians is designed to bolster the myth that Nicaragua, not the United States and its cronies, is the aggressor in Central America. Its purpose is to open the way for further escalation of the U.S. war in Central America.

The day after the letter was made public, the House Foreign Affairs Committee — including a number of the signers of the letter — voted to give \$80 million to "friendly" governments that will help Washington wage war against Nicaragua and the rebels in El Salvador.

Sandinistas win big battle on northern border

BY JANE HARRIS

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Sandinista soldiers won an important battle against counterrevolutionary forces on June 7 in the town of Teotecacinte on Nicaragua's northern border. Of the 600 counterrevolutionaries attacking, 140 were killed.

The town has been under artillery fire from Honduran army battalions since June 4.

Mortars and cannon covered the advance of the counterrevolutionaries, who occupied six hills surrounding the state farm of "El Porvenir" (The Future).

Some 20 Sandinista soldiers have been killed. Homes were destroyed, as was the tobacco warehouse. The state farm is virtually destroyed.

East of this region, in Zelaya Norte, counterrevolutionary forces are now concentrating.

In early May, fighting led by rightist Miskito Indian Steadman Fagoth took place in that area, with 116 casualties for the counterrevolutionaries.

The Foreign Ministry here has sent a protest to the Honduran government concerning the Honduran army's participation in the attack on Teotecacinte.

Barricada Internacional

Barricada Internacional, the weekly official voice of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, is now available in Spanish and English. The price is 6 months for \$12.

Send check or money order to:
Barricada Internacional
Apdo. No. 576
Managua, Nicaragua.

Revolutionary front formed in Honduras

BY ANÍBAL YÁÑEZ

Six revolutionary organizations in Honduras have united in a single front to oppose the dictatorship's support to the accelerating U.S. war against Nicaragua.

Honduras, they said in a statement that began circulating in the capital, Tegucigalpa, in late April, "has been turned into a blind instrument of the Reagan administration's policy of intervention and war in Central America."

The revolutionaries explained they had "exhausted the 'democratic' roads of popular struggle," and called on the Honduran people "to rise up with courage and determination in a revolutionary people's war."

To fight for this perspective, they have formed the National Unified Leadership of the Honduran Revolutionary Movement. Members of the front are the Revolutionary Workers Party of Central America (PRTC), People's Revolutionary Forces-Lorenzo Zelaya (FPR-Lorenzo Zelaya), Movement for Revolutionary Unity (MUR), Communist Party of Honduras (PCH), People's Liberation Movement-Cinchoneros (MPL-Cinchoneros), and Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras (FMLH).

The response of revolutionaries in Honduras is a graphic example of a much broader process. Escalating U.S. military intervention against Nicaragua — far from reversing the advance of the revolution has increased the regionalization of revolutionary struggle in Central America.

In just a few years (since the triumph of the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua in 1979), Honduras has been turned into a haven for criminals and terrorists financed by the CIA to attack Nicaragua, a major new base for U.S. military operations, and a growing nightmare for the Honduran people.

U.S. military aid skyrockets

The facts of the counterrevolutionary camps established in Honduras — where 7,000 terrorists have been armed, trained, and paid by the CIA — are no longer secret. Nor is the Honduran army's collaboration with the Salvadoran military in joint operations against the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front fighters.

Washington's gratitude has been expressed in the traditional way. From 1980 to 1982, publicly acknowledged U.S. military aid to Honduras more than tripled, going from \$3 million to \$10.6 million — not counting \$21 million that in 1982 went to modernize Honduran airfields.

There is every indication the actual figure is much higher. In just two of the arms airlifts that are known to have taken place — one in July 1982, the other in February 1983 — 169 plane loads of U.S. weapons and military supplies were delivered to Honduras.

The February delivery, carried out under the guise of joint U.S.-Honduran "military exercises," actually set the stage for a gigantic arms exchange.

Eighty-six plane loads of U.S. rifles, mortars, artillery, and other combat gear were provided to the Honduran military. They then turned around and gave all their "old" equipment to the counter-

revolutionaries who are currently invading Nicaragua.

Since then, increasingly open support by Honduran troops for the invasion of Nicaragua is threatening to provoke war between the two countries. Such a war would provide a pretext for direct U.S. intervention.

Terror against working people

At the same time, methods of terror and repression developed by U.S. forces in Vietnam and perfected in El Salvador are increasingly being used against working people in Honduras.

On March 28, to take one example, the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights of Honduras protested the disappearance of Inés Murillo and José González, both of whom worked with Honduran labor organizations.

They were kidnapped by armed plainclothesmen and nothing has been heard about them since, despite the efforts of their relatives, the committee, and representatives of the Honduran labor movement. Such is life today under the "democratic" government of President Roberto Suazo Córdova and — the real head of government — Gen. Gustavo Álvarez Martínez, chief of the armed forces, minister of defense, and close collaborator of U.S. Ambassador John Negroponte.

The case of the two "missing" trade unionists is not an exception. In recent months, the same fate has befallen some 75 people, most of them trade-union leaders, teachers, students, and journalists. "Either they shoot you down in the street, or pick you up at home, or you just disappear when you leave your house," one union leader told the *Los Angeles Times* April 22.

Honduran security forces do not always act anonymously. Most of the time now they operate openly, having been given a free hand in May of last year with the enactment of a so-called Anti-Terrorist Law. The authorities usually just accuse those detained with possession of "communist literature" or of being "linked to terrorists."

Along with this selective repression against leaders of the labor movement and democratic organizations, there is also the



U.S. adviser instructs Honduran parachutists. Honduran Army has been providing back-up for counterrevolutionaries' attacks on Nicaragua.

silent but brutal repression unleashed against landless peasants, unemployed workers, and the homeless poor. Not a day goes by without bullet-ridden corpses or bodies hacked to pieces turning up along roadsides or on the outskirts of Tegucigalpa, the capital city.

These killings are carried out by the infamous *Cobra* battalion (a special counterinsurgency force trained by U.S. advisers) and by paramilitary groups, many of which are on the payroll of wealthy businessmen.

All this has been explained away by General Álvarez Martínez. "Human rights," says the general, "are an invention to protect terrorists."

There is a problem with such a brutal course, in the eyes of some U.S. officials. It may not work.

'We are radicalizing that country'

After a recent visit to Honduras, Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador until 1981, pointed out that increasing U.S. intervention was only leading to a further

extension of revolutionary struggles. "What has depressed me the most is to see what our intervention is doing to Honduras," he said. "We are radicalizing that country. . . ."

The formation of a united revolutionary front is an indication that White's assessment is correct. "All the hopes and aspirations of the [Honduran] people, expressed in the last elections, have fallen flat," the statement by the leadership of the Honduran Revolutionary Movement declared.

Noting that the U.S.-backed rulers have "handed the country over to the insatiable greed of the multinational corporations," the statement urged the masses to join in "a revolutionary people's war to regain our national sovereignty and national dignity, to reconquer democracy, freedom, justice, and peace."

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Negroponte was telling the press in Tegucigalpa that he was optimistic about prompt U.S. congressional approval of a 1984 military aid package to Honduras of some \$48 million.

From Intercontinental Press

NOW conference discusses Aug. 27 march

BY RACHELE FRUIT

NEW ORLEANS — More than 100 women attended the Mid-South Regional conference of the National Organization for Women (NOW) here May 20-22. They came from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

NOW National Secretary Kathy Webb gave the keynote address. She spoke about the attacks against women's rights and indicated one way to finance the social services women need is to "cut the fat out of the war budget." Some of the "fat" she referred to is the Pentagon's multi-million-dollar hotel in Waikiki and military bands.

Discussion at a workshop on "Women of Color" centered around a resolution explaining why the demands of the 20th Anniversary Mobilization for Jobs, Peace, and Freedom are feminist issues. The

mobilization takes place in Washington, D.C., August 27. NOW has endorsed the action, and the resolution resolved that "NOW chapters and state organizations throughout the region help play a leading role in the organizing of this march." The workshop approved the resolution.

It appeared from the discussion that women in cities and rural areas from throughout the South are already planning to hook up with unions and civil rights groups to organize transportation to Washington.

National Board member Peggy Croom, who had just come from a NOW Political Action Committee meeting in Washington, D.C., distributed materials to the workshop on the August 27 march. These included a cover letter by Mary Jean Collins, NOW vice-president, action, urging chapters "to contact the local coalitions and participate in the organizing/mobilization activities for the march."

The workshop also read and briefly discussed a resolution brought by a member of the Committee in Solidarity With the People of El Salvador (CISPES). It resolved that the conference go on record in opposition to Reagan's recertification of military aid to El Salvador.

One woman objected, saying, "Is this a workshop on politics or on women of color?"

Sylvia Williams, the workshop leader from Tennessee NOW, answered, "There is no issue that isn't political. There is no issue that doesn't concern women. This is our world!"

Because there wasn't time to debate the issue at the workshop, it was decided to submit the resolution to the resolutions committee with the required number of signatures on it.

Other conference workshops reflected NOW's push to elect Democrats in the

1984 elections. At a workshop on "How to Run for Office," women were advised not to discuss issues like abortion unless it is advantageous to the campaign and not to embarrass candidates that NOW wants to elect by asking them in public to explain their positions on feminist issues.

Michele Smith, Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor of Louisiana, explained that she was running her campaign along different lines than those proposed at the workshop. She said she was using her speeches and campaign literature to raise those issues that are of vital importance to women, such as the attacks on the right to abortion.

SWP candidate for mayor of Birmingham, Sonja Franeta, spoke about her recent trip to Nicaragua and the advances women are making through the revolution there.

In the plenary session that followed the workshops, National Board member Peggy Croom gave a report, which included a description of the discussion among Black Democrats about running a Black candidate for president in 1984.

When the resolutions committee report came to the plenary, Kappy Brooks-Gordon, who was elected to the national board by the conference, informed the meeting that resolutions on El Salvador and August 27 had been submitted but that the committee had decided they were redundant because they repeat current NOW policy.

During the discussion, participants pointed out that NOW does not have a position against military aid to El Salvador. However, the resolutions on El Salvador and on August 27 did not come to the floor for discussion.

The interest women at the conference had in political issues, such as the U.S. war in Central America, was shown in discussions at the socialist literature table, where \$85 in books and pamphlets were sold.

Antiwar protest in Detroit June 18

BY TIM CRAINE

DETROIT — Support is mounting for a June 18 statewide demonstration here that will demand, "Stop the U.S. war in Central America — money for jobs and human needs, not war."

The Detroit City Council recently added its support in the form of a resolution on Central America. The council takes note of U.S. government military intervention in El Salvador and Nicaragua, as well as its threats against Grenada.

"The people of Central America and the Caribbean have the right to determine their own destiny without outside interference, and the American people do not want to see their sisters and brothers sent to die in another Vietnam war," the resolution states. It concludes by endorsing the call for the demonstration.

Two United Auto Workers local presi-

dents, M.L. Douglas of UAW Local 22 and Larry Webb of UAW Local 900, have joined a growing list of supporters of the action in the labor movement that already includes Tom Turner, president of the Metropolitan Detroit AFL-CIO.

The demonstration will assemble at Grand Circus Park at noon and then march to Kennedy Square for a 1 p.m. rally. Among the speakers at the rally will be Arnoldo Ramos of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador; Salvadoran trade union leader, Alejandro Molina Lara; Betty Lackey, president of the Detroit branch of the NAACP.

Those interested in helping to organize for the action can contact the June 18 coalition at (313) 831-4451 (Detroit), (517) 485-2813 (Lansing), (313) 761-2813 (Ann Arbor), or (313) 742-1230 (Flint).

Grenada's Prime Minister Bishop receives warm welcome in U.S.

Continued from front page

als, others from the Caribbean, and many Afro-Americans. In addition, many whites and some Latinos also attended. Hundreds more were turned away at the door for lack of room.

Speaking briefly on the program before Bishop was Dr. David Hodges of the Black and Puerto Rican Studies Department at Hunter College and Kai Crooks, vice-president of the Hunter Student Government, who presented the prime minister with a plaque on behalf of the student government. At the end of the meeting Donna Shalala, president of Hunter College, also spoke. She explained that the students at the college were anxious for her to attend "so that at least one president welcomes you."

Also speaking on the program was Prof. Margarita Samad-Mathias on behalf of the Grenada solidarity organizations that had joined together to sponsor the meeting. "Grenada is doing what the United States and New York City are failing to do . . ." she said. Grenada shows that "if you have a progressive government, a socialist government, a peoples government, it is possible to use the benefits and profits of society for the people."

Caldwell Taylor, Grenada's UN ambassador, introduced Bishop to the meeting. Earlier when he and the other Grenadian dignitaries walked on to the stage, they were greeted by a sustained, standing ovation that went on for several minutes. As Bishop was introduced to speak, the crowd again jumped up applauding.

Bishop brought the audience to its feet again almost immediately as he introduced two other liberation fighters at the meeting: Dr. Zehdi Terzi, the Palestine Liberation Organization's permanent observer at the UN, and David Ndaba, a UN representative of the African National Congress.

Bishop reaffirmed that the PLO is "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," and that they "will always

have our firm support." The crowd chanted "PLO, PLO, PLO."

Bishop asked Ndaba to "bring back to all of his people and his revolutionary organization the love, respect, concern, admiration and fraternal feeling of all of us for the people of South Africa."

Why U.S. attacks Grenada

"The real reason for the hostility [of the Reagan administration] . . . is that some perceive that what is going on in Grenada lays the basis for a new socio-economic system," said Bishop.

He referred to a secret State Department report on Grenada. It states that in one sense the Grenadian revolution is "even worse" than the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions.

The report warns, said Bishop, "that Grenadians and their leadership speak English."

"The people and leadership of Grenada are predominantly Black and can appeal to the 30 million Blacks here in the United States." This part of the report is correct, Bishop explained, as once again the crowd leaped to its feet applauding and cheering.

Bishop spoke for over two hours and the attention of the crowd never wavered. Towards the end, as he looked at his watch and said it was time to go home, there were cries of "No, No" from the audience.

Bishop detailed the history of the attempts by the revolutionary government to establish normal diplomatic relations with the United States. The U.S. government under the Carter administration refused to accept the credentials of the designated Grenadian ambassador to this country. Two personal letters from Bishop to President Reagan in 1981 went unanswered.

"We do believe it is important to continue the struggle . . . to press for full normalization," Bishop explained.

While Grenada continues to pursue this aim, "we continue to build our revolution and consolidate our forces," Bishop told the crowd.

Bishop gave the audience a clear explanation of the capitalist world economic crisis and its devastating effects on the colonial world. He also pointed to its impact on the working class in the imperialist countries, where social services are cut back while arms spending skyrockets.

Despite these problems, "Grenada has continued to go forward and make progress" since the revolution, said Bishop.

Unemployment has been cut from 49 percent at the time of the revolution, to less than 14.2 percent today.

Health care is free. The number of doctors has doubled. Six new dental clinics have been built.

Education is free.

In the first year of the revolution, capital spending by the government on major projects such as roads, new buildings, and electrification doubled. Today it is over \$100 million.

To those who said it wasn't possible, explained Bishop, "We said, in a revolution things operate differently."

As a result Grenada's working people "have been able to see," said Bishop, "that when 37 cents of every dollar is spent on health and education, that means something."

In addition, said Bishop, "Our people are beginning to understand more and more what we mean when we say, 'education is liberation.'"

Bishop described the intensive educational process going on all over the island, including worker educational programs on the job and night schools throughout the country. This involves 72 centers that hold classes two nights a week for three hours each. Those who participate include agricultural, clerical and factory workers as well as unemployed youth.

Human rights charges

Bishop then moved on to the various allegations that his government is involved in human rights abuses. When the U.S. government and other imperialist forces make such charges, he explained, "the real rea-

son is the fact of the revolution and the benefits the revolution is bringing the people of our country."

As for the charge that Grenada has not held elections, Bishop asked, "What do they say to their friends in South Africa?" The crowd roared its approval.

"When they say we must have elections," he went on, "we say, 'Salvador Allende of Chile!'"

Bishop explained that the U.S. government began plotting to bring down the lawfully elected government in Chile within 24 hours of Allende's victory in 1970. "He played by every rule they wrote," Bishop said of Allende, "but they still killed him."

Defending the revolution

"Whenever revolution comes the same questions face the leaders of the revolution. What do you do with the murderers and criminals who propped up the dictatorship," he explained.

"Revolutionaries answer this question in different ways," he went on. While explaining he was not passing judgment on the course chosen by revolutionary leaders of other countries, Bishop explained that in Grenada the government's policy has been "no revenge, no victimization, no torture, no ill treatment."

"No one is interfered with for what he says or what he writes. But the first law of any revolution is that it must survive."

This means, he explained, "nobody will be allowed to be involved in any activity attempting to overthrow the government by force and violence."

At the same time, Bishop announced that Grenada had just taken new steps to move forward on the road to institutionalizing the process of the participation of the working people in running the country. The previous day, in the capital city of St. Georges, a commission was established to draw up a new constitution.

Bishop promised that the new document "won't be like the one the Queen [of England] gave us in 1974." Grenada's sole participation in that process consisted of Gairy's receiving the constitution from Buckingham Palace in the mail.

"This constitution," he pledged, "will come out of the bones of our people and out of our earth."

"Democracy," said Bishop, "is much, much more than just an election. It is more than putting an 'x' next to tweedledee or tweedledum."

Grenada and Cuba

As for Grenada's ties to Cuba, Bishop said:

"We say yes we have warm, fraternal relations with the government and people of Cuba."

"This is a matter of fundamental principle," and "will always be the case."

"We see Cuba as part of our Caribbean family of nations." Bishop explained that over a period of centuries, colonialism and imperialism have divided the people of the Caribbean by imposing different languages and cultures upon them. But "we are one people from one Caribbean. One of our historic duties is to pull down these artificial barriers of colonialism," Bishop said.

A second tie to Cuba, he said, is that Grenada is a nonaligned country.

"This does not imply neutrality."

"This means you have the right to choose your own friends."

Moreover Grenada's relations with Cuba flow from "our admiration and respect for the internationalism and achievements of the Cuban revolution."

"Cuba was the first revolution in this hemisphere. If there was no Cuban revolution, there could have been no Grenadian revolution," Bishop proclaimed.

"Whether they like it or not, Cuban internationalist soldiers were the first in the world" to take on the challenge of racist South Africa in Angola, declared Bishop, as many in the crowd again leaped to their feet and began chanting "Cuba! Cuba! Cuba!"

"The more desperate imperialism gets,"

Detroit City Council greets Bishop

BY JOANNE MURPHY

DETROIT — "This is a great international and historic moment." That's how Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.) described Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's June 2 visit to the Detroit City Council.

Conyers declared that Bishop is "a liberation fighter . . . who walks among his people, who speaks to other leaders in the world, and who dares to challenge injustice wherever it occurs."

Bishop received testimonial resolutions from the Wayne County Commissioners and the Detroit City Council.

City Council President Erma Henderson presented the resolution adopted by the majority Black body. It read in part:

"Detroit, with its large Black population, recognizes the importance of the growth and development of other Black countries, joining them in a united common spirit; and the Detroit City Council gives the utmost respect to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop for the vast improvements he has overseen in his country since taking office in 1979. . . ."

Rep. George Crockett (D-Mich.) introduced Bishop and said, "It is still nothing short of a miracle to have a Black chief of state manage to survive even three years. To have him come to visit Detroit is indeed a signal honor."

Bishop spoke for 40 minutes and answered questions at a press conference afterwards. While in Detroit for the day he was also honored at a Wayne State University lunch attended by 100 people, and had dinner at the home of Mayor Coleman Young.

The Grenadian Prime Minister, who was accompanied by several other leaders of the revolutionary government, thanked the two congressmen, who had to intercede



Detroit City Council President Erma Henderson presents Prime Minister Bishop with resolution. At right, Rep. George Crockett and city councilwoman Maryann Mahaffey.

with the U.S. government so the Grenadians could get visas to enter this country.

Crockett and Conyers "made a tremendous impact on Grenada during their visit one year ago," Bishop said. "The people of Grenada deeply admire and respect them," as well as Henderson and others, "because of their willingness to extend a hand of friendship in a difficult time."

"It is really a great pleasure for me and my delegation to have the opportunity of being with you in historic Detroit; a city which we have heard much about, a city that has held out a lot of inspiration to the people of Grenada and the Caribbean over the years," Bishop said.

"We visit your city at a time when you are struggling with severe economic difficulties, when you and many other urban centers find yourselves victims of the gravest recession since the 1930s and of a national economic policy that seems to put

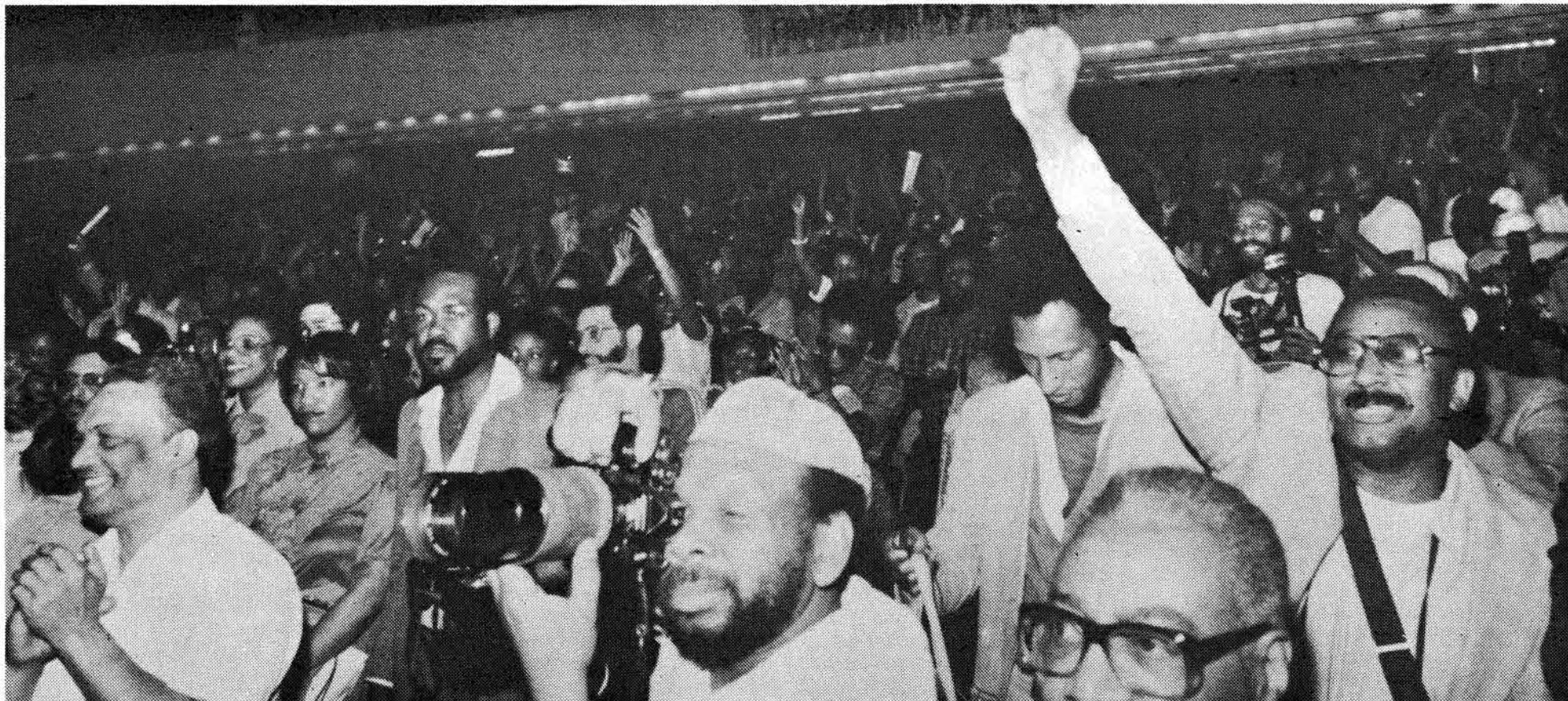
missiles before people, tanks and planes before jobs."

"We can assure you that we in Grenada, and indeed in all the poor and struggling nations of the world, not only empathize with your problems," Bishop continued, "but also share the widespread human agony that has been brought by the world's economic crisis."

The enthusiastic response he got from the 200 people at the council meeting, most of whom were Black, hinted at the impact the Grenadian revolution is already having.

Bishop concluded by inviting more visitors from Detroit to Grenada, saying, "One good time to come would certainly be March of next year, when along with the 5th anniversary of our revolution, we will also be celebrating the opening of our international airport."

Congressmen Conyers and Crockett "have agreed to be on the inaugural flight," he announced.



Militant/Lou Howort

New York crowd of 2,500 rose to its feet repeatedly to cheer June 5 speech by Maurice Bishop

Bishop explained, "the more vulgar their measures." As the chief example, he pointed to the recent attacks on Nicaragua. Nicaragua's "crime" in the eyes of imperialism is that it overthrew the hated Somoza dictatorship and, like Grenada, began to chart its own course of development and choose its own friends.

The famous airport

The Reagan administration's charges about the new airport are "the most comical of all," said Bishop. With all the fuss that has been made about it, "it looks as if we've become a superpower," he joked.

"This airport is an ancient dream" of the people of Grenada, he explained.

The reason is simple. Tourism is one of the primary industries in Grenada. The current airstrip can only handle turbo-prop planes, which carry a maximum of 48 passengers. "Coming to Grenada right now is a labor of love," joked Bishop again.

So the new airport is vital to the economy.

N.Y. protest June 16 against apartheid

BY ERNEST HARSCH

Opponents of U.S. collaboration with the racist South African regime will demonstrate in New York City on June 16, the 7th anniversary of the massive 1976 rebellion in the Black township of Soweto.

This action comes at a time when the apartheid regime in Pretoria is seeking to suppress the growing freedom struggle in that country and to terrorize and intimidate the Black majority, a repressive policy that was highlighted by the June 9 execution of three freedom fighters of the African National Congress (ANC).

The June 16 demonstration has been endorsed by some 20 organizations, including the ANC, South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia, National Black Independent Political Party, Coalition of Labor Union Women, Patrice Lumumba Coalition, NAACP, Committee In Solidarity With the People of El Salvador, Puerto Rican Socialist Party, and others.

The demonstration will begin at 6 p.m. outside the South African Mission to the United Nations at 42nd Street and Second Avenue. Protesters will then march to Madison Square Garden (at 33rd Street and Eighth Avenue), where a rally will begin at 8 p.m.

Originally, the organizers of the demonstration had also hoped to march to the U.S. Mission to the UN, to protest Washington's growing economic, military, and political ties with the apartheid regime. But the New York police denied a permit to hold the demonstration outside the mission.

The three ANC members who were hanged in Pretoria early on June 9 were Thelle Mogoerane, Jerry Mosololi, and Marcus Motaung.

ic progress of the country. As for the charges by Reagan and others that the 9,000-foot runway is designed to handle Cuban military aircraft, Bishop explained that the truth is that the runway length is dictated by corporations like Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, who manufacture jumbo jets that require that much space to land safely.

The government has already designated 1984 as the "Year of the international airport" and plans to open it in conjunction with the celebration of the revolution's 5th

anniversary, March 13, 1984.

He invited everyone at the meeting to find out the truth about the airport and the island itself by landing there in March 1984 for the revolutionary celebration.

Although this was one of the largest and most significant political meetings in recent memory in New York, the big-business media chose to give it virtually no coverage at all. After many front-page stories featuring Reagan's lies about Grenada, the *New York Times*, for instance, which claims to publish "All the news that's fit to

print," carried no accounts of the meeting the following day.

Nevertheless, Bishop's visit was a tremendous inspiration for the many supporters of the Grenadian revolution who heard him speak. It was also an eye-opener for many other workers who came to the meeting to find out for themselves what all the talk about Grenada was really about.

As the meeting broke up, this reporter ran into a young Black railroad worker. When asked his reaction to Bishop's talk, he replied, "Beautiful, just beautiful."

Behind CIA plot against Suriname

BY ERNEST HARSCH

Since late last year, the Reagan administration and the CIA have been plotting to overthrow the government of Suriname; White House officials publicly admitted May 31.

This revelation comes at a time when Washington is steadily escalating its military intervention throughout Central America and the Caribbean.

A former Dutch colony of 400,000 people on the northern coast of South America, Suriname is ruled by a government headed by Lieut. Col. Desi Bouterse. It has adopted numerous anti-imperialist foreign policy positions and has established friendly ties with revolutionary Cuba, Grenada, and Nicaragua.

The CIA plot against Bouterse, Philip Taubman reported in the June 1 *New York Times*, called for the formation of a small mercenary force composed mainly of right-wing Surinamese exiles. According to Taubman, "The force was supposed to infiltrate the capital, Paramaribo, and oust the Government, the officials said."

Details of the CIA plans were told to members of the House and Senate intelligence committees. "While not opposed in principle to the idea of attempting to overthrow a foreign government," Taubman continued, "committee members said they had criticized the C.I.A. for advocating what one House member called 'the most extreme measure' before less severe methods were used to try to steer Suriname away from Soviet and Cuban influence."

The administration officials claimed that they therefore dropped their plans earlier this year.

That claim is suspect. Efforts to organize mercenary groups are still under way, both in the United States and in the Netherlands.

In order to justify such attacks against Suriname, the Reagan administration and the imperialist press have been conducting a slander campaign designed to portray the Surinamese government as a bloodthirsty tyranny that has suppressed all democratic rights.

One of the crudest propaganda pieces appeared in the May 30 *Time* magazine.

"Once upon a time the former colony of Dutch Guiana seemed to be an enchanted tropical paradise," the article began.

"But the fairy tale has become a horror

story. . . . Says one of the few locals unafraid to talk: 'People are terrified and suspicious of informers everywhere.'"

How distorted this picture of life in Suriname is was highlighted by a dispatch from Paramaribo in the April issue of *Caribbean Contact*, the monthly newspaper of the Caribbean Council of Churches. It pointed out that despite the various right-wing attempts to overthrow the government, "Superficially, at least, life seems normal in Suriname. Immigration and Customs checks are both cursory — easier than in most Caribbean states — and in this bustling capital city, no soldiers and very few policemen patrol the streets."

"A lightly-enforced mid-night to 4 a.m. curfew remains in place, although a very wide variety of workers have received exemptions and are permitted on the streets during the curfew."

"In any case, the maximum penalty for violating the curfew is washing military vehicles at one of the two garrisons in Paramaribo."

"The mood is one of uncertainty rather than tension."

Contrary to *Time's* account, Suriname was not an "enchanted tropical paradise" before Bouterse came to power. Until 1975, it was a direct colony of the Netherlands. Then it was ruled by a corrupt neocolonial regime headed by Henck Arron.

Suriname's natural wealth (including some of the richest bauxite deposits in the world) was auctioned off to U.S. and Dutch companies. Living conditions were poor. Nearly one-half of all workers earned less than \$100 a month. Unemployment was so widespread that tens of thousands of Surinamese had to emigrate.

In February 1980, Arron's proimperialist regime was overthrown by a group of noncommissioned officers.

The young soldiers who ousted Arron set up the National Military Council (NMC) to run the country. Different political currents were reflected within it, and within the various civilian cabinets that the NMC appointed. Some had ties to bourgeois and proimperialist forces, and others to the various trade unions and left-wing parties. As a result, the new government followed contradictory policies.

But over time, those who favored greater

opposition to imperialist domination won increasing influence. The government nationalized several enterprises, including the Dutch-owned power company. It pressed for more favorable trade and economic assistance agreements with the Netherlands. And it took some modest steps toward improving the living conditions of working people.

By late 1981, some NMC members, including Bouterse, began to move toward closer ties with Cuba, Grenada, and Nicaragua. Bouterse denounced U.S. military maneuvers in the region, supported Argentina in its conflict with London and Washington over the Malvinas Islands, and visited Grenada.

Opposed to such policies, the U.S. and Dutch governments encouraged local proimperialist forces to move against Bouterse and his allies.

These efforts included coup attempts in April 1980, March 1981, and March 1982 and an aborted invasion by 300 Dutch-trained mercenaries in May 1980, launched from neighboring, French-ruled Cayenne (Guiana).

The most serious challenge to Bouterse came in October-November 1982. Taking advantage of the government's failure to adequately mobilize popular opposition to the earlier attacks, right-wing forces called a series of antigovernment demonstrations and strikes that were timed to coincide with a visit by Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The key figure in this opposition movement was Cyril Daal, the leader of the Moederbond union federation, which has close ties with the AFL-CIO union bureaucracy in the United States. Daal openly advocated Bouterse's armed overthrow.

U.S. embassy officials in Paramaribo not only backed Daal, but sought to turn other unions against the government as well. Fred Derby, the leader of the Centrale 47 union federation (the largest in the country), revealed that he had been approached by Richard LaRoche, the deputy U.S. ambassador, to attend an antigovernment rally on October 31. Derby turned him down. Nor did any of the other unions join Daal's provocation. As a result, this destabilization effort was temporarily checked.

Continued on Page 15

U.S. bases in Panama — advance posts for war

BY STEVE WATTENMAKER

The U.S. government is sharply stepping up use of its military bases in Panama as a staging area for counterrevolutionary operations in Central America and the Caribbean.

Increased numbers of Salvadoran soldiers are being trained in counterinsurgency at the U.S. Army School of the Americas at Fort Gulick. At the same time, the Pentagon is using its facilities at Howard Air Base to forward war materiel and provide logistical support to the Salvadoran army and anti-Sandinista guerrillas operating out of camps on the Honduran border.

The level of U.S. military activity in Panama has reached such a pitch that the Panamanian government has warned that it could provoke an anti-imperialist upsurge among the Panamanian people.

'Swarming' with U.S. warplanes

More than 9,000 U.S. troops are stationed at military bases spread along the length of the canal — a force equal in size to Panama's own army. U.S. troops have occupied Panamanian territory since 1903, and the headquarters for the Pentagon's U.S. Southern Command, an operational area covering most of South and Central America, is located near Panama City.

Early in 1983 Washington began to enlarge its use of Howard Air Base, near the Pacific end of the canal. A pilot who was recently stationed at Howard told the *New York Times* that the base was "swarming" with U.S. aircraft hauling weapons and ammunition to Honduras and El Salvador. A Pentagon official confirmed that flights from Howard are ferrying arms to CIA-backed counterrevolutionaries attacking Nicaragua from camps in Honduras.

Flights over El Salvador are also originating at Howard. Among the planes based there are four AC-130 reconnaissance aircraft. These are huge cargo planes that have been modified to conduct electronic intelligence-gathering as well as transport cargo. They are equipped with weapons, including 40-millimeter cannon. There are strong indications that these planes have been used in combat.

According to Philip Taubman in the May 24 *Times*, the pilot reported that "the four planes took off almost every night, often loaded with ammunition, and did not return until shortly before dawn. He said the Air Force crews that flew the planes did not wear any unit insignias or other forms of identification while they were aboard the planes."

"In addition, the pilot said, when the planes return to the base the ammunition is gone. He said a mechanic who worked on the planes had asserted that the guns on the planes needed new barrels almost every day, a sign that they were being heavily used."

While a top Pentagon official admitted the facts reported by Taubman, he explained them as a result of nightly "training exercises." However, an intelligence officer said that the AC-130s were being used for low-level spy flights over guerrilla

territory in El Salvador.

In addition to the air activity, Panamanian ports are being used to resupply U.S. Navy vessels involved in spying on Nicaragua.

School for butchers

The Reagan administration has also ordered an increase in the number of Central American soldiers trained at the U.S. Army School of the Americas at Fort Gulick. Since 1946, regimes in the region friendly to U.S. imperialism have sent their enlisted men and officers to the school for advanced training — especially in counterinsurgency techniques.

Among the infamous alumni were 4,700 members of ex-Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza's bloody National Guard. The school has also trained soldiers for the Chilean, Guatemalan, Bolivian, and other repressive regimes in the region. Thousands of U.S. troops were sent to Panama for jungle training during the Vietnam War.

In the past three years, enrollment at the School of the Americas has surged from about 700 in 1980 to a projected attendance of more than 2,400 in 1983. Almost half are Salvadoran.

Fort Gulick is also the base for Mobile Training Teams (MTT) that are sent to countries throughout the region. An MTT dispatched from Panama to Bolivia in 1967 was involved in tracking down and murdering Che Guevara. One MTT of 55 "trainers" is currently stationed in El Salvador and another team operates in Honduras.

The courses taught at the school are laced with training in "internal defense and development" — the army's polite term for counterinsurgency. Reports charging the school with teaching torture methods have appeared in the *New York Times* and other publications.

Buildup fuels tensions

Panama's government has already privately expressed its "concern" to Washington over the military buildup — especially the heavy activity at Howard Air Base.

Resentment against the U.S. colonialist occupation has always run high among Panama's workers, farmers, and students. A wave of mass protests erupted in 1959 and grew to a crescendo by 1964. In March of 1964, U.S. Army troops opened fire on Panamanian demonstrators, killing 22 and wounding some 500.

The upsurge succeeded in forcing the administration of President Lyndon Johnson to open negotiations for a new canal treaty. However, the U.S. government managed to drag out the talks for 14 years before a treaty was signed in 1978.

The new agreement put an end to the hated Canal Zone — a 10-mile-wide strip of U.S.-governed territory that cut Panama in two — and provided for the gradual return of the canal to Panamanian control. At the same time, Panama was forced to accept U.S. sovereignty over the canal until the year 2000, including a continued U.S. military occupation. The new U.S. military buildup is a flagrant violation of even this unequal treaty. Under the terms of the agreement the U.S. military role in Panama is restricted to defending the canal.

Washington cynically skirts the prohibition by claiming that the new treaty doesn't require that this be done "from the banks of the waterway."

"The defense of the canal does not start here. It ends here," a U.S. Air Force commander told the *Miami Herald*.

Another explosive issue among Panamanians is the fate of the U.S. Army School of the Americas itself. Under the treaty it is scheduled to be turned over to Panama on Oct. 1, 1984. However, Washington has begun to push Panama hard for an extension.

The U.S. military buildup in Panama also runs counter to the solidarity the Panamanian people feel with the revolutionary struggles in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala.

That sentiment has pressured the Panamanian government to play a role in the Contadora group of Panama, Colom-

bia, Mexico, and Venezuela. Foreign ministers from these countries have been meeting periodically on Panama's Contadora Island. The group has been pushing for unconditional negotiations between the rebels and the government in El Salvador — a position the U.S. government hotly opposes. It has also urged a halt to the attacks on Nicaragua.

Panamanian officials have told Washington that continued treaty violations and the increased military activity could again bring the Panamanian people into the streets.

As early as last December the president of Panama, Ricardo de la Espriella, warned that U.S. actions were provoking anger in the country.

Espriella and National Guard commander Gen. Rubén Darío Paredes — who holds the real power in Panama — find themselves between a rock and a hard place.

On one hand Panama's ruling class is haunted by the vision of revolution in Panama itself. Anti-imperialist feelings are closely bound up with the Panamanian masses' deepening discontent over repression and poverty at home. A rising tide of protest against Washington could spill over into revolutionary action against Panama's rulers.

This danger has forced the Panamanian regime to take a certain distance from Washington. Paredes' predecessor as head of the National Guard, Gen. Omar Torrijos, established friendly relations with Cuba and gave the Sandinistas considerable support during their struggle against Somoza. He vowed that the U.S. Army counterinsurgency school would be turned into a "kindergarten" when it was handed over to Panama in 1984.

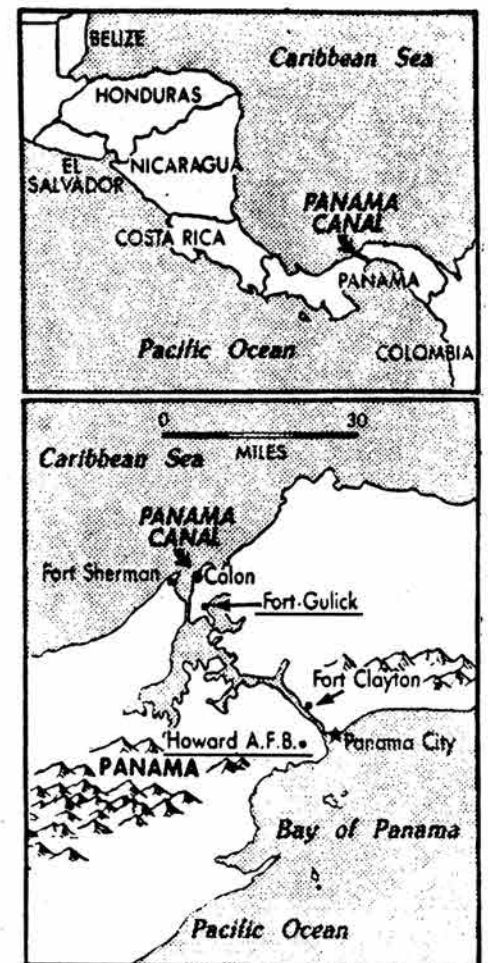
Since Paredes took over the Guard following Torrijos' death in 1981, he has generally been compelled to take a similar public stance, although he has criticized Cuba along with the United States.

Stay in line — or else

On the other hand, Paredes and the other figures in the Panamanian government and National Guard are painfully aware of the penalty U.S. imperialism will exact if they get too far out of line.

Earlier this year the Reagan administration sent Paredes an unambiguous warning that it will not allow any government to get in the way of its war policies in Central America.

On several occasions in January the U.S. ambassador to Panama, Everett Briggs, and other U.S. diplomats paid unannounced visits to junior commanders in Panama's National Guard. While the embassy claimed these visits were mere courtesy calls, the intended message was crys-



U.S. Air Force planes fly sorties over El Salvador from Howard AFB in Panama. Troops of reactionary Central American regimes are trained at U.S. base at Ft. Gulick.

tal clear: Washington is not beyond stirring up a coup against the Panamanian government if it shows too much independence.

The provocation was such a direct affront to Panama's national sovereignty — not to mention General Paredes' continued job security — that Paredes warned Briggs that if it happened again he would declare the ambassador persona non grata.

The U.S. State Department quickly expressed its "full confidence" in Briggs.

Standing behind such veiled threats is the stark reality of a U.S. occupation army of equal size to Panama's own, and an economy that is completely dominated by U.S. imperialism.

Even Panama's National Guard is historically tied to U.S. imperialism. Along with General Paredes himself, nearly 4,000 guardsmen have graduated from the U.S. Army School of the Americas at Fort Gulick.

Regardless of protests by the Panamanian government, or even a resurgence of popular protests there, Washington is determined to expand its Panamanian bases as a key pivot in its widening war in Central America and the Caribbean.

Underscoring that conclusion, Lt. Gen. Wallace Nutting, the outgoing head of the U.S. Southern Command, told the May 22 *Washington Post* that U.S. troops may be needed in Central America.

Sitting in his headquarters overlooking Panama City, Nutting said of the U.S. military role in Central America, "we have not done what is required."

Co-ops advance among Cuba's small farmers

The following is a May 13 release from Prensa Latina, the Cuban news agency.

HAVANA — Nearly 200,000 private farmers in Cuba are expected to celebrate next week the 22nd anniversary of the founding of their national organization, amidst a major campaign to build the cooperative farm movement. The National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP) was created on May 17, 1961, two years after the Revolution's First Agrarian Reform Law, which granted land ownership to over 100,000 sharecroppers, squatters and leaseholders.

Through ANAP, the National Agrarian Reform Institute supplied members with the technical and material resources to increase yields on privately owned farmlands. Today, 21 percent of Cuba's arable land is owned by the country's private farmers — over four million acres. They grow 19 percent of the sugar crop, 79 percent of the tobacco and 55 percent of the

coffee; and virtually all of the country's cacao and beans come from the small farmers. In addition, they own 27 percent of the cattle, and grow about the same percentage of the bananas and root vegetables.

Since the late 1970s, the cooperative movement has had a major effect on farming in Cuba, and the number of cooperatives among private farmers has jumped from 136 in 1977 to 1,426 at the present. The cooperative is attractive because of the benefits it offers: increased access to modern farming methods and resources, resulting in increased production, and higher family incomes. Currently, the 33 percent of private farmers who farm cooperatively record incomes double that of those working individual plots of land. In addition, cooperatives build housing, community centers, shopping areas and other facilities decided upon by their members. Some 1,806,000 acres of land are now being farmed cooperatively, or 42 percent of Cuba's privately owned agricultural lands.



U.S. adviser with Honduran soldier in Panama.

Socialist miners discuss advances and setbacks for UMWA

BY MARGARET JAYKO

PITTSBURGH — On May 21, United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) members who are also supporters of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance met here to discuss the employer and government attacks on their union, the increasingly militant mood among the rank and file, and the prospects for building a class-struggle leadership in the UMWA.

Coal companies making headway

Linda May O'Brien began the meeting by describing the stepped-up drive of the coal companies against the union. "Against a backdrop of 40,000 or so miners laid off," O'Brien said, "the Consols, Bethlehems, Peabodys, and other coal companies are making headway."

Bob Allen, who works in southern Illinois, described how many companies in that area are firing workers accused of chronic and excessive absenteeism, even when the time lost is due to on-the-job injuries or union business. This is a violation of the contract.

Kate Curry from Local 2095 at the Kitt No. 1 mine in Phillippi, West Virginia, reported that for the first time, arbitration upheld the firing of a worker in her mine based on the foreman's charge that he was sleeping.

She also described the strike at her mine in February over the elimination of a job classification. The miners struck for two days. The company responded by idling the mine and putting the majority of the work force on a two-week temporary layoff.

Jim White, a laid-off miner from Utah, reported that arbitrators are more and more ruling in favor of the company, even in cases of the most flagrant contract violations. The miners also noted that one- or two-day strikes alone are no longer enough, in many cases, to beat back these "creeping concessions."

Women miners conference

A lot of time at the meeting was spent discussing the significance of the Fifth National Conference of Women Miners, slated for June 24-26.

The conference is sponsored by the Coal Employment Project (CEP), an organization that fights for the right of women to get and keep coal mining jobs.

At this conference, women miners — and their supporters — will discuss the discrimination and harassment they face on the job and in society, and how to get the UMWA more involved in defending its women members.

Organizing for this conference has sparked quite a bit of discussion and debate among miners.

The UMWA has endorsed the conference, and union President Richard Trumka will be the keynote speaker.

Clare Fraenzl from Local 1197 described the large number of women miners who are involved in publicizing the conference across the country.

So far, several UMWA locals have discussed the conference and voted to send representatives.

The *United Mine Workers Journal* carried an article on the conference, and many UMWA districts have sent out favorable letters about it to their locals.

Black women help lead the way

Bruce Kimball described a CEP meeting he attended in Illinois. One of the leaders of the group, a Black woman, reported that there were several other Black women coal miners in the area who would be coming to the conference.

Other speakers pointed to the leading role Black women are playing in getting the UMWA involved.

In early 1973, there were no women coal miners. In the 10 years since then, thousands of women have gotten jobs in the mines, and many of them have gotten active in the UMWA, as they've waged a bitter fight for equality on the job. Even though women are still only a tiny percentage of the union, and have been hit disproportionately hard by layoffs, the acceptance of these women by their male coworkers is increasing.

"Women miners have used the democratic gains and strength of the UMWA to stand up to the companies' harassment and attempts to drive them out," said Linda May O'Brien. "The women have turned the union's attention to the issues of women's role in this society," O'Brien said. "The struggle of these women, together with their union, is dealing a blow to the companies' attempts to keep the work force divided."

"Victories by women miners against company discrimination are beginning to be seen as victories for the whole union, as blows against the common enemy."

Through building this conference, a layer of women miners has become more active in the UMWA, and are more aware of the need to solidarize with other workers, from the UMWA strikers to the sisters and brothers fighting the U.S.-backed dictatorship in El Salvador.

The militancy of these women is also attracting other fighters in the UMWA, who see this conference as a place to discuss how to move the union forward on all fronts.

Also noted was the example women miners are setting for the women's rights movement.

'We support you'

The socialists also discussed their efforts to bring the truth about the struggles of the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean to their coworkers and union. They reaffirmed this as their top priority, given the acceleration of the U.S. war in that region and the growing opposition to it by miners.

Greg Relaford, from southern Illinois, described the enthusiastic response when Guadalupe González of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador spoke at his local meeting. At the end of the meeting, many miners told González, "Good luck. We support you."

Socialist miners in West Virginia helped circulate a statement against U.S. intervention in El Salvador, which was published as a newspaper ad, over the names of UMWA miners.

Rank-and-file involvement

A constant reference point for the discussions was the big changes in the union since the slate headed by Richard Trumka was elected to lead the union last November. Trumka had campaigned against the incumbent, Sam Church, on a platform of involving the rank and file and standing up to the bosses.

Trumka's election has put the ranks in a better position to defend themselves against the companies.

Since Trumka was elected, the *Journal* has been opened up to the union ranks to discuss important questions facing the union, such as unemployment.

Trumka has gone to the Dowty picket line twice. This strike in Warrendale, Pennsylvania, began in February over the issue of higher wages. Dowty produces mining equipment, and the 70 production workers there are organized by the UMWA in Local 2350.

However, Trumka has also done things that go against the interests of the union.

One example given was a recent UMWA-organized conference on "Jobs and Acid Rain." Acid rain is a growing environmental danger caused by the mixing



Earl Dotter

Women coal miners of Buchanan Co., Virginia. Important role of women miners in the increasing militancy of rank and file of Mine Workers union was discussed at meeting of socialist miners, who pointed to enthusiasm for upcoming 5th National Conference of Women Miners.

of sulfur dioxide with rain.

At their conference, the UMWA endorsed the coal companies' view that you can't have jobs and a clean environment. The companies say that if they have to install antipollution devices, they will be "forced" to lay off thousands of UMWA members. On that basis the UMWA has joined with them in opposing efforts by environmentalists and others to combat acid rain.

Bill Hovland from Local 2095 pointed out that many workers are uneasy about this coalition with the employers against the health of all working people. "Miners know they're in bad company," Hovland explained. "The coal companies, Reagan, the utility giants — miners don't think that's who the UMWA should be with."

This position also undermines the UMWA's view that coal should be mined safely and burned cleanly — no matter what it costs the companies.

'Militant' sales at portals

Socialist miners were encouraged by the response of other miners to their ideas on what kind of program is needed to defend

the union, and working people in general. They reported that socialist ideas are increasingly considered a legitimate and important part of the discussions that are going on among miners.

Stepped-up sales of the *Militant* at mine portals in the last several months have been a great aid in expanding the number of miners who have the chance to consider these ideas.

The socialist miners saw as two important tasks gathering support in the UMWA for the fight of Héctor Marroquín against deportation and helping to publicize the August 27 march for jobs, peace, and freedom.

All agreed that the SWP's and YSA's Socialist Activists and Educational Conference this summer would be an important place to bring UMWA members who want to learn about and discuss socialism with other working people.

The miners will have their next national meeting at the socialist conference. (See article on this page to get more information about the Socialist Activists and Educational Conference.)

August Socialist Activists and Educational Conference set

From July 30 to August 6, members and supporters of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance will participate in a Socialist Activists and Educational Conference in Oberlin, Ohio.

The conference will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. Along with Frederick Engels, Marx was the founder of the revolutionary workers movement.

Classes on Marx and Engels as revolutionary politicians and classes on their writings on trade unions, the need for a labor party, the fight against colonialism, and the liberation struggles of oppressed nationalities and women will be held.

The experiences and debates of the early years of the Communist International, including their impact on the working-class movement in the United States, will be a second theme of the conference.

The second volume of the series *Revolutionary Continuity*, by Farrell Dobbs, will be published in time for sale at the conference to aid this discussion. This volume covers the years 1918-21 — the founding of the Communist International and the first years of the Communist movement in the United States.

Dobbs, former national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, is working on a history of the struggle to build a proletarian Marxist party in the United States. The first volume, printed several years ago, covered the development of the workers movement in the United States from 1848 to the Russian revolution of 1917.

A third major aspect of the conference will be the meetings of conference participants working in the coal, garment, aerospace, electrical, rail, and other industries.

Working-class militants at these meetings will discuss how their coworkers and unions are responding to the ruling-class offensive against working people.

They will also discuss how to advance the growing opposition in the unions to the U.S. war in Central America. Other discussions will be held on the role of the unions in the struggle for Black and women's rights and on the progress in carrying out regular plant gate sales of the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial*.

If you are interested in attending the conference, fill in the coupon below.

Attend the socialist conference

If you're interested in attending the 1983 Socialist Activists and Educational Conference in Oberlin, Ohio, from July 30-August 6, fill in the coupon below. Send to the SWP branch or YSA chapter nearest you (see directory on page 13), or to the SWP, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014.

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

THE GREAT SOCIETY

Nuke 'em — "Fiscal economists with the federal Office of Management and Budget warned that improvements in mortality rates will increase the 'al-



Harry Ring

ready ominous' growth potential in costly programs for the aged. . . . They calculated that if all the people who died prema-

turely in 1978 from cancer, heart disease and violence (including accidents) had been able to reach their full life expectancy, the federal government would have suffered a loss of \$15 billion." — News item.

Today's ceiling, tomorrow's floor — If you didn't notice, Congress voted a new debt ceiling of \$1.39 trillion.

All things in proportion — The House of Representatives voted \$12 million for research on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), a deadly disease, and \$454 million for continued

production of the Pershing II missile, which could prove a lot deadlier.

Where your taxes go — Court-sanctioned wiretapping by federal snoopers increased 20 percent last year, while the cost of such invasions of privacy jumped 50 percent, according to a federal report. The average cost of a tap? \$34,000.

The people's choice — In 1980, 53.2 percent of those eligible to vote bothered to do so. It was the lowest presidential turnout in decades and, according to a Census Bureau official, seemed to reflect "disenchantment with the

political process." Nonvoters, he observed, "are the nation's silent plurality, outnumbering those who voted for the winning candidate in every presidential election."

"Have we got a deal?" — A researcher reported a robot has been developed which, in response to voice commands, will prepare meals and perform other chores for the handicapped and elderly. He said that when it becomes available it should cost no more than a car. Which, by then, probably won't cost more than a spaceship.

New York mod — According to a protest leaflet, Blooming-

dale's, one of New York's snootier department stores, featured a display called "Streetcouture." It included a torn jacket for \$190, and other carefully manufactured replicas of soiled, patched and worn clothing. The leaflet observed: "Wonders of wonders, the rich can now dress like the poor (though, of course, the poor cannot dress like the rich)."

Thought for the week — "It is a pleasure to speak to a group that does not have to be convinced of Latin America's vital importance to the United States." — President Reagan to the Council of the Americas, a business group.

CALENDAR

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles

Nicaragua and the Defense of the Revolution. Speaker: Virginia Garza, Socialist Workers Party delegate to recent Nicaraguan women's conference for peace. Translation to Spanish. Sat., June 11, 7:30 p.m. 2546 W Pico Blvd. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (213) 380-9460.

San Francisco

Nicaragua Under Attack. Speakers: Virginia Garza, recently attended women's conference for peace held in Managua, Nicaragua; Marilee Taylor, member of Young Socialist Alliance and International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, just returned from Nicaragua. Translation to Spanish. Sat., June 18, 8 p.m. 3284 23rd St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Pat Wright for Mayor Committee. For more information call (415) 824-1992.

Chile: the Current Workers Upsurge. Speakers: Amador Aguila, Chilean refugee; representative, *Perspectivas*, a magazine specializing in news about Chile. Translation to Spanish. Fri., June 24, 8 p.m. 3284 23rd St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Pat Wright for Mayor Committee. For more information call (415) 824-1992.

Reconstruction and Defense in Nicaragua Today. A slide show and talk by Marilee Taylor, member of Young Socialist Alliance and International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, just returned from Nicaragua. Presentation and discussion in Spanish. Sat., June 25, 7 p.m. 820 Treat St., Apt. 6. Ausp: Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (415) 824-1992.

INDIANA

Indianapolis

The Fight for Political Freedom in the United States and Central America. Socialist Campaign Rally. Speakers: Frisco Gilchrist, member, Committee for Peace in El Salvador; Bill Scanlon, trustee of Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Local 7-706; Dean Anthony, Young Socialist Alliance, member of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1048; Melvin Chappell, youth coordinator of Ed Warren campaign in Chicago; Bill Warwick,

Socialist Workers candidate for mayor, member of Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Local 7-535. Sat., June 11, 7:30 p.m. 4850 N College Ave. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Warwick for Mayor Committee. For more information call (317) 283-6149.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston

Automation and Unemployment. A panel discussion with Rand Wilson, union organizer; Kip Hedges, member of International Union of Electrical Workers Local 201; others. Sun., June 19, 7:30 p.m. 510 Commonwealth Ave., Kenmore T stop. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (617) 262-4621.

MICHIGAN

Detroit

Dow and Dioxin From Vietnam to Michigan. Speakers: Larry Fink, director, Foresight Society; Gary Lang, Vietnam veteran and Agent Orange victim; representative of Lone Tree Council, Saginaw environmental group. Sat., June 11, 8 p.m. 6404 Woodward. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (313) 875-5322.

MINNESOTA

Virginia

The Fight Against Foreclosures. Speaker: John Enestvedt, member of American Agriculture Movement, participated in Farm Holiday Movement in 1930s; representative of Socialist Workers Party. Fri., June 17, 7 p.m. 112 Chestnut St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (218) 749-6327.

MISSOURI

Kansas City

Union-busting, Layoffs, Forced Overtime: a Discussion Among Auto Workers. Speakers to be announced. Sun., June 12, 7 p.m. 4715 A Troost. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (816) 753-0404.

St. Louis

Public Health Care Under the Knife: Will it Survive the Cuts? Speakers: Clifford Wilson, president, United Black Community Fund; representative, Campaign for Human Dignity; Bob Allen, former Socialist Workers candidate for alderman. Sun., June 12, 7 p.m. 3109 S Grand, rm. 22. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (314) 772-4410.

NEW JERSEY

Newark

What the People of El Salvador are Fighting For: As Seen Through the Lives of Working-class Leaders Commander Ana María and Commander Marcial. Speakers: Andrea González, member Socialist Workers Party, just returned from women's conference in Nicaragua; Alfredo García, former member of National Teachers Association of El Salvador; others. Sat., June 11, 7:30 p.m. 141 Halsey. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. Open house to celebrate opening of new bookstore and forum hall, 6-7:30 p.m. Party to follow forum. For more information call (201) 643-3341.

The Fight Against Racist Attacks. Speakers: Dennis Dixon, victim of racist attack and eyewitness to last year's murder of Willie Turks in Brooklyn, member of Committee for Justice for Willie Turks and Transport Workers Union Local 100; representative of Newark NAACP; Wells Todd, Socialist Workers Party. Translation to Spanish. Fri., June 17, 7:30 p.m. 141 Halsey. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. Donation: \$2. For more information call (201) 643-3341.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque

Video Showing: 'El Salvador — Another Vietnam.' Sat., June 11, 7:30 p.m. 1417 Central NE. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (505) 842-0954.

NEW YORK

Manhattan

U.S. Navy Out of Vieques! No U.S. Intervention in Central America and the Caribbean! March with the New York Committee in Support of Vieques at the Puerto Rican Day Parade on Fifth Ave. Sun., June 12. Vieques is a small Puerto Rican island used by the U.S. Navy for target practice and war maneuvers. The contingent will meet at noon on the southeastern corner of Fifth Ave. and 44th St.

Lessons of the Chicago Elections: What Harold Washington's Victory Means for Working People. Speaker: Ed Warren, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor in recent Chicago elections. Translation to Spanish. Fri., June 17, 7 p.m. 79 Leonard St. (5 blocks south of Canal). Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (212) 226-8445 or 852-7922.

Honor the Memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. 30th commemorative year of the tragic execution June 19, 1953. Demonstration at U.S. Court House. Fri., June 17, noon to 2 p.m. Foley Sq. Memorial meeting, Fri., June 17, 7:30 p.m. Ethical Culture Society, 2 W 64 St. Ausp: National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case. For more information call (212) 228-4500.

OHIO

Cincinnati

The New Nicaragua: the Role of Women. Speakers: Ivón Siú and Zulema Baltodano, representatives of the Association of Nicaraguan Women — (AMNLAE). Translation to English. Tue., June 14, 8 p.m. St. George Auditorium, 42 Calhoun St. Preforum reception sponsored by Coalition of Labor Union Women, 7-8 p.m., Newman Center Lounge. Ausp: Central American Task Force. For more information call (513) 541-2344.

OREGON

Portland

What Strategy for Lesbian and Gay Liberation? Speakers: Dennis Peterson, Lesbian and Gay Pride 1983 Steering Committee; Renee LaChance, editor of *Cascade Voice*; Jaime Partridge, participant in early Portland gay rights groups; others. Sun., June 19, 7:30 p.m. 711 NW Everett. Donation: \$1.50 Ausp: Militant Bookstore Forum. For more information call (503) 222-7225.

Poetry and Social Protest. Speaker: Jerry Baum, professor of English at Lewis and Clark College. Sun., June 26, 7:30 p.m. 711 NW Everett. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Bookstore Forum. For more information call (503) 222-7225.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia

Women in Nicaragua. Speaker: Katy Carlin, Socialist Workers candidate for city council at-large, member of Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, recently returned from Nicaragua. Slide show. Translation to Spanish. Sat., June 18, 7 p.m. 5811 N Broad St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (215) 927-4747.

Pittsburgh

U.S. Hands off Central America! Jobs Not War! Socialist Campaign Rally. Speakers: Al

Duncan, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Allegheny County Commissioner; Kathy Mickells, SWP candidate for Washington County Commissioner. Sat., June 18; reception, 7 p.m.; rally, 8 p.m. 141 S. Highland Ave. Donation: \$3. Ausp: Western Pennsylvania Socialist Workers Campaign Committee.

TEXAS

San Antonio

Stop the Deportation of Héctor Marroquín. Speakers: Héctor Marroquín; María Cabral, *El Pueblo*; Juan Mireles, state secretary, GI Forum; Rubén Sandoval, Civil Rights Litigation Center; Father Timothy McCluskey, St. Timothy's Church. Translation to Spanish. Sat., June 11; reception, 7 p.m.; rally, 8 p.m. La Quinta Motor Inn, downtown, 1001 E Commerce St. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Political Rights Defense Fund. For more information call (512) 736-9218.

UTAH

Price

Stop the Deportation of Héctor Marroquín! Speaker: Joe Geiser, union coal miner, member of Young Socialist Alliance. Translation to Spanish. Sat., June 11, 7 p.m. 23 S Carbon Ave. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Political Rights Defense Fund. For more information call (801) 637-6294.

Salt Lake City

Chile in Struggle — Film: Venceremos. Speaker: representative, Socialist Workers Party. Fri., June 17, 7:30 p.m. 677 S 700 E. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (801) 355-1124.

VIRGINIA

Newport News

What Working People Should Know About the Revolution in Nicaragua Today. Speaker: George Kontanis, Socialist Workers Party, recently returned from fact-finding tour of Nicaragua. Sun., June 12, 7:30 p.m. 5412 Jefferson Ave. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (804) 380-0133.

WEST VIRGINIA

Morgantown

The Struggle for Freedom in South Africa. Ernest Harsch, staff writer for *Intercontinental Press*; others. Sat., June 11, 8 p.m. 957 University Ave. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum and Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (304) 296-0055.

TEXAS

Dallas

Stop the Deportation of Héctor Marroquín! Speakers: Adelfa B. Callejo, attorney representing U.S.-born children of undocumented immigrants; Grant Morgan, business manager, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Local 2444; representative of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; José Rinaldi, steward, Texas State Employees Union (for identification only); Father J. Lucio, Immigration and Refugee Services; Héctor Marroquín. Translation to Spanish. Fri., June 17; reception, 6:30 p.m.; rally, 7 p.m. Ba-taan Community Center, West Dallas. Ausp: Political Rights Defense Fund. For more information call (214) 821-7469.

'Prisoner Without a Name': real U.S. role not told

Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number. NBC Sunday Night Movie starring Roy Scheider and Liv Ullmann.

BY MARK SCHNEIDER

This recounting of the persecution of Argentine newspaper editor Jacobo Timermann employs the image of vision as a unifying motif. While detained in a secret prison used for torture and interrogation, Timermann can see only the eye of a fellow prisoner and pledges "never to forget your eye." Later, under a brutal house arrest, his

TELEVISION REVIEW

police captors remove the journalist's eyeglasses as a form of psychological torture. We are subtly reminded of the injunction that adorns the masthead of a major American daily, "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

Unfortunately, *Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number*, based on Timermann's own account, is a completely myopic treatment of a large and demanding story.

Rather than deal with complexity, prime-time television drama can still only play on the facile emotional changes it knows so well. Here is a true story of repression in an imperialist-backed dictatorship that comes out reinforcing only the news that's fit to print.

Nevertheless, it must also be said that the appearance of this show at all on television helps to raise public consciousness about political repression in Latin America. Almost any show dealing with this subject from the victim's point of view helps call public attention to a portion of reality. The majority of North American workers are completely unaware of this case and what it represents.

Little bits of light, even seen through a distorted lens, make it more possible for the truth to be viewed.

Prisoner strips Argentina of a political framework and substitutes what can only be called a corny Kafkaesque presentation. According to NBC's conceit, nice, middle-class boys and girls begin disappearing off the Buenos Aires streets in 1977. They are abducted in broad daylight with plenty of witnesses about, but people, cowards that they are, prefer not to notice.

Confronted by the courageous demonstrations of the Mothers of the Disappeared, editor Timermann begins covering the story no one else will touch. Despite death threats, attacks on his life, and the resulting terror sown amongst his family, the headstrong Timermann continues his campaign, believing that his international prestige will protect him and his family. The Old West cliché of the lone gunman fighting for truth, justice, and the American Way is removed from Tombstone Territory to Tucumán.

The story proceeds to document Timermann's abduction, torture, interrogation, imprisonment, and trial in painful detail. The last lengthy segment focuses on the courageous perseverance of the Timermann family under this duress and their campaign for the newsman's freedom during this period and a subsequent 18-month captivity under house arrest.

Despite this, banality prevails. Searching for the quick emotional fix, *Prisoner* distorts the political context by the tried and tested sin of omission. Timermann's torturers include an old pal who turns out to be a maniacal Gestapo-like anti-Semite. At the Kafkaesque trial, cheapened by high-angle photography, the chief charge against Timermann is Zionism. So the bottom line is quite simple: Nazis are running amok.

A complex situation calling for the presentation of new

conflicts is reduced to an old stereotype. In two hours on Argentina, the words "Peronism" or "labor movement" are not even mentioned. We hear of "terrorists," but who they are, or what they are about, remains obscure.

The United States, of course, is the blundering giant working stupidly and weakly in the background for the forces of good. Patricia Derian, Carter's human rights woman on the scene, is doing her best to help out. So does the Cheerful Charlie American rabbi who gives Timermann hope. And in the final scene, Timermann wins a standing ovation from the U.S. Senate.

The fact that these events did transpire should not be allowed to obscure the fundamental reality: the Argentine military dictatorship was a creature of U.S. imperialism then and still is today.

Here is where the contrast to *Missing* is most profound. In the Chilean setting the hand of the United States is plainly seen as instigator and sinister villain. *Prisoner* is more accurately compared to a sentimental anti-Nazi, pro-American tearjerker.

Lead players Roy Scheider and Liv Ullmann do their best with the miserable dialogue and uninspired direction, but it's not enough to redeem the production as a whole. Stock performances are turned in by the remainder of the cast who are similarly handicapped.

I do not believe this film would have been shot without the Malvinas War. Britain, backed by Washington, went to war with Argentina when it tried to assert its right to the Malvinas Islands. Independent action by formerly slavish puppet regimes is not fashionable, and the climate has been opened for anti-junta propaganda. This was not the case during the actual disappearance campaign. So how about two hours of prime time from the victim's point of view, featuring famous stars, on El Salvador or Guatemala today? Don't hold your breath.

L.A. cops' link with John Birch group revealed

Continued from Page 4

Not surprisingly, supporters of school desegregation have found themselves a particular target of PDID spying and disruption.

Last November associate superintendent of Los Angeles schools, Jerry Halverson, told the *Los Angeles Times* that in the late 1970s he had been offered PDID files on proponents of school desegregation.

Halverson said the PDID offered him more than 300 files on school employees and others. He recalled being told by cops: "Here's some solid derogatory information about some of your employees." Halverson said he didn't accept the files.

It was also revealed at this time that the PDID had in addition offered documents to what the *Times* described as a "U.S. military unit."

The removal and distribution of such files is illegal, and publicity about these incidents forced the Los Angeles County District Attorney to launch an investigation. In December the DA's office announced that a grand jury would investigate.

As pressure built up, one police officer appeared to panic — Detective Jay Paul. He decided to hand over to superiors a box

of files on desegregation activists he was keeping in his home. It was soon discovered that Paul had not just one box but some 100 cartons of police spy files stored in his home. This in turn led to disclosure of his other employer — Western Goals.

Western Goals was set up in 1979 by Larry McDonald, who is both a Democratic congressman from Georgia and national chairman of the John Birch Society.

Closely associated with this computerized private spying outfit is another well-known witch-hunter — John Rees. Rees edits Western Goals' monthly newsletter and, with his wife, Louise, publishes an anticommunist tip-sheet popular in police circles called *Information Digest*.

Louise Rees, a former investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), today works in McDonald's congressional office in Washington.

Western Goals was created following numerous exposures of police, FBI, and CIA violations of civil liberties during the 1970s.

Fund-raising literature stressed its aim to "fill the critical gap" caused by what it called the "crippling of the FBI, the disabling of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the destruction of

crucial government files."

The idea, an "East Coast police intelligence source" told the *Times*, was for Western Goals to serve as a "clearing-house" for poison that police departments didn't want to keep in their own files.

For departments seeking to improve their images, funneling political spying data to Western Goals was simply one of a dozen ways of pretending to comply with new "guidelines" while continuing to operate exactly as before.

The Los Angeles Police Department has plenty of experience in this. Its present PDID is descended from the Red Squad of the 1920s, whose openly acknowledged target was the labor movement — especially "foreigners" and "communists."

Over the years the target was redefined as "subversion." When this became an embarrassment, guidelines issued in 1976 replaced "subversion" with "public disorder."

Prominent in the work of the police commission that drew up the 1976 guidelines was a local politician, Mariana Pfaelzer, who became president of the commission in 1977, and who was responsible for supervising the work of the red squad.

Pfaelzer, who later was named a federal

judge, presided recently over the disruption lawsuit begun by one Alan Gelfand, who sued the Socialist Workers Party after he had been expelled. Gelfand, an attorney for Los Angeles County, demanded that the court order the SWP to reinstate him as a member. Pfaelzer allowed the case to continue for four years before admitting, after the trial, that the whole suit was without any merit.

While police commissioner, Pfaelzer made clear her low regard for the constitutional rights of the people of Los Angeles. When revelations about the PDID crimes were arousing a public outcry, Pfaelzer took the lead in defending the PDID against charges of violations of the First Amendment.

She put in long hours working closely with PDID officials, undoubtedly including Detective Jay Paul, formulating the "guidelines" that would supposedly end illegal PDID spying and disruption. Whenever the PDID was attacked, she spoke up on its behalf.

"I am satisfied," Pfaelzer said in 1978, when PDID was under particularly heavy fire, "that there has been a genuine attempt on the part of that division to adhere to the letter and spirit of the guidelines."

—IF YOU LIKE THIS PAPER, LOOK US UP—

Where to find the Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, and socialist books and pamphlets

ALABAMA: Birmingham: SWP, YSA, 205 18th St. S. Zip: 35233. Tel: (205) 323-3079.

ARIZONA: Phoenix: SWP, YSA, 611 E. Indian School. Zip: 85012. Tel: (602) 274-7399. 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, 46½ Race St. Zip: 95126. Tel: (408) 998-4007. Seaside: Pathfinder Books, 1043A Broadway, Seaside. Zip: 93955. Tel: (408) 394-1855.

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

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

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

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

INDIANA: Bloomington: YSA, Activities

Desk, Indiana Memorial Union. Zip: 47405. Gary: SWP, YSA, 3883 Broadway. Zip: 46409. Tel: (219) 884-9509. Indianapolis: SWP, YSA, 4850 N. College. Zip: 46205. Tel: (317) 283-6149.

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

KENTUCKY: Louisville: SWP, YSA, 809 E. Broadway. Zip: 40204. Tel: (502) 587-8418.

LOUISIANA: New Orleans: SWP, YSA, 3207 Dublin St. Zip: 70118. Tel: (504) 486-8048.

MARYLAND: Baltimore: SWP, YSA, 2913 Greenmount Ave. Zip: 21218. Tel: (301) 235-0013.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston: SWP, YSA, 510 Commonwealth Ave., 4th Floor. Zip: 02215. Tel: (617) 262-4621.

MICHIGAN: Detroit: SWP, YSA, 6404 Woodward Ave. Zip: 48202. Tel: (313) 875-5322.

MINNESOTA: Mesabi Iron Range: SWP, YSA, 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, 141 Halsey. 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, 1400 Glenwood Ave., Greensboro. Zip: 27403. Tel: (919) 272-5996.

OHIO: Cincinnati: SWP, YSA, 4945 Paddock Rd. Zip: 45237. Tel: (513) 242-7161. Cleveland: SWP, YSA, 15105 St. Clair Ave. Zip: 44110. 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.

The Georgia 'antiterrorist' law

A new "antiterrorist" law in Georgia is being used to step up police spying, harassment, and disruption against workers' organizations, Blacks and Latinos, foreign students, and many others.

The act was drafted by state Rep. Tyrone Brooks, an Atlanta Democrat and former associate of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. It had the support of the NAACP, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Georgia Association of Educators, and other groups.

They argued that the bill would help put a stop to acts of terror by the Ku Klux Klan and other racist, union-busting outfits.

The *National Anti-Klan Newsletter*, published by the National Anti-Klan Network, hailed the law as one "that can curtail or eliminate intimidating and violent hate group activity."

In fact, the law will do nothing to end racist and anti-labor violence. On the contrary, it put another weapon in the hands of the racist, anti-labor Georgia political police.

The heart of the bill is the authorization of "a special antiterrorism task force within the Georgia Bureau of Investigation." Striking a blow for the right of the cops to use informers and provocateurs, the bill reinforces the secrecy of these operations.

And it allows the cops to interpret the law as they see fit: "It is the intent of the General Assembly that this article is interpreted and construed liberally to accomplish its purposes."

On May 17, Georgia Bureau of Investigation chief Philip Peters explained publicly how the GBI plans to use the new law to justify expanded police spying, infiltration, and disruption of political organizations.

Peters noted that "people complain Big Brother is watching." That is why, he said, the cops "were pressed to come up with a justifiable defense" for increased spying. The new law, he explained, suits the cops fine because it "can be interpreted to be encompassing enough to cover a wide range of terrorism in Georgia — not just anti-Black activity."

The list of targets show what the rulers of this country mean by "terrorism." It's a code word for any attempt by those who are oppressed and exploited to stand up for their rights. Any union waging a militant strike, any Black group that defends against racist attacks, any draft-age youth who protests against U.S. intervention in Central America runs the risk of being labelled "terrorist."

Peters listed 17 categories of "terrorists" who will be targets of the "antiterrorist" squad. These included the

Republic of New Africa, the Workers World Party, "Libyan groups," the Revolutionary Communist Party, Iranian students, and the Socialist Workers Party.

He placed the need for more cop spying in the context of the escalating U.S. war in Central America. "What our president says is true. There is a tremendous Communist influence in Central America."

Groups that oppose what "our president" is doing in Central America are sure to make the GBI's list of "terrorists."

Peters' speech oozed racism. "We have a large Hispanic population here. They bring some of their problems and problem makers here," he warned.

The Revolutionary Communist Party was included on the "terrorist" list, Peters explained, on the ground that "they have a deep hatred of the Klan."

That was Peters' way of signaling that Black rights organizations, unions, and others who oppose Klan terror will also be targets under the "antiterrorist" law.

Peters tried to cover his attack on the democratic rights of the labor movement and the Black and Latino communities by promising to investigate the Klan and a few other racist, antiunion gangs.

For the GBI to claim to protect the Black community against the Klan is like a fox that says it's the guardian of the chicken coop.

Police spies and provocateurs do nothing to stop racist violence.

FBI informer Gary Thomas Rowe participated in the Klan murder of civil rights worker Viola Liuzzo in 1965.

Police provocateurs helped engineer the murder of five antiracist protesters by Klansmen and Nazis in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1979.

What happened in Georgia shows why it's wrong to advocate such laws as a remedy for racist violence. The democratic rights of the labor movement and the Black and Latino communities have been curtailed. The racist, antiunion rulers have benefited.

The way to respond effectively to Klan violence is with united, militant mobilization of the labor movement and the Black and Latino communities against every attack.

An example of the kind of broad mobilization that helps set back the racists is the August 27 march on Washington for jobs, peace, and freedom. By relying on their own power, unity, and militancy, working people can win the battle against the Klan.

The secret plot against Suriname

In this issue, we report on the revelation that the Reagan administration — with the full knowledge of members of Congress — had initiated a covert plan to overthrow the government of Suriname. (See page 9.)

The Suriname revelations confirm that the problem is not a CIA run amok, or a neanderthal right-wing president. Both major parties are up to their necks in this dirty business and congressional Democrats are complicit.

According to ABC News, which broke the story, members of both the House and Senate intelligence committees knew what was happening. The House committee knew about the plan more than five months ago.

Members of Congress objected to the plan on tactical grounds, not because it was as illegal as it was immoral. Their objections had nothing to do with the fact that Washington has no right to decide who will govern Suriname.

As one news account put it, "they were not opposed in principle to overthrowing a foreign government. . . ."

"Not opposed in principle." Yet these two committees are supposed to be the "watchdogs" that will, supposedly, keep the Reagan administration in check.

Their silence on Suriname poses the question: What other illegal acts of aggression are being covered up by these committees?

Who are they hiding the facts from? Certainly not the

Nicaraguan or Salvadoran people. They know only too well what Washington is doing to them. The secrecy has but one purpose — to deceive the American people.

Washington's record of international crimes over the years is so shameful that the desire for secrecy is understandable.

That record surely did not begin with the much claimed need to "stop" Fidel Castro and the Nicaraguan Sandinistas.

Fidel Castro was in a Batista prison and the Sandinistas quite young when the CIA overthrew the Iranian government in 1953.

Iran had, outrageously enough, nationalized its own oilfields.

A year later, the CIA organized a mercenary army to topple the Guatemalan government, which had shown the cheek to pass an agrarian reform program.

And in 1973, the CIA joined with Anaconda Copper and ITT to overthrow the Chilean government of Salvador Allende.

Such illegal U.S. aggression — and it's but a small part of the record — has culminated in the ominous events now unfolding so rapidly in Central America. Washington's drive to preserve a hated dictatorship in El Salvador and smash a popular government in Nicaragua lead inescapably to the direct use of GIs — to a new and perhaps even bloodier Vietnam.

A new Vietnam—in whose interest?

Continued from front page

the United States. Since January of this year, the invaders have killed more than 500 Nicaraguans. Given the size of Nicaragua's population, those casualties would be the equivalent of 38,000 Americans killed by an invading force.

Whose interest does this policy serve? Not ours.

As he was boarding a plane to return home to Nicaragua, the expelled consul-general in Los Angeles, Alejandro Palacios, told supporters at the Los Angeles airport: "Every bullet used to kill a Nicaraguan child also strikes at the social needs of the people of the United States. Every mortar shell that falls in Nicaragua is an attack on the schools in the United States."

"On leaving your country," Palacios said, "I ask you

as friends and brothers: Do not let your tax money be used to kill the children of Nicaragua! Do not let misery spread through your country as your military destroys our country!"

"I ask you to be our representatives for peace."

A wider war in Central America will be carried out at the expense of the social needs, rights, and lives of working people at home.

Whose interests will this serve? Not ours and not those of our class brothers and sisters in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and throughout Central America.

That is why we should be "representatives for peace" — to advance the mobilization of working people throughout this country in the fight against U.S. intervention in Central America.

Che Guevara on Antonio Maceo and Cuban revolution

June 14 is the anniversary of the birth of two of Cuba's greatest revolutionary heroes: Ernesto Che Guevara and Antonio Maceo. Guevara, born in 1928 in Argentina, was a leader of the revolutionary struggle that triumphed in Cuba in 1959. After serving in important posts in the new government, he went to Bolivia to help lead a guerrilla campaign, where he was killed by the U.S.-backed forces after being captured in 1967.

Maceo, born in 1845, was a Black Cuban who helped lead Cuba's 1868 and 1895 independence wars against Spain. His rejection of the 1878 sell-out pact that ended the first war, known as the Baraguá Protest, is seen by Cubans today as a symbol of their determination never to surrender. The following excerpts are from a Dec. 7, 1962, speech by Che Guevara commemorating the 66th anniversary of Maceo's death in battle. It was given shortly after the October 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

Antonio Maceo has two moments — the most important ones of his life — that define him as a man and as a military genius.

The first of these is when against all currents, against

OUR REVOLUTIONARY HERITAGE

all the tendencies to conform, against all the despairing people who wanted to achieve any type of peace after 10 years of struggle; when the liberation army was disintegrating and the Zanjón Peace was signed, Antonio Maceo issued the Baraguá Protest and, alone, tried to continue the struggle under impossible conditions.

The Baraguá Protest was the last attempt of a noble spirit to continue a struggle to which he had already been dedicated for 10 years.

In the year 1895 it was finally achieved. After the initial skirmishes, an army was organized under the command of Máximo Gómez. And then the second of the feats that define Maceo's life was prepared: the invasion.

Patiently organizing his troops, fortifying them with a strong cavalry, protected by the scarce firepower of the infantry of that epoch, with continual movement, with marches and countermarches, fighting almost daily without stop, furiously attacking most of the time, firmly resisting at others, Antonio Maceo crossed the island from one end to the other and brought the revolutionary flame to the provinces that had not known it in the previous stage of the liberation war.

When Maceo left the Western Army and arrived at [the] zone where he would lose his life, he had fulfilled his fundamental task: the revolution was burning throughout the territory of Cuba.

Afterwards came the North Americans; afterwards came 50 years of darkness in our lives, of preparation for new battles, of repeated attempts by various patriots that failed, and at times led to their deaths.

But we have arrived at a moment when Maceo's machete is again with us, and again acquires its old dimension. We've passed through the most difficult test that any people could pass through. We have faced atomic destruction; we've seen the enemy preparing its immense number of missiles and weapons of destruction of all types, and we've seen how all that arsenal was pointed toward Cuba; we've heard its threats and we've seen its planes fly through our skies.

All our people were Maceos; all our people were fighting to be in the front line of combat in a battle that perhaps would not have defined lines, in a battle where everything would be the front and where we would be attacked from the air, from the sea, from the land — where we would be fulfilling our function as vanguard of the socialist world at this moment in this particular place of the struggle.

For this reason, his words, his phrases that are so beloved, resound deeply in the heart of Cubans. And we are obliged to recall that sentence inscribed at the side of the monument: "Whoever tries to conquer Cuba will gain nothing but the dust of her blood-soaked earth if he doesn't first perish in the struggle." That was the spirit of Maceo, and that was the spirit of our people.

Today we can point to that with pride before his memory and before the world, repeating each one of the phrases of Maceo, who was an example of a revolutionary who fights for the liberation of his homeland, and repeating them today with the same faith, in the socialist future of humanity. And repeating also — perhaps slightly changing his words — that while there remains in America, or perhaps anywhere in the world, a wrong to be righted, an injustice to be rectified, the Cuban revolution cannot hold back; it must continue forward and must feel within itself all the evils of this oppressed world in which we've had to live; it must take as its own the suffering of the peoples who, as we did a few years ago, raise the banner of freedom and are massacred, destroyed by the colonial power.

Outrage at killing of Chinese-American in Detroit

BY ANDREW PULLEY

DETROIT — On June 19 of last year, Vincent Chin, a Chinese-American, was beaten to death here by two white men with baseball bats.

Ronald Ebens, a Chrysler foreman, and Michael Nitz, Eben's stepson, started a fight with Chin inside a bar. An

AS I SEE IT

eyewitness says the killers "blamed Chin for the high unemployment among auto workers," according to the Asian-American newspaper *East-West*.

The two killers were never even charged with first-degree murder. The Wayne County prosecutor conspired with them to plead guilty to manslaughter.

This March 16, Judge Charles Kaufman could have sentenced them to a maximum of 15 years in prison. Instead, he put them on probation for three years and fined them each \$3,780 — essentially patting them on the back.

Kaufman said of the sentences, "You don't make the punishment fit the crime, you make the punishment fit the criminal." Kaufman said the killers had jobs and no

criminal records; they seemed to be good citizens, and were not likely to harm anyone else.

Protests of this racist verdict and sentencing have occurred here in Detroit and other cities. One here in early May drew 600 demonstrators.

On June 2 the judge refused to reconsider his racist ruling. He was not going to respond merely to public pressure, he said; the law must be upheld.

The central organizer of the public pressure has been the American Citizens for Justice (ACJ), a primarily Chinese- and Asian-American group formed around this case. Other forces have raised their voices against the court's outrageous decisions, including Black community groups such as the Detroit Association of Black Organizations and the NAACP.

It is crucial that the labor movement speak out and demand justice, in particular the United Auto Workers (UAW) leadership.

ACJ representatives met with UAW officials, according to *East-West*, to tell them they felt Chin's killing was "linked to the anti-Japanese imports campaign," which the UAW leadership pushes.

ACJ Secretary Helen Zia reported some of the bumper stickers at the UAW offices: "There was a Pac-Man eating up a red Japanese Pac-Man."

Another said, "Commit harakiri [suicide]; buy a Japanese import." A third said, "Park your import in Tokyo."

Union officials, Zia said, issued a statement that the UAW supported efforts to get the sentences reviewed.

This statement is a step forward for the UAW.

The "Buy American" campaign comes from the employers, who attempt to convince workers the reason they're out of a job is because of Japanese or other Asian workers. But these workers don't lay UAW members off; the U.S. auto bosses do. The UAW should reject the racist "Buy American" campaign, which weakens the union and separates it from its allies.

The Chinese-American community here and around the country is waiting to see if there will be any prosecution by the federal government for violation of Chin's civil rights. The chances of some redress on the federal level would be enhanced if Black community organizations along with Asian-Americans and workers can get labor leaders to join the outcry and demand justice.

Messages of support and contributions should be sent to either the Vincent Chin Fund or the ACJ Legal Defense, or write Kin Yee, 17726 Denby, Detroit, Mich. 48240, which is also the address of American Citizens for Justice.

LETTERS

Dowty strike

A couple errors crept into the coverage of the strike forced on United Mine Workers (UMW) Local 2350 by the Dowty Corp., an international company based in Britain. (See last week's "National Picket Line.")

One error was on the location of the struck plant, which is given as Zelienople, Pennsylvania. Actually it is in the nearby town of Warrendale, which is 10 or so miles from Zelienople.

Before being forced out on strike because the company refused to seriously negotiate a contract, we assembled and repaired longwall roof supports, coal conveyors, and related mine equipment.

This is very important for the coal industry but it is not coal mining. So the reference in the photo caption to "Dowty miners" is wrong. (The article includes a correct description of our work.)

We are a small local that is not engaged in coal mining, unlike most UMWAs locals. But we have had the support of our interna-

tional union, District 5, and many underground miners' locals.

This is a major reason why the company has not been able to break our local union.

Fred Feldman
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Truth about Israel

The article, "Palestinian workers in occupied territory fight for rights despite Israeli repression" in the May 27 *Militant* was the first objective reporting I have seen printed in any American publication. It seems no person, even the U.S. president, would dare criticize Israel.

My main interest here is that as a youth I was so blinded by the stories about the holocaust that I could see no wrong in Israel. However, as I matured and intellectually grew, met and talked with Arabs, I realized Israel did much wrong.

Please continue such reporting and enlighten the public.

A prisoner
Wisconsin

Capitalist propaganda

It seems that it takes a lot of convincing and argument to persuade an American of the advantages of socialism. I think one of the problems is the environmental upbringing of people in regards to antisocialism and anticommunism. It begins at stage one, high school, where I am at.

High school is the first period in which intellectual thought in a person may be provoked. My high school, as well as others I have attended, is, of course, a capitalist establishment only furthering capitalist ideologies. But they claim that because it is such a free country that they also have an objective approach to socialist and communist ideologies.

But this is untrue. Never are communism and socialism and communist ideologies offered to a student via classes or professional instruction in high school; but rather by simpleton teachers, history teachers, and English teachers, who give personal opinion and comment on communism and socialism as if they were in-

structing it to the students.

Teachers even get the facts of socialism and communism wrong, so there is the first period where students budding intellectually receive wrong, misinformed, opinionated information that cements well into their adulthood.

Books in the library on socialism and communism are few and untouched. It is this environment that makes most Americans narrowminded on socialism and communism, which inevitably causes conflict, which causes war.

Ron Stel
Phoenix, Arizona

Grenadian workers

This is just a note to say how much I enjoyed Steve Clark's article about Grenada in the May *International Socialist Review*.

A picture accompanying the article struck me in particular. It showed a worker education class in a Grenadian sugar mill. The workers in the picture looked like the people I work with — tired, hot, wearing raggedy work clothes.

The difference is that where I

work we could never have educational classes. Our bosses make no efforts to allow us to learn job skills, let alone anything else.

I try to imagine what would have to happen at work before we could have such a class. A strike? A plant takeover? A revolution?

So, although the picture was of a simple scene, it made a big impression on me.

Lee Oleson
Dallas, Texas

The 'Militant' special prisoner fund makes it possible to send reduced-rate subscriptions to prisoners who can't pay for them. To help out, send your contribution to: Militant Prisoner Subscription Fund, 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014.

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.

Behind CIA plot to overthrow Surinamese government

Continued from Page 9

In early December, the authorities announced that they had discovered a plot to overthrow the government over the Christmas holidays. Progovernment forces arrested a number of right-wing opposition figures and burned down the Moederbond headquarters. Daal and 14 others were killed.

The next month, LaRoche and Edward Donovan, another U.S. embassy official, were expelled from Suriname for their subversive activities.

Later in January, yet another coup plot was uncovered and its instigators arrested, among them Maj. Roy Horb, a leading military figure and former supporter of Bouterse's. Horb also had contacts with U.S. embassy officials (during the height of the unrest in October, he returned to Suriname from a visit to the United States aboard a U.S. government plane.) He was reported to have committed suicide shortly after his arrest.

The U.S. and Dutch imperialists seized on the December killings to announce the suspension of economic and trade agreements. While the U.S. aid amounted to \$1.5 million, that from the Netherlands involved \$110 million over the next year alone (\$1.5 billion over 15 years). This cut-off threatens to disrupt a number of major projects, including a dam, irrigation canal, port development, and urban restoration. It is the working people of Suriname who will suffer.

While all the imperialist-backed efforts to topple the Surinamese government have been stymied so far, the danger is not over.

A Council for the Liberation of Suriname, composed mostly of prominent right-wing Surinamese exiles, has been set up. It is headed by former President Henck Chin-A-Sen, who spends much of his time in the United States.

The people and government of Suriname are preparing to meet this continuing threat. The March *Caribbean Contact* re-

ported that new committees were being formed to help mobilize popular opposition to any invasion plans. Since the beginning of the year, more than half of the entire officer corps (which had survived since Arron's overthrow) has either been dismissed or fled the country.

The population is also learning important political lessons. In an interview in the

Cuban magazine *Bohemia*, Bouterse explained, "At present, what the people are seeing with their own eyes is making them understand what capitalism really is, what imperialism really is. All those plots in the last three years, the imperialists' aggressiveness, the withdrawal of economic aid . . . all these things are teaching the people what imperialism really is."

St. Louis conference to build D.C. march

BY ANN RILEY OWENS

ST. LOUIS — A one-day conference to discuss the issues of jobs, peace, and freedom and the August 27 march on Washington will take place here June 25 at the Kingdom House.

The peace conference is sponsored by the Bi-State Mobilization for the 1983 "We Still Have a Dream" march on Washington, which includes support from the Association for Nonviolent Social Change of America (ANSCHA); St. Louis Teachers Union; American Friends Service Committee; Coalition of Labor Union Women; St. Louis Committee for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze; National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression; A. Philip Randolph Institute; Latin America Solidarity Committee; Socialist Workers Party; and others.

The two featured speakers will be Desima Williams, ambassador from Grenada to the Organization of American States, and Norman Seay, veteran civil rights leader and director of the St. Louis Hous-

ing Authority.

William Stodghill, president of Service Employees International Union Local 50, will speak on a panel titled "Peace and Justice at Home." A panel on "World Peace and Global Justice" will include Oralee Malone, business representative, Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union.

New Orleans rally for Aug. 27

Continued from back page
val Coalition, and Young Socialist Alliance.

BIRMINGHAM — A meeting of 200 people was held here June 3 to launch a coalition for participation in the August 27 march on Washington.

Rev. Joseph Lowery was the main speaker. He talked of the need for unity to defend Black rights, fight unemployment,

Reverend Sterling Lands II, president of ANSCA, will speak about the August 27 march mobilization effort here in the St. Louis area and nationally.

For more information contact the Bi-State Mobilization, 438 N. Skinner, St. Louis, Mo. 63130, (314) 721-2332.

divert military funding to social services, and stop war.

He strongly defended affirmative action against racial discrimination.

Already part of the Birmingham coalition for August 27 are the Birmingham Peace Council, African People's Socialist Party, National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees, and the Committee in Solidarity With Central America and others.

New Orleans rally boosts Aug. 27 march

'We won't send our boys to another Vietnam in Central America'

BY RASHAAD ALI

NEW ORLEANS — More than 600 people poured into the Greater St. Stephen's Baptist Church June 2 to attend a rally sponsored by the Louisiana Coalition for the August 27 march on Washington for jobs, peace, and freedom.

The rally was the first of a series in several cities to build the march. Several civil rights leaders, including Rev. Joseph Lowery and Coretta Scott King, who spoke at the rally, and Judy Goldsmith, president of the National Organization for Women, are on tour to promote the march.

The theme of the rally here, like that of the August 27 demonstration, was jobs, peace, and freedom. Most of those attending the rally were Black, and many were trade union members.

The New Orleans coalition said in a statement: "Louisiana, like the rest of the nation, has a stake in this march. Over 11 percent of the labor force in our state is unemployed. There is a growing danger of new Vietnam-style wars erupting in Central and Latin America. The Equal Rights Amendment has not been passed, while attacks on civil rights and the rights of workers continue to come from all levels of the government."

The rally was chaired by Rev. S.L. Harvey, national vice-president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). He urged everyone to get involved in building the march.

The first speaker was State Rep. Avery Alexander, an SCLC board member and, like Harvey, a member of the International Longshoremen's Association. He stated that in 1963 Black unemployment was twice as high as that for whites. "And we still don't have jobs today," he said.

Alexander was applauded and cheered when he said, "Let him [Reagan] know we won't send our boys to another Vietnam in Central America."

Greetings came from Rudy Francis, an executive board member of Communications Workers of America Local 10410. The local is also part of the coalition.

Francis urged everyone to participate in "this historic event in August."

King and Lowery were keynote speakers. Both stressed the need for united action on August 27.

"The spirit of solidarity," King said, "is needed to give the message of Jobs, Peace, and Freedom." Referring to attacks on civil rights, she said, "This administration has sought to turn back the clock." She added, "I have struggled long and hard, and I don't intend to turn back now."

Lowery, president of SCLC, was introduced by Dr. Samuel Cook, president of Dillard University.

"Something is very wrong in America today," Lowery said, "when less than 8 percent of the people control 80 percent of the wealth of the country. Something is very wrong in America when the rich get



Militant/Lou Howort
Coretta Scott King, with other civil rights and women's leaders, is touring to build August 27 march on Washington for jobs, peace, freedom.

richer and fewer, and the poor get poorer and larger."

He went on, "We have sat down too long. It's time for us to put on our marching shoes and march to Washington."

And, he said, "We can't do it by ourselves alone. The same enemy of women's rights is the same one against human rights for Blacks and all people. Let's go to Washington."

Sybil Taylor, assistant to the president of

the Louisiana AFL-CIO, pledged that body's support to the August 27 march.

Lavann Ishee, regional coordinator of the Committee in Solidarity With the People of El Salvador (CISPES), spoke of the U.S. government's deepening wars in Central America, and said CISPES would be marching August 27.

She was applauded for denouncing Washington's wars in Central America, and for quoting Martin Luther King's statements against the Vietnam War.

Other speakers included Gloria Firmin of SCLC, Bev Hoffman of the Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, and Jerome Owens of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

More than \$800 was collected for the coalition at the rally. CWA Local 10410 pledged \$500, and challenged other unions to match or exceed it.

Other organizations that are members of the coalition were at the rally: Coalition of Labor Union Women, National Organization for Women, Nicaragua Solidarity Organization, Socialist Workers Party, Survi-

Continued on Page 15

Puerto Rico independence fighters victims of stepped-up U.S. attacks

BY MICHAEL BAUMANN

NEW YORK — "Puerto Rican nationalists are being persecuted to prepare the way for turning Puerto Rico into a base for U.S. military intervention in Central America."

These were the words of Julio Rosado to a packed courtroom in Brooklyn June 7, as he and four other supporters of Puerto Rican independence were sentenced to three years in prison.

Their crime? Refusing to answer questions from a witch-hunting grand jury set up to harass the independence movement under the pretext of seeking information on the clandestine organization Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN).

The FALN has claimed responsibility for a number of bombings aimed at U.S. government and corporate targets. Claiming they are trying to stop "FALN ter-

rorism," the cops, courts, and press have been on a campaign to harass and jail Puerto Rican freedom fighters from many groups in a drive to intimidate the independence movement.

Julio Rosado, María Cueto, Steven Guerra, and Ricardo Romero are members, and Andres Rosado a supporter, of the Movement for National Liberation (MLN), a group that organizes solidarity with the struggle to gain Puerto Rico's independence.

In an escalation of the repressive use of grand juries, they are the first activists to be charged with "criminal" contempt of court for noncooperation. This carries a possible 10-year sentence — more than six times the maximum penalty that can be handed down for "civil" contempt.

All five have repeatedly explained they have no links to the FALN and no information on its activities. Nor have they ever been formally charged with membership in it.

Yet once they were hauled before the grand jury, the prosecution, with the full cooperation of Judge Charles Sifton, pulled out all the stops to create the opposite impression.

Sifton allowed the jurors to be given an FBI press release accusing the five of being FALN leaders.

At the sentencing Sifton slapped the prosecutor's wrists for "unsubstantiated allegations" and "injection of prejudicial material" in the court record. How much impact that had — or was intended to have — was demonstrated when the prosecution, during its final statement, waved a rifle it claimed would be linked to the defendants in some future court proceedings.

No proof, of course, was offered.

Another figure the government is seeking to link to the FALN has asked for political asylum in Mexico.

He is William Morales, a supporter of Puerto Rican independence who was sentenced to 89 years in prison in 1979 on

charges of illegal possession of explosives.

Morales, who denies any connection to the FALN, lost both hands and an eye in the accidental explosion that led to his arrest. He escaped from custody while receiving medical care, eventually making his way to Mexico.

He was arrested there May 27, by Mexican police acting on a tip from the FBI. He is currently being held on a murder charge in connection with a shooting incident that took place after he was taken into custody, although Mexican police do not charge that he himself fired a weapon.

Morales was brutally beaten in jail. According to his attorney, representatives of both the New York police and FBI were present during the torture session.

The U.S. government is demanding that Morales be returned to the United States to serve the remainder of his sentence.

Meanwhile Morales' mother, his wife, and political organizations in the United States, Mexico, and Puerto Rico have asked that he be given political asylum in Mexico.

At a news conference in New York June 1, Lucy Morales appealed directly to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid: "It is of great importance to our struggle that your government does not permit my son William . . . to be extradited to the United States."

The press conference, arranged by the Office of International Information for the Independence of Puerto Rico, also heard from Susana García of the National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War.

García denounced U.S. efforts to "turn Puerto Rico into a military linch-pin" for the war against Central America.

The United Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM — the former Communist Party) and the Mexican Workers Party (PMT) have both issued public statements demanding that Morales be treated as a political refugee.



Militant/Michael Baumann
Lucy Morales appealing at New York news conference for political asylum in Mexico for her son William. U.S. seeks his extradition.

Tours build Aug. 27 march

Leaders of the civil rights and women's movements on tour to build participation in the August 27 march on Washington for jobs, peace, and freedom include Coretta Scott King; Rev. Joseph Lowery; Walter Fauntroy; National Organization for Women President Judy Goldsmith; and Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer of United Auto Workers District 65.

They will appear at these events:

- June 10, Philadelphia. Rally at 8 p.m. at Mount Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church, 42nd and Wallace. Call (215) 563-7110 for information.

- June 11, Washington, D.C. Premiere showing of *In Our Hands*, a film about June 12, 1982, antiwar demonstration, at 7:30 p.m., University of the District of Columbia auditorium, Van Ness campus, on Connecticut Ave. \$10; (202) 544-8388.

- June 12, New York City. Showing of *In Our Hands* at 7:30 p.m., Beacon Theater, 74th and Broadway, \$10; (212) 431-7921.

- June 13, Hartford, Connecticut. Rally at 7:30 p.m. at Horace Bushnell Church, 23 Vine St.; (203) 242-5990.

The national offices for the action are: 20th Anniversary Mobilization, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 467-6445.