

## Nicaragua answers latest U.S. aggression

BY BILL GREYTER

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — With tanks in the streets of Managua, a midnight mobilization of the capital's militia forces, and a bold diplomatic move, the Sandinista government is demonstrating that the people of Nicaragua are ready and able to defend their revolution.

The "people's hardware" — Soviet-built T-55 tanks, 152-millimeter cannons, and antiaircraft batteries — was placed in key areas for the defense of the capital, in the early hours of the morning of June 24.

A statement by the Ministry of Defense explained that the move was intended as a response to the escalating threats against Nicaragua by the U.S. government and its allies in the region. The Sandinista army, it said, "is taking the appropriate steps, given the recent events that threaten the safety of the Nicaraguan people."

The militia mobilization took the form of the sixth annual re-creation of the Tactical Retreat to Masaya. This year particular emphasis was placed upon encouraging all militia members to participate with their units. Starting in the evening of Friday, June 28, 60,000 people made the 22-mile cross-country march, accompanied by tanks, artillery, and armored personnel carriers. At the head of the march were President Daniel Ortega, Vice-president Sergio Ramirez, and Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, now president of the National Assembly, who led the original march on June 27, 1979.

Six years ago FSLN forces withdrew from Managua after some initial battles in the final stages of the war of liberation. Moving along back roads under cover of darkness, thousands of combatants and civilians slipped through the fingers of the U.S.-backed dictator's National Guard. The event marked a shift in FSLN strategy at the time. Instead of making a stand in Managua, the guerrillas withdrew to Masaya, which they held, and captured a number of smaller cities surrounding the capital. Three weeks later, Sandinista forces converged on Managua in the final victory against the Somoza dictatorship.

Speaking to the militia members assembled for this year's Retreat to Masaya, President Ortega accused the U.S. House of Representatives of giving "their complete support to the policy of intervention."

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## U.S. gov't steps up attacks on civil rights

BY PAT GROGAN

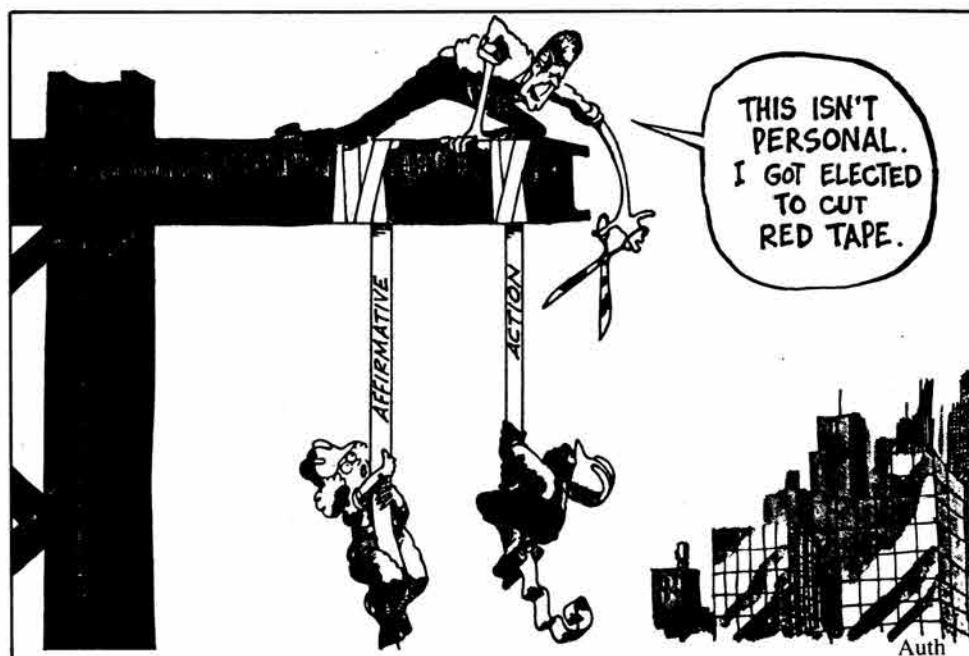
Following months of protest by civil rights organizations, unions, and women's rights groups, the Senate Judiciary Committee on June 27 rejected the nomination of William Bradford Reynolds to be associate attorney general.

This would have been a promotion for Reynolds, who will remain in his post as head of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

In his present job, Reynolds, who is an heir to the DuPont family fortune, has been one of the key players in the Reagan administration's assault on the rights won by working people through the civil rights, labor, and women's liberation movements. This includes attempts to gut civil rights legislation, attacks against voting rights, opposition to busing to achieve school desegregation, opposition to pay equity for women workers, and especially attacks on affirmative action.

Reynolds has led the charge in the Justice Department's attempt to overturn existing affirmative-action programs and to outlaw the use of quotas and timetables, which are necessary to force employers to comply with affirmative-action goals.

These affirmative-action programs were a key step toward helping Blacks, other oppressed nationalities, and women break



into the better jobs long denied to them because of racist and sex discrimination. The use of quotas and timetables to force employers to break with deeply entrenched — and highly profitable — discriminatory practices has been essential in making progress towards equality.

Despite the setback of Reynolds' failed nomination, President Reagan has made clear the government's determination to go full steam ahead with the efforts to roll back the gains of the civil rights, labor, and women's liberation movements. "Let me

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## Antiwar coalition backs fall actions

BY MARGARET JAYKO

NEW YORK — The April Actions Coalition for Peace, Jobs and Justice has endorsed and is building support for a series of fall protest activities that will take place in cities across the country from September 21 through November 25.

The April Actions Coalition is the broad-based national formation which built the April 20 antiwar protests that turned out more than 100,000 people for marches in Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Houston, Denver, and other cities. The coalition also built three related days of protest in Washington on April 19, 21, and 22.

The actions were built around four major demands: stop U.S. military intervention in Central America; oppose U.S. government and corporate support for South African apartheid and overcome racism at home; freeze and reverse the arms race;

create jobs, cut the military budget.

The national steering committee of the coalition, which met here on Saturday, June 29, voted overwhelmingly to back the proposal from the coalition's Administrative Committee to support several activities that have been initiated by other organizations, many of whom are members of the coalition.

These activities are:

- September 21-25 Pledge of Resistance activities.
- October 11 National Anti-Apartheid Protest Day.
- October 19-25 Peace With Justice Week.
- November 23-25 Grassroots Action Days.

The coalition also voted to initiate a national day of protest tentatively set for April 26, 1986. The political themes of this action would be similar to the four de-

mands put forward on April 20. The exact character of the spring protest will be decided in the next several months in consultation with civil rights groups, unions, religious organizations, peace groups, and other organizations, including those who have not participated in the coalition.

The coalition also voted to produce material that would explain the links between the coalition's four demands.

The meeting here was attended by about 80 people, representing both national organizations that are part of the coalition, and some of the many local coalitions that came into existence to build April 20.

Among the national organizations attending this meeting were: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; War Resisters League; Mobilization for Survival; Fellowship of Reconciliation; U.S. Peace Council; American Committee on Africa; Washington Office on Africa; Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign; Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador; National Network in Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People; Network in Solidarity with the People of Guatemala; Casa El Salvador; Madre; Artists Call; Ventana; Alliance for Cultural Democracy; Union of Democratic Filipinos; National War Tax Resistance; Reformed Church in America; Socialist Workers Party; Young Socialist Alliance; Peace and Solidarity Alliance; Peoples Anti-war Mobilization; and the Emergency National Council Against U.S. Intervention in Central America/the Caribbean.

Coalition members were there from more than a dozen local coalitions, including Albany, New York; Baltimore; Cleveland and Akron, Ohio; Denver; Detroit; Greensboro, North Carolina; Houston; Kansas City; Los Angeles; Massachusetts; New Jersey; New York; Philadelphia; San Francisco; St. Louis; and the Twin Cities in Minnesota.

Some groups that couldn't be present mailed in their votes on the Administrative

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## San Jose meeting: a victory for free speech

BY ARNOLD WEISSBERG

SAN JOSE, Calif. — In a major victory for democratic rights, some 250 people gathered at St. Paul's United Methodist Church here June 28 for a Speak-out for Freedom of Speech and Assembly.

The speak-out was called by the Emergency Committee for Democratic Rights to protest and demand a halt to a series of violent attacks by right-wing Vietnamese against the socialist bookstore in San Jose, which also houses the offices of the San Jose Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance.

The socialist bookstore has been the target of the rightist attacks for two months. The attacks began on April 28, when a mob of 200 Vietnamese right-wingers — many of them ex-soldiers and officers of the corrupt U.S.-trained South Vietnamese army — converged on the bookstore, where an educational confer-

ence on the Vietnam War had been held. At various times, and with the collusion of the police, windows have been smashed, bomb threats have been made, and the screaming gangs of thugs have chanted, "Kill communists."

The June 28 speak-out is part of a national campaign to stand up to and defeat this attempt to prevent people from exercising their right to free speech by violent attacks and threats.

Dozens of individuals and organizations have lent their support to the campaign and have joined in demanding that San Jose city officials take action to protect the rights of free speech and assembly against the right-wing Vietnamese thugs.

Unionists, veterans, civil rights, antiwar and anti-apartheid activists; members of community, peace, church, and civil liberties groups; left parties; progressive organizations; and fighters for Black, Latino, and

women's rights attended the speak-out.

Literature tables were set up by the Free South Africa Movement, the Melvin Truss Defense Committee, Bread and Roses Bookstore, Nicaragua Work Brigades, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Labor Committee on El Salvador and Central America, Socialist Workers Party, and Young Socialist Alliance.

Members of the United Farm Workers union and the Chicano organization, *Raza, Si!*, were also present. Translation to Spanish was provided.

Andrea Morell, speaking on behalf of the Socialist Workers Party, described how the socialists were driven from their headquarters by the right-wing Vietnamese who vowed to "get the communists out of San Jose." After the socialists had been expelled from the premises, the cops escorted

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# —SELLING OUR PRESS AT THE PLANT GATE—

BY DAN FEIN

SEATTLE — Brad Downs, a member of the Young Socialist Alliance, and I attended the Washington state convention of the Grange (a farmers organization) June 17-21 in Pasco, which is located in eastern Washington. The second evening there we ate at one of the many small Mexican restaurants in town.

The Latina waitress working there told us about the big Iowa Beef Processors (IBP) plant in nearby Wallula where many of her relatives work. It is one of the biggest meatpacking plants in the country, having over 2,000 work-

ers and the capacity to slaughter 5,000 head of cattle a day. There are three shifts at the plant and the workers belong to the Teamsters union.

Accidents are very common due to the little training given to workers assigned to work with very sharp knives. In addition a speed-up drive conducted by the company is forcing three or four workers to do as much work as was previously done by seven or eight. The pay however, is \$9 or \$10 dollars an hour, much higher than wages of most other workers in the area.

The waitress told us she had ap-

plied for work there three or four times but had not yet been hired. She said it helped to bribe the company personnel officers with hundreds of dollars, but she refused to do it. We showed her a copy of *Perspectiva Mundial*, the Spanish-language sister publication of the *Militant* and told her we would like to try selling both papers to IBP workers. She gladly told us all the shift-change times and the location of the plant.

The next afternoon, Brad and I stood in the middle of the road leading to the plant in 102° heat. We sold mostly to swing-shift workers coming to work — 18

*Militants* and 3 *Perspectiva Mundials* in one hour. Most of the workers we sold to were young, under 30 years old. More than half were Asian or Latino. We found strong support for the *Militant's* and *Perspectiva Mundial's* message of opposition to the U.S.-backed war against Nicaragua and El Salvador. The unending proimperialist propaganda about the hostages in Lebanon had little effect on these workers.

After our success in selling 21 papers at the afternoon shift change, we decided to return the following morning at 5:30 a.m. to sell to the day shift coming in. The

first two carloads of workers that came by each bought a paper — one *Militant* and one *Perspectiva Mundial*. Later a car with three Salvadorans in it stopped. They chipped in to buy a *Perspectiva Mundial* so they could catch up with the struggle in their country. We sold 10 *Militants* and 5 *Perspectiva Mundials* that morning.

In addition to attending the Grange convention, our plant-gate sale at IBP allowed us to meet both forces of a much needed alliance in this country — workers and farmers. Eastern Washington won't be left out of this alliance.

## Québécois worker: 'Nicaragua needs solidarity'

The following interview with Carole Caron appeared in the May issue of *Le Monde Ouvrier*, an official publication of the Quebec Federation of Labor (FTQ). The FTQ is affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress, the Canadian equivalent to the AFL-CIO.

Carole Caron is a leader of the Revolutionary Workers League (RWL) who ran as a candidate in the recent Quebec elections. The RWL is the Canadian section of the Fourth International and the sister party of the U.S. Socialist Workers Party. Quebec is an oppressed, French-speaking nation of Canada.

In addition to the interview with Caron, they ran on the same page an appeal to other unionists to participate and help finance work brigades to Nicaragua that are being organized by unions and solidarity groups in Quebec.

In a box on the same page, they also ran a short article entitled, "A Nicaraguan unionist visits the FTQ." The article quotes an appeal by Domingo Mora, secretary general of the union at the National Energy Institute of Nicaragua, which is affiliated to the Sandinista Workers Federation (CST).

The article reported that Fernand Daoust, the secretary general of the FTQ, assured Mora that the FTQ would renew its efforts to pressure the Canadian government to increase its economic aid to Nicaragua and to open an embassy there.

The translation from the French is by the *Militant*.

From February 25 to March 27, Carole Caron, an operator at the Golden Brand (clothing factory in Montreal) and a member of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, participated in a work brigade in Nicaragua. On her return to Quebec, *Le Monde Ouvrier* asked her for her impressions.

Question. Describe the work brigade you participated in.

Answer. There were six of us from Que-

bec who worked making furniture for a child care center project in the town of Granada. We worked from eight o'clock in the morning until noon and in the afternoon we visited groups, factories, and neighborhoods. I lived with a local family. Two other brigades from Quebec are going to continue the project. One will make educational material, the other will develop a clinic.

Q. What led you to participate in this project?

A. I am very attracted by what's going on in Nicaragua, especially the participation of women and young people in the re-

construction of the country. I was already involved here in international solidarity work; for me this was a way to make it more concrete.

Q. What struck you the most from this experience?

A. It was the determination of the Nicaraguans to struggle for the independence of their country. Everywhere, you can feel their desire for peace, but not peace on their knees. The people are also very warm and welcoming, despite the situation of war and the deterioration of the economy. What also struck me was the involvement of women at every level — in the neighbor-

hood organizations, in production — despite enormous obstacles like the absence of child-care centers.

Q. What message have you brought back for working people here?

A. The Nicaraguans need our solidarity in order to make it. Up to now, international solidarity has prevented a direct invasion by the United States. They hope that North American working people will come and see for themselves what's happening [in Nicaragua]. I've also come back with some projects to provide support to a clothing cooperative.

## 25,000 New York hotel workers end strike

BY ANA LÓPEZ

The 27-day-long strike of New York City's hotel workers ended June 28.

Some 25,000 housekeepers, bellhops, reservation clerks, bartenders, and other members of the Hotel and Motel Trades Council were forced out on strike June 1 when the Hotel Association, the organization of hotel owners, refused to sign a contract. The strike involved 53 of the city's biggest and busiest hotels including the Plaza, Pierre, Waldorf-Astoria, and Helmsley Palace.

The union president, Vito Pitta, told the press that the workers were forced out on strike and kept out on strike as part of the Hotel Association's attempt "to make the tourism industry union-free."

"They failed," he said. "They tried to break us but they miscalculated."

The new five-year contract includes a 23.5 percent wage increase and improvements in benefits, including an increase in pension and medical payments, an additional holiday and sick day, a scholarship fund, and free legal services. It also includes a provision that allows the hotel bosses to shift workers from one job category to another. For example, hotels may now force a barmaid to work as a room maid. The contract also contains a two-tier wage scale. Newly hired workers for the

first year will be paid 75 percent of wages of workers already on the job.

Prior to the strike, the union had negotiated a contract with four other hotels that provided for a 25 percent wage increase over four years, as compared to the 23.5 percent increase over five years in the contract signed with the struck hotels. The first contract included a provision to increase benefits to match any additional benefits won from the strike. Union spokesperson Hank Sheinkopf said that the union was considering a concession to the four hotels by reducing the wage increase negotiated in the earlier contract.

Andrea González, the Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of New York said in a statement that "the hotel workers were forced out on strike in an attempt to bust their union. The city government fully backed the hotel owners in their union-busting drive, mobilizing thousands of cops to herd scabs and "protect" deliveries of goods to the struck hotels. This cop mobilization, which cost \$5.7 million, led to the arrest of some 21 strikers. The big-business media also lined up with the hotel owners — violence-baiting the workers and depicting the "hardships" allegedly faced by rich hotel patrons who've had to make their own beds.

"The 27-day-long strike reflected the

willingness of these workers to fight to defend their union," González said. "It demonstrates that workers will not let their union be busted or attacked without a fight."



Hotel strikers demonstrating outside the Plaza hotel during 27-day-long strike.

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# Washington makes new moves against Lebanon

BY FRED FELDMAN

July 3 — Despite the release of 39 U.S. hostages, Washington is continuing to threaten the Lebanese people and other Middle Eastern nations that resist Washington's domination.

Washington has imposed a boycott on Beirut airport, barring Lebanese airliners from the United States and U.S. airline flights to Beirut. The U.S. government is calling on other regimes to bar Lebanese airlines, and proposes to extend the boycott to any country that allows landing rights to Lebanese airlines.

There have been no indications as yet of a pullback by the U.S. fleet that had gathered off Lebanon's coast.

The U.S. government is asserting its right to take "unilateral action" to punish alleged terrorists. According to the July 3 New York Daily News, "that could mean anything from an attempt to support an effort to kidnap or assassinate the hijackers to bombing targets in Iran, such as terrorist camps near Tehran or the Kharg Island oil depot."

That means more "antiterrorist" acts like the March 8 bombing of an apartment house in Beirut, killing 92 people, which was set in motion by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Washington also continues to support the Israeli imperialists in their occupation of parts of southern Lebanon.

In the wake of the release of the hostages, Israel announced the release of 300 of 735 Lebanese and Palestinians it had kidnapped in Lebanon and carried off to Israel. The kidnapping, a violation of international law, was intended to intimidate the people of southern Lebanon from opposing the Israeli occupation.

Although Israel continues to hold more than 400 Lebanese and Palestinian captives, there is no protest from Washington. Terrorism against the Lebanese and Palestinian people for the purpose of preserving imperialist domination is just law-and-order as far as Washington is concerned.

Washington also announced that Syria would remain on the list of "terrorist nations" maintained by the State Department. The Syrian government played a role in negotiating the release of the hostages.

The racist concept of "terrorist nations" is used by Washington to justify military threats and economic boycotts against countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that don't bow to the dictates of U.S. big business and its government.

Syria gets the terrorist label because it has refused to go along with U.S. and Israeli attempts to impose their will in Lebanon and Israeli occupation of Syrian territory.

Washington also lists Iran as a "terrorist nation." (The Iranian government opposed the TWA hijacking.) It wins the terrorist label because of the 1979 Iranian revolution which overthrew a proimperialist government, and because the Iranian government has politically supported resistance to U.S. and Israeli domination in Lebanon.

In Lebanon, the U.S. move to shut down the Beirut airport was recognized as an attack on the whole Lebanese people.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami stated, "Lebanon has been the cradle of civilization and if any power is to blame for the state of violence prevailing here since 1975, it is the United States."

According to the July 3 Washington Post, "Lebanese Christian leaders who had condemned the hijacking joined Karami, a Moslem, in expressing public outrage at Reagan's orders for legal and diplomatic steps to shut down Beirut's airport."

Suleiman Franjeh, a former head of state of Lebanon, called for breaking diplomatic relations with Washington.

Despite the propaganda that poured out of the media and government around the hostage issue, their lives were never the concern of U.S. rulers. They were a pretext for stepping up Washington's efforts to

push back anti-imperialist struggles in Asia, Africa, and Latin America — first and foremost the Nicaraguan revolution. "Terrorism" is their name for any and all resistance to this imperialist pressure.

The aim of the continuing propaganda campaign is to prepare U.S. working people and farmers to go to war for U.S. big business against workers and farmers in countries of Latin America, Africa, or Asia. That's why racist, prowar statements by a few hostages are played to the hilt in the capitalist media.

As part of this war preparation, the democratic rights of workers and farmers in this country are also under fire — again in the name of fighting terrorism or espionage (see editorials on page 14).

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, backed by Democratic Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, is using the occasion to press for an \$11 million addition to its \$39.5 million "counterterrorism" budget. According to the July 2 Washington Post, the bulk of the cash would be used to "expand FBI counterterrorism task forces set up with local police in Boston, New York, Chicago, and Washington since 1980 and to establish new ones in Newark, Los Angeles, and San Francisco."



Woman is led away from wreckage of bombed Beirut apartment house where her family was killed. CIA had hand in bombing. Washington's "antiterrorist" campaign means more of same.

## Victim of Philadelphia cop bombing faces new frame-up charges

BY DOUG COOPER

PHILADELPHIA — New frame-up charges have been brought against Ramona Africa. She is one of only two people who survived a government-police assault and firebombing of a MOVE house in the Black community of West Philadelphia. The May 13 attack left seven adults and four children dead.

The new charges were filed on June 27. They include three counts of aggravated assault, simple assault, and reckless endangerment. They were added to previous charges of conspiracy, riot, terroristic threats, and possession of explosives. The total bail on all charges has been increased to \$4.15 million. On July 2, a Municipal Court judge dropped nine of the 29 counts against Ramona Africa and reduced her bail to \$2.15 million.

These new charges have come as the coverup of the actions of government authorities continues to unravel. Thirteen-year-old Birdie Africa, the only other survivor of the murderous firebombing, was reported in the June 26 Philadelphia Inquirer as having explained to fire investigators that gunshots from police sharpshooters twice forced those who had taken refuge from the fire back into the basement of the burning MOVE house. The fire was caused by police dropping a bomb on the roof of the house. City officials let the fire burn for over an hour before allowing firemen to try to put it out. Along with the 11 deaths, 61 homes were destroyed.

In other recent developments, William Kunstler, a well-known lawyer and activist, filed suit on June 7 to force District Attorney Edward Rendell to convene a grand jury and to get the city medical examiner to begin an inquest. The suit was filed on behalf of Stanley Branche, a longtime civil rights activist, and Louise James, the mother of Frank Africa, one of the 11 victims.

Louise James, the owner of the destroyed MOVE house, has been the target of a vindictive campaign by the government and big-business media. In early June she was informed that she would be billed by the city for the cost of demolishing the gutted shell of her house. Democratic Mayor W. Wilson Goode, who has pledged to rebuild the neighborhood by Christmas, has stated that James' rowhouse will not be rebuilt. Goode, newspaper columnists, and letter writers have justified this on the basis that James, as the owner of the property, bears ultimate responsibility for the confrontation since she let MOVE members use the house!

On June 20 James filed a \$30 million lawsuit against the city, state, and various government officials for the death of her son.

In response to the beginning of closed-door activity by the mayor's handpicked commission investigating the May 13 confrontation, political activists in Philadelphia and Washington, D.C., have held public hearings.

The Philadelphia Investigation Committee, which includes local groups such as the Black United Front, held its first hearing on June 16. Jerry Africa, a MOVE spokesperson, testified for three hours. He placed the responsibility for the May 13 confrontation on the government. "They were looking for blood. They wanted to exterminate MOVE people," he said. He explained that MOVE had simply defended itself against provocations by the police and the courts, provocations going as far back as 1976. A second hearing has not been scheduled.

On June 20 the National Committee of Inquiry into the Philadelphia Crisis called for the resignations of Mayor Goode, Police Commissioner Gregore Sambor, and Fire Commissioner William Richmond. In addition the committee called for the disbanding of the mayor's commission.

## Reagan tax plan: working people pay

BY HARRY RING

As more facts come out about Reagan's tax plan, it's becoming more clear that it doesn't do anything like it claims for working people, but does give hefty added benefits to the rich.

Acknowledging this, various writers have argued that at least the plan does help people "at both ends" of the tax pole — that is, the poorest as well as the richest. But even that's not so.

According to the Reagan administration, under the new plan, those who are living at or below the poverty level would pay little or no taxes.

(That's the "official" poverty level — \$5,800 a year for a single person; \$10,178 for a family of four.)

With the steady escalation in taxes, a lot of working people are coming to realize that the rich don't begin to carry their share of the load. But there's been less notice of the fact that while the capitalists are paying less and less, the workers and working farmers are paying more and more.

To give you an idea of how the poorest working people in this country have been getting soaked: In 1978, a family of four living at the poverty line paid 4 percent of its income in taxes, including Social Security. That's according to the Washington-based Center on Budget and Political Priorities.

By 1985, the center found, that family

The committee, which held its hearings at Howard University in Washington, D.C., was organized by Ron Walters, a professor at that university.

Walters said the committee was formed to end the "awesome silence" on the part of Black leaders. "We are seeking to break the paralysis," he said. The committee includes Black activists such as Sonia Sanchez, Rev. Ben Chavis, and others.

Some protest actions have also occurred in recent weeks. On June 26, some 20 people picketed a farewell reception for city Managing Director Leo Brooks. Brooks resigned shortly after the May 13 government-cop assault on MOVE, citing personal reasons. Brooks, the top city official on the scene, has repeatedly insisted that the resignation had nothing to do with the events on May 13. The picket line was sponsored by the Citizens Committee for Humanity and Justice, which had previously organized a march and rally of nearly 200 people on May 30.

The Citizens Committee is also organizing a picket line at the official July 4 celebration at Independence Hall.

was paying 10.4 percent of its income in taxes.

In two years alone, from 1980 to 1982, the number of families below the poverty line paying taxes more than doubled.

The Reagan plan would provide only partial relief for this outrageous situation. The Center estimates that under the plan, the nation's lowest income taxpayers would be back to where they were in 1978, which is nothing to write home about.

While they would get the same increase in personal exemption, standard deduction, and earned income credit promised everyone, their tax rate would actually go up — from 11 percent to 15.

(That's part of Reagan's "simplification" — reduce the top tax rate from 50 percent to 35 and hike the bottom from 11 to 15.)

This means that, even with the added exemptions, a single wage earner would begin paying federal income tax at earnings of \$4,900 — \$900 below the poverty level.

A family of four at the poverty line would get a reduction but still be hit with a tax bill of \$565.

And if the same family gets to 25 percent above the poverty line — \$244 a week — it would pay a stiff 9.6 percent of its income in taxes. That's even worse than it was in 1978, when it was 7.8 percent.

Stuff the rich and sock it to the poor — it's the American Way.

### Labor News

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# Socialist fund goes \$23,000 over goal

BY PAT GROGAN

The Socialist Publication Fund has been a resounding success.

We launched the twelve-week fund drive with an appeal to our readers and supporters to help us expand and improve our socialist press and books by raising \$75,000 by June 15.

It's clear that our appeal struck the right political chord with the many members of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance, active supporters and friends of both organizations, and the many other fighters who dug deep to contribute to the fund.

The response to the fund went way beyond our projections.

We have now received pledges of \$109,395. And we have actually collected \$98,217. That's 30 percent over our goal!

The tremendous success of the fund shows that the many who contributed so generously agree that the socialist publications make an invaluable contribution to the class struggle today, in helping to educate and politically arm workers, farmers, antiwar and anti-apartheid activists, fighters for Black, Latino, and women's rights, and others.

Nowhere was this more clear than at the April 20 antiwar actions. Four thousand copies of the *Militant* were sold at the actions, as well as \$7,600 worth of socialist books. The young antiwar and anti-apartheid fighters at the actions were especially hungry to learn about the Nicaraguan revolution. We completely sold out of every available copy of the *Nicaragua: The Sandinista People's Revolution*.

This helped bring home the political link between the drive to expand circulation of the socialist press and the Socialist Publication Fund. Over the spring, a successful campaign to sell 30,000 single issues of the *Militant* and the Spanish-language *Perspectiva Mundial*, and to expand the subscription base, went hand in hand with the fund drive and the efforts to build the April actions.

It's not surprising that the April 20 antiwar actions were the turning point in the fund drive. The tremendous response to the socialist publications was a big political shot in the arm.

But there was also another, simpler reason. Before the April 20 actions the pace and organization of the fund drive was slow. This is simply because many of the same fighters who were the backbone of the fund drive were pouring their energies into the tasks of building the actions and selling the press. After the actions, they were able to turn their energies to the organization of the fund drive. But they, and we, were confident from the beginning that it would be a success.

## Fund 'makes us know we're not alone'

The following are excerpts from greetings from Leandre Bassolé, Burkina's ambassador to the United Nations, to the Socialist Publication Fund Benefit in Newark, New Jersey, on June 22. The statement was read to the rally by Madnodje Mounoubai of the Burkina Mission.

Why is it necessary to celebrate the socialist publications? Why is it necessary to take a special time to recognize the *Militant*, *Intercontinental Press*, or *Pathfinder Press*? There are many publications for which we will not do the same thing. This is because we can make a difference between information and disinformation.

Information is not only a means of communication. It is also a tool. That is why the way information is given is important. Because it determines the direction of the reaction; for information invites action.

The capitalist media is no more than an extended arm of the capitalist power. Therefore, suppression, manipulation, or distortion of information is current practice if it serves their purposes.

Contrary to the capitalist media, we in Burkina Faso have a different concept of information and its objectives. We understand information as the tool and the

In many areas rallies or other public events were held to celebrate the socialist publications. These were important opportunities to draw on the broad appreciation for our socialist publications among the many fighters who rely on them to learn the truth about the struggles of working people in this country and throughout the world, to participate in the debates and discussions about how to advance those struggles, and for the uncompromising defense of class fighters.

At a New York rally, Joachim Mark, a noted Grenadian historian, put it this way: "If you want to read the truth about what's happening in Nicaragua, or to the miners in England, or as far away as New Zealand or Australia, you have to turn to *Intercontinental Press*, the *Militant*, or *Pathfinder Press*."

In greetings sent to a Newark, New Jersey, Socialist Publication Fund benefit, Leandre Bassolé, Burkina's ambassador to the United Nations, thanked the socialist publications for "breaking the walls" the imperialist media is trying to build around that revolution. We are reprinting excerpts from Ambassador Bassolé's remarks separately on this page.

The success of the fund drive has already meant that *Pathfinder Press* was able to go beyond its original publishing plans and put out the new book, *Fidel Castro Speeches 1984-85: War and Crisis in the Americas*, an invaluable contribution to a crucial discussion.

The success of the fund means that we can do an even better job in bringing reports and analysis from the front lines of the class struggle in this country and

Continued on Page 12

## Socialist Publication Fund Progress

City	Pledged	Paid
Albany, N.Y.	225	225
Atlanta	2,469	2,239
Baltimore	1,925	1,710
Birmingham, Ala.	1,410	1,310
Boston	3,293	2,778
Charleston, W. Va.	1,037	772
Chicago	3,245	2,068
Cincinnati	1,765	1,765
Cleveland	2,450	2,290
Dallas	3,665	3,855
Denver	2,720	2,720
Detroit	5,405	4,955
Greensboro, N.C.	546	546
Houston	5,910	4,160
Kansas City	4,520	4,520
Los Angeles	7,858	7,298
Louisville	705	685
Miami	1,515	1,419
Milwaukee	1,710	965
Morgantown, W. Va.	615	410
New Orleans	2,100	1,621
New York	7,229	6,829
Newark	7,141	6,976
Newport News, Va.	215	215
Oakland, Calif.	1,687	1,667
Philadelphia	2,895	2,895
Phoenix	1,207	1,057
Pittsburgh	846	841
Portland	2,255	2,255
Price, Utah	235	45
Salt Lake City	1,470	1,470
San Diego	2,304	2,135
San Francisco	4,320	4,320
San Jose, Calif.	3,316	2,851
Seattle	3,275	3,275
St. Louis	5,885	5,375
St. Paul, Minn.	4,986	2,915
Toledo	1,921	1,796
Washington, D.C.	2,079	1,954
Other cities	1,041	1,035
<b>Totals</b>	<b>109,395</b>	<b>98,217</b>

## U.S. hits affirmative action plans

Continued from front page

emphasize that Mr. Reynolds' civil rights views reflect my own. The policies he pursued are the policies of this administration, and they will remain our policies as long as I am president," Reagan said. Reagan also said he had not given up on Reynolds' nomination.

The attempts to roll back the gains won through decades of struggle are central to the ruling class drive against the rights and living standards of working people. This is a bipartisan offensive supported and carried out by both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The employers seek to significantly weaken, if not reverse, many of those gains that were steps towards achieving equality and unity among working people. And the

means to increase the knowledge of the masses, sharpen their capacity of judgment to enable them to appreciate the objective of the new society, to the building of which they are called upon.

We want to create and be part of the solidarity network that should exist among and link all revolutionaries. This can be possible only if we can break through the walls of isolation that the imperialist media is trying to build around us by their attacks, their lies, and their negative comments. It is here the occasion for me to salute, in the name of the people of Burkina Faso, the National Council of the Revolution, and the Revolutionary Government of Burkina Faso, the *Militant* and *IP* for their tremendous work in helping us break these walls, not only here in the U.S., but also in many English-speaking countries that they reach.

But more, *IP*, the *Militant*, and *Pathfinder Press* are simply the voice of the voiceless. They bring hope to the oppressed. They make us realize and understand that we are not alone in our struggle; that the victories of Cuba, Vietnam, and Nicaragua can be duplicated; that the days of colonialism, neo-colonialism, and imperialism are numbered; that nothing is impossible to an organized and determined people.

capitalist austerity offensive and the assault on democratic rights and progress toward social equality in this country go hand in hand with the U.S. government's stepped-up aggression against workers and farmers throughout the world, especially in Central America, where it is arming the puppet regime in El Salvador and sponsoring mercenary bands attempting to overturn the revolutionary government in Nicaragua.

The attacks are proceeding through the Congress and the courts, and through governmental agencies like the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).

These agencies, which were set up as the direct result of the civil rights acts of 1957 and 1964 respectively, are now used as battering rams against civil rights.

Under the guise of seeking a "colorblind society," these agencies now turn their backs on and block redress of the reality of race and sex discrimination.

Both agencies have come out strongly against pay equity for women workers. Both now oppose busing to achieve school desegregation.

In a major shift in policy, the EEOC served notice last February that it would no longer consider class-action suits, but would only consider individual cases of discrimination. In the past, major steps forward were won through the EEOC in cases that proved patterns of discrimination in such major industries as steel, communications, and electronics.

And these agencies have become cheering squads for other government attacks on civil rights legislation, busing, voting rights, and legislation banning sex discrimination.

The affirmative action programs have been the central target of the government's drive against civil rights.

Affirmative action, although not won until the early 1970s, is a direct outgrowth of the massive civil rights movement that successfully overturned the Jim Crow system of legal segregation that existed in the south.

One result of the powerful movement of Blacks against their oppression was the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Title VII of that act established the Equal Em-

ployment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and outlawed discrimination in employment because of race, sex, or religion.

In 1965, as the civil rights movement continued its mobilizations, the federal government issued Executive Order 11246, which required federal contractors to submit to affirmative-action programs. At the heart of affirmative action is the idea of *preferential* hiring of victims of past discrimination to begin to make up for the gross inequities that have existed. And the federal government said that this could no longer be voluntary, superseding an earlier, voluntary affirmative-action order.

In 1968, reflecting the rise of the women's liberation movement, this order was amended to include women. In what became known as the "Philadelphia Plan," the federal government ordered the construction industry to come up with specific goals and timetables in 1970 and 1971.

Dozens of class-action lawsuits were filed under Title VII by civil rights and women's groups to press demands for an end to discrimination in hiring and promotion. Often they were initiated by Black workers who had been kept in the hardest, lowest-paying jobs in a particular industry and had been denied promotion.

The Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department brought lawsuits against many major cities, states, and counties that resulted in affirmative-action programs with quotas and timetables to redress discriminatory hiring practices, often in the police and fire departments.

As a result, many legally binding affirmative-action programs were won, both court-ordered and voluntary, that established quotas in hiring and promotion in government agencies and in many major industries.

It is these programs that the Justice Department is on a campaign to dismantle.

The top union officialdom did not champion the fight for affirmative action. But through the determined fight of working people — especially Blacks, whose militancy and numbers gave them weight — the unions were gradually brought to support affirmative-action plans.

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# Nat'l antiwar coalition backs fall actions

Continued from front page

Committee's proposal. These included the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee; Clergy and Laity Concerned; Institute for Food and Development Policy; and local coalitions in Wheeling, West Virginia; Northern Lights, North Dakota; Durham, North Carolina; Toledo, Ohio; and Seattle. Several people at the meeting were members of unions.

## April 20: great success

This was the second steering committee meeting since the April Actions. The previous meeting, which took place in Washington on May 30, evaluated April 20 and the other three days of activities.

That discussion focused on what a great success April 20 was in pulling together broad and varied forces to oppose in action the reactionary foreign and domestic policies of the U.S. government and employers, especially Washington's military intervention in Central America.

There was general agreement that the work done in building April 20 had laid the basis — on both the national and local levels — for the coalition to be able to involve even more unionists, Blacks and Latinos, working farmers, GIs, students, and religious activists.

The May 30 steering committee meeting began a discussion on what the coalition should do next. The subsequent New York meeting focused on making a decision and beginning the process of implementing it.

## Administrative Committee proposal

Suzanne Ross initiated the discussion by reviewing the Administrative Committee's proposal. Ross explained that the two criteria to be considered in looking at the proposal were the need for an immediate response to the international and domestic policies of the Reagan administration, and how to build a coalition for peace and justice. Ross stressed that the Administrative Committee's prime concern was to broaden the coalition and get other organizations in on the ground floor of the planning for the spring 1986 action. She proposed that the steering committee meet again early in the fall to further concretize the coalition's plans.

The majority of participants concurred with the Administrative Committee's estimation that building these local actions corresponded to what the coalition is actually capable of, as well as allowing the local coalitions to reach out to new forces. Most importantly, it maintained the unity of the national coalition.

A counterproposal was put forward that said the coalition should call its own nationally coordinated local actions in the fall. This proposal was motivated on the basis that direct use of U.S. troops in Nicaragua is imminent; that none of the fall actions the coalition would be backing were exactly what was needed; and without such an independent call the coalition would dissolve.

Supporters of the Administrative Committee's proposal responded by explaining that there's no point in trying to predict when and if Washington will invade Nicaragua. Meanwhile, the most important thing that opponents of intervention can do



Militant/Lou Howort



Militant/Fred Murphy

Contingents at April 20 demonstration for peace, jobs, and justice in Washington, D.C. Fall actions will center on fight against U.S. intervention in Central America and against U.S. support to white-minority regime in South Africa.

is build a movement that will raise the political price Washington will have to pay for such a move.

The series of actions already in the works for the fall provide the best way to build the coalition. Local coalitions can immediately contact the organizations in their areas that are planning activities and get in on the planning and building of them. In places where there aren't yet plans for any of the four activities, local April Actions coalitions can help initiate something. Some coalitions, such as those in Baltimore and Los Angeles, have already begun working with anti-apartheid groups in their cities to plan the October 11 activities.

The counterproposal was defeated, while virtually everyone present voted for the Administrative Committee proposal.

The rest of the meeting was occupied with discussing how to implement the decision and with exchanging information on the various activities.

## Building fall actions

The October 11 Anti-Apartheid Protest Day was initiated by the American Com-

mittee on Africa and campus groups. October 11 is commemorated internationally as Southern Africa Political Prisoner Day. The leaflet for the action points out, "At this time it is vital to strengthen ties with the movement against U.S. intervention in Central America" and invites opponents of intervention to support the October 11 activities.

The October 19-25 Peace with Justice Week is a yearly event organized by the National Council of Churches along with many other religious groups. A variety of activities can be organized for that week, including protest marches and rallies.

The September 21-25 activities by the Pledge of Resistance will focus on activities opposing U.S. intervention in Central America.

The November 23-25 Grassroots Action Days were initiated by the African Peoples' Christian Organization and the Fellowship of Reconciliation, along with other groups. The Administrative Committee explained these activities will include "legal demonstrations, civil disobedience, and 'citizen tribunals' spotlighting corporate and governmental sources of militarism and injus-

tice."

The Administrative Committee will be sending out a packet of materials to local coalitions and national organizations with the facts on the different activities and suggestions for how to participate.

An action around the four demands of the coalition has been called for San Francisco for October 26.

Participants agreed that the next step was for local coalitions to get going in their cities and regions, contacting people working on these various activities, involving other groups in the April Actions coalitions, and raising the idea with them of a mobilization on April 26, 1986.

The steering committee also discussed a variety of ways to deal with the \$15,000 debt that the national coalition has left over from the April Actions. Local coalitions were urged to carry out fund-raising activities to help pay back the money so that the coalition will be on a firmer financial footing going into the fall.

The address of the April Actions Coalition for Peace, Jobs and Justice is P.O. Box 2598, Washington, D.C. 20013-2598. Checks can be made out to the coalition.

# Gay Pride Day marches demand rights

BY ANA LÓPEZ

NEW YORK — Tens of thousands of people marched here June 30 in the 16th annual Lesbian-Gay Pride Day parade. The march was larger than last year's, due to the growing concern and anger about lack of government funding for both research to fight acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and for the necessary medical care and social services AIDS victims need. Throughout the crowd there were signs that read, "Money for AIDS not for El Salvador" and "Fund AIDS not war."

On the eve of the march the New York State Court of Appeals, in a blow to demo-

cratic rights, overturned an executive order that prohibited city contractors from discriminating on the basis of sexual preference.

The right-wing campaign against the executive order was spearheaded by the Catholic church hierarchy.

Catholic homosexual groups were denied the right to demonstrate on the sidewalk outside St. Patrick's Cathedral when the State Court of Appeals upheld a lower court decision. Each contingent in the parade, however, held brief demonstrations in the street before the cathedral as the parade went down Fifth Avenue.

Andrea González, the Socialist Workers

Party candidate for New York City mayor, joined with parade participants in condemning the court ruling against equal hiring. "The decision," she said, "represents an attack on the rights of all working people. If today the bosses are given a free hand to discriminate based on sexual preference, they will again be able to discriminate on the basis of sex, race, and national origin."

"I also share the outrage of the participants at the lack of funding for AIDS research and for the medical care and social services AIDS victims require. A social system should be judged by its treatment of the aged, the children, and the sick. AIDS victims are treated with total indifference by the government. What's more, the deadly disease is used by the U.S. rulers to further discrimination against homosexuals and deepen divisions among working people. The inhumane treatment of AIDS victims is further evidence of the bankruptcy of capitalism."

Some 200,000 people also participated in a Gay Freedom Day parade in San Francisco.

Prior to the parade, organizers announced their decision to invite Juan Hernández, a founder of the Mexican homosexual rights movement, to be the parade's grand marshal. In publicizing the decision, the organizers sought to test the Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) practice of discriminating against homosexuals who try to enter the country.

Hernández was detained by immigration officials when he arrived in San Francisco. Parade organizers immediately went to court to challenge the right of the INS to block his entry. In an important ruling, a federal judge freed Hernández, ruling that foreigners cannot be denied entry to the United States solely because they are homosexuals.

# Puerto Ricans win round against Philadelphia cops

BY LYNN ALLEN

PHILADELPHIA — The Puerto Rican community here won an important victory against police brutality on June 12 when U.S. District Judge Clarence Newcomer ruled in its favor in a suit filed against the cops by the Spring Garden United Neighbors, a community organization in the predominately Puerto Rican section of the city.

The judge found the cops guilty of a "repeated, persistent pattern of unconstitutional stops, detentions, seizures, and frisks," when they rounded up some 125 people, mostly Puerto Rican youth, after a cop was killed in the area.

"Scores of people have been harassed for no other reason than the fact they live in the area and are Puerto Rican," said Raúl Serrano, president of Spring Garden United Neighbors.

During the roundup several people had their doors busted open by cops. Others were rounded up in Roberto Clemente

Park.

Among those rounded up was Raúl Serrano's father. He was questioned by the cops for six hours. His interrogation included questions about his son's activities in a clear attempt to intimidate a community leader and stifle response.

In the lawsuit the community pointed to similar violations of civil rights by the cops, including Operation Cold Turkey, a supposed drug crackdown a year ago in which 1,000 people were searched, detained, or arrested without warrants.

The current attack on the Puerto Rican community comes on the heels of the Philadelphia city administration's murderous attack on MOVE, a Black organization, in which 11 people were killed and some 61 homes destroyed after cops bombed the West Philadelphia Black community.

In a commentary in the *Philadelphia Daily News* reporter and community leader Juan González pointed to a pattern of at-

tacks on Blacks and Puerto Ricans. He wrote, "a police officer has been shot, and suddenly it is time to suspend all civil liberties or civil rights for Puerto Ricans. It almost seems after Operation Cold Turkey, and MOVE, that Philadelphia police consider the U.S. Constitution an unnecessary obstacle to their job."

In his ruling Judge Newcomer also cited Operation Cold Turkey. "Apparently," he wrote, "the city and the Philadelphia Police Department continue under the misapprehension that they can randomly sweep certain ethnic and racial groups with impunity...."

The judge ruled that the sweeps stop and that the investigation into the slaying of the cop be conducted in accordance with the Constitution.

Commenting on the ruling, Raúl Serrano said, "It's not only a victory for the people of Spring Garden, but for the people of the whole city. It shows they can stand up and face the powers that be."



# Nicaragua answers latest U.S. aggression

Continued from front page

He condemned the cynical way the Congress had maneuvered to give legitimacy to the aggression, by supposedly limiting Reagan's ability to send troops.

On June 27 the House voted 312 to 111 in support of a measure that would leave the president several possible reasons to send U.S. troops to Nicaragua: to counter "a clear and present danger of attack" on the United States or its allies; to respond to a threat to the U.S. embassy; to allegedly rescue U.S. citizens; acquisition by Nicaragua of fighter planes or nuclear weapons; or Nicaraguan support to "terrorism." Two weeks earlier the House voted for \$27 million in aid to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Ortega explained that the real meaning of the decision by the House is to give the White House a green light to invade Nicaragua under one of these several possible excuses. He also denounced President Reagan's antiterrorism campaign as hypocritical, accusing the U.S. government of being the world's biggest terrorist. He suggested that Washington should begin to set an example by terminating its own terrorist attacks against Nicaragua.

## Demilitarized zone

On the diplomatic front, Ortega reiterated Nicaragua's decision to unilaterally establish a demilitarized zone under international supervision along the border with Costa Rica. In a formal diplomatic letter to his Costa Rican counterpart, Ortega had proposed to establish such a zone bilaterally.

The note stressed that the source of tension between the two countries is the presence of U.S.-sponsored counterrevolutionary mercenaries in Costa Rican territory. They are there by the will of the United States government to provoke confrontations that can be used as a pretext for further U.S.-engineered aggression against Nicaragua.

Costa Rica refused to participate in the project, alleging that all of its territory is demilitarized. A headline in *Barricada* briefly summed up the Nicaraguan response to this: "If Costa Rica won't go along, we'll do it ourselves," on the Nicaraguan side of the frontier.

The Costa Rican constitution of 1948 prohibits the existence of an army. The country has cultivated an image of neutrality, sometimes being referred to as the "Switzerland of the Americas." In his speech to the militia, Ortega took up the myth of Costa Rican neutrality.

He acknowledged first that the country has the right to organize an army in any way it sees fit. But he described as "a tall tale, a lie, and a fallacy" the argument that Costa Rica has no army. He pointed out the sharply increased U.S. military aid in the last two years, and the use of U.S. advisers to train Costa Rican troops.

The Costa Rican army in the cities is

known as the Civil Guard. In the countryside the delicately named Rural Assistance Guard plays the same role. These two, together with several other military and paramilitary forces, are now estimated to number 24,000.

The Nicaraguan army has worked hard in recent months to drive the counterrevolutionaries out of its territory, back across the borders into Costa Rica and Honduras. Sandinista leaders have admitted frankly that this increases the risk of border incidents. But the alternative — to give the *contras* free rein within Nicaragua — is unacceptable.

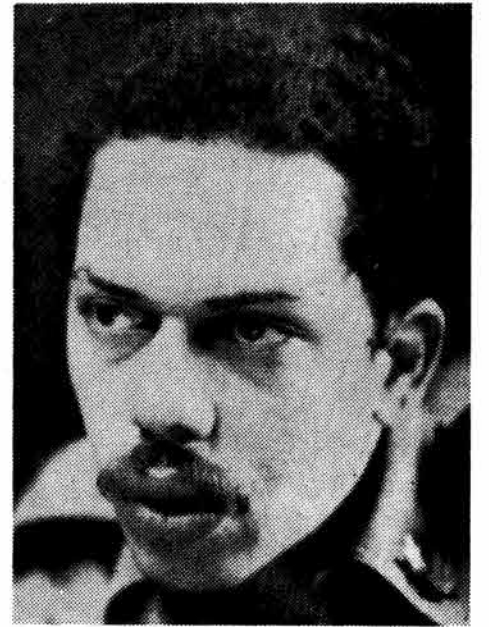
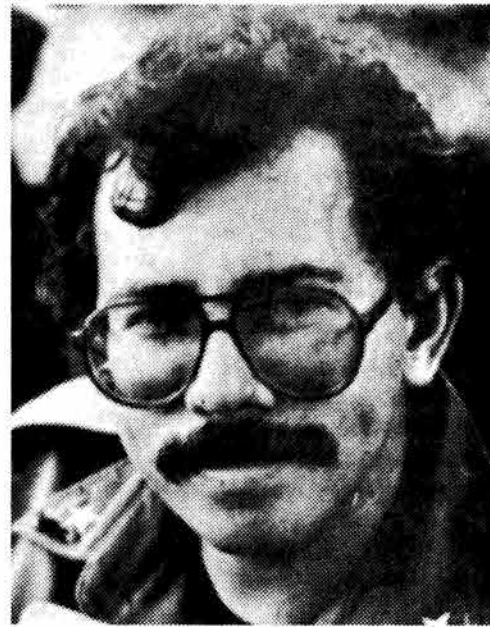
## May 31 provocation

The most ominous provocation involving Costa Rica occurred May 31. Sandinista soldiers had begun a major drive to dislodge a base of the CIA-backed mercenary group known as the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ARDE). The base at La Penca is just on the Nicaraguan side of the San Juan River. After some of the *contras* had fled across the border, a Costa Rican Rural Guard patrol was ambushed. Two Costa Rican soldiers were killed.

The Costa Rican government immediately accused the Sandinista army. Nicaragua countered that the attack was in fact staged by ARDE to make it appear as if Nicaraguan forces had crossed the frontier. Reports leaked to the press say that an investigating commission of the Organization of American States will issue a non-committal report, slanted against Nicaragua, without as much as visiting the Nicaraguan side of the border.

The San Juan River forms a natural boundary between Nicaragua and Costa Rica for much of its length. Still, the situation is far from stable. This was demonstrated vividly June 21, when a group of foreign journalists were attacked by gunfire from the Costa Rican side of the border. The seven journalists were visiting the *contra* camp at La Penca after the Sandinista army had taken control of it.

Nicaragua has also continued to support the peace initiatives of the nations of the



Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega (left) and Commander of the Revolution Carlos Núñez led mass response to latest escalation of Washington aggression.

Contadora Group — Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela.

At the June 19 meeting of Central American leaders in Panama, Nicaragua insisted that the discussion should focus on concrete aspects of U.S.-organized aggression in the region. "For us it's impossible to forget about the war and talk about the future of peace," said Nicaraguan Vice-minister of Foreign Relations Víctor Tinoco.

"It's impossible to work out abstract formulas about some agreement in the undefined future, ignoring the increasing number of new aspects" of the stepped-up aggression. When Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador rejected this focus of discussion, the meeting broke up.

However, Nicaraguan Vice-president Sergio Ramírez went ahead with a previously scheduled tour of the Contadora countries, encouraging them to maintain this approach to the peace process. Nicaragua is concerned about a number of

threatening situations in addition to those already mentioned.

In Honduras the U.S. military is again carrying out joint maneuvers with the Honduran army to prepare both armies for a possible invasion of Nicaragua. Cabañas '85, the present phase of this never-ending series of maneuvers, began June 7.

In El Salvador, every effort is being made to blame the Nicaraguan government for the deaths of four U.S. Marines and two civilians in a swank cafe in San Salvador. There is no evidence to link Nicaragua to the attack, which has been claimed by an urban unit of the Salvadoran rebel group, the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

But U.S. President Reagan and his National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane took advantage of the marines' deaths to make new threatening remarks against Nicaragua. Congressman Robert Michel went further, saying that "the Sandinista leaders of Managua" were to blame.

## Farm workers win round against Campbell

The Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC) has won an important victory for farm workers. It has forced Campbell Soup Co. and its subsidiary, Vlasic Pickle, to accept responsibility for the wages and working conditions of farm workers hired by the individual tomato and cucumber growers who sell vegetables to these companies.

The tentative agreement, which comes at the end of 20 years of struggle by the predominantly Mexican and Chicano work force, establishes a commission to set the ground rules for union elections at each of the individual farms doing business with Campbell. It also forces Campbell to agree

to recognize the contractual agreements negotiated with the individual growers in setting prices for the vegetables they buy.

The agreement is the result of a seven-year boycott organized by FLOC. The boycott has won broad support, most recently from the National Council of Churches and the Catholic Bishops of Ohio.

Since the tentative agreement does not automatically mean union recognition or contracts for the 2,000 tomato and cucumber workers in Ohio and Michigan, FLOC will be continuing the Campbell boycott until elections are held.

Baldemar Velasquez, president of FLOC, explained: "I'm not going to call off the boycott until we have a collective bargaining agreement that calls for sweeping changes in the wage and living conditions of farm workers."

A final agreement is dependent on the growers who sell to Campbell cooperating with the commission and holding union elections.

FLOC hopes that this tentative pact can serve as a model for organizing the 40,000 farm workers who migrate to Ohio and Michigan to work on farms that sell to other big food processors, such as H.J. Heinz Co.

## Cannon on internationalism in 'IP'

The relationship between building a revolutionary party in the United States and a revolutionary international on a world scale has long been a key question in the U.S. communist movement.

The July 22 *Intercontinental Press* features a 1934 article by James P. Cannon, a founder of the Socialist Workers Party, on this question of internationalism.

The article (part of a forthcoming book to be published in New York by Monad Press) originally appeared in the *Militant*, then the paper of the Communist League of America (CLA), precursor of today's SWP. It addressed some differences with the Workers Party of America (WPA), with which the CLA was engaged in fusion discussions. The WPA stressed that it was necessary to first build a strong national party, relegating the construction of an international to a subordinate position.

Cannon argued, however, "The building of new parties and the new International ... are inseparably bound together in a single

task." Therefore, he said, the construction of a strong Fourth International was as vital as building national parties.

At the same time, Cannon said, "The parties affiliated to the Fourth International must be real parties, standing on their own feet, living their own life, and selecting their own leaders."

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## Trial of Puerto Rican independence activists opens in Chicago

Jury selection began in the trial of four Puerto Rican independence activists in Chicago July 1.

The four are accused of being members of the Armed Forces for National Liberation (FALN) and are charged with conspiracy to blow up two military installations in that city on July 4, 1983.

Although the four are not charged with having done anything, the trial is taking place amid tight security aimed at intimidating jurors and supporters of the activists.

Federal District Judge George Leighton rejected a motion by Michael Deutsch, the defense attorney for Jose Luis Rodríguez, one of the four activists, to dismiss the charges. In making the motion, Deutsch argued it was impossible for the defendants to get a fair trial, citing "the hysteria, the fear and the loathing that have been created around terrorism."

The other activists on trial are Alejandra Torres, Edwin Cortes, and Alberto Rodríguez.



# Rights group condemns U.S. role in Nicaragua

BY MARGARET JAYKO

"It's time to recognize that there is a clear and present danger in the United States today — the administration's systematic campaign to deprive us of our civil liberties, our right to know, together with misinformation about our efforts to destabilize and overthrow the Nicaraguan government."

So warned Edith Tiger, director of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), in a recent letter. As part of the effort to counter this danger, the committee is distributing a memorandum on the U.S. government's withdrawal from the World Court to lawyers, unionists, members of Congress, and other prominent people.

The memorandum is an indictment of Washington's January 1985 decision to walk out of the World Court when that body agreed to hear Nicaraguan government charges that the U.S. government was illegally supporting paramilitary actions against Nicaragua, including U.S. responsibility for mining its harbors. The document is signed by Tiger, NECLC Chairperson Corliss Lamont, and NECLC General Counsel Leonard Boudin.

The U.S. government's backing for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries (contras) violates international law, the civil libertarians argue. Pointing to the example of the 1984 mining of Nicaraguan ports by CIA-trained commandos operating from CIA boats, the document points out that "the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries are to a large extent directed and controlled by the CIA and operate under its guidance. The CIA has not merely aided the contras, it has initiated, controlled and substantially

participated in their activities. As a top leader of the largest counterrevolutionary group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), recently noted: 'The FDN was originated by the CIA, the chairman was appointed by the CIA and it is totally controlled by the CIA.'"

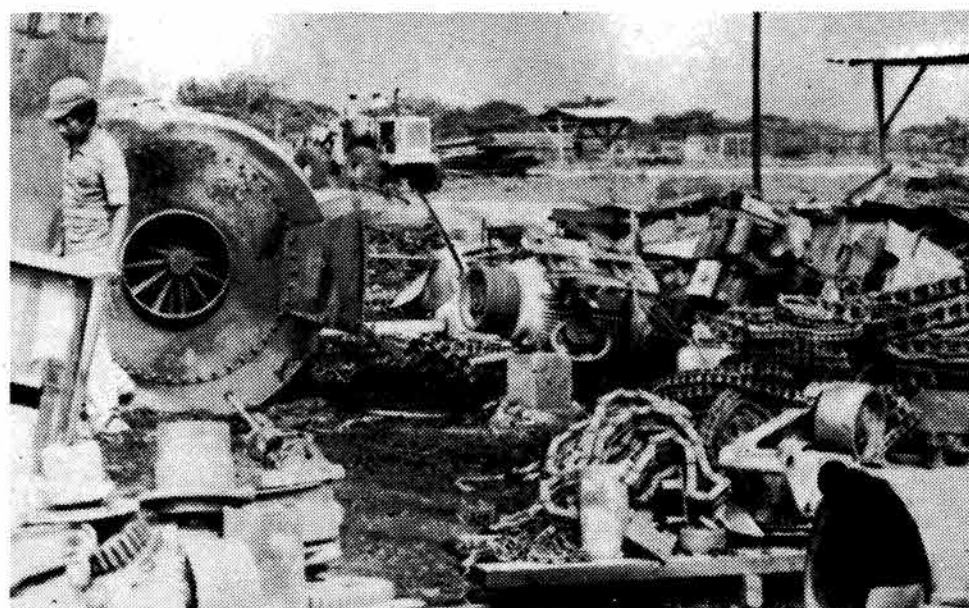
Arguing against Washington's assertion that there is a civil war going on in Nicaragua, the memorandum says, "The contras' actions are not simply part of a civil war in Nicaragua; they are externally organized and directed. The contras attack from across the border of Honduras and Costa Rica; despite years of warfare and vast amounts of aid, they have not established permanent bases in Nicaragua. . . . The contras are engaged in mercenary attack, not a civil war."

The type of actions carried out by the contras violate international law, the document points out. "The exiles fighting against the government of Nicaragua under the guidance of our military aim their attacks at economic and civilian targets. Villages are burned, tobacco fields razed, bridges blown up and, worst of all, Nicaraguan nationals are summarily executed and tortured."

"The Administration's actions as to Nicaragua also violate United States law," the memorandum says.

The document argues, "By establishing camps in Florida, training recruits to fight against the Sandinista government and raising money and arms for such attacks in the United States," the U.S. government is violating the Neutrality Act.

More than 100 law professors have added their names as "concurring" with the memorandum.



Damage inflicted by contras on Nicaraguan sawmill in 1983. National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee letter explains, "Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries are directed and controlled by CIA."

## Angolan reactionaries aid Nicaragua 'contras'

BY ANDREA GONZÁLEZ

The Foreign Broadcast Information Service on Latin America notes in its June 12 daily report that Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA), a South African-funded counterrevolutionary organization that has been fighting the government of Angola since that country won its independence from Portugal in 1975, has agreed to send some of their commanders to advise the contras in Nicaragua.

The announcement to send advisers to the U.S.-sponsored Nicaraguan mercenaries is a product of a conference of counterrevolutionary terrorist organizations held June 1-2, in South Africa-controlled southern Angola. The conference, which was organized with assistance from U.S. and South African governments, formed the "Democratic International."

In addition to UNITA, participants at the conference included Adolfo Calero, head of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest of Washington's counterrevolutionary groups fighting against the Nicaraguan people; Ghulam Wardak, a U.S.-based spokesperson for the Islamic Unity of Afghanistan Mujahideen, a CIA-supported group fighting the Soviet-aided government of Afghanistan; and Pa Kao Her, a representative of the reactionary Ethnic Liberation Organization of Laos. Son Sann, whose Khmer People's National

Liberation Front is allied with former Kampuchean dictator Pol Pot, sent a message of "solidarity."

Organizing and presumably funding the reactionary conference was Lew Lehrman, a U.S. millionaire and head of Citizens for America. Lehrman brought with him a letter from President Ronald Reagan, hailing the counterrevolutionary alliance.

Lehrman announced at the end of the conference that the "central clearinghouse" for the right-wing alliance will be in Washington, D.C.

The terrorist organizations forming the alliance pledged to "cooperate" with each other in their various counterrevolutionary wars. The agreement to send UNITA advisers to aid the contras forms part of this "cooperation."

Sources close to Lehrman seem to be hoping that the UNITA advisers will help the contras overcome their recent series of defeats at the hands of the Sandinista army, which has pushed them back across the borders into Honduras and Costa Rica.

If UNITA advisers prove useful against Nicaragua they could be shipped out to advise right-wing terrorists in Afghanistan, Laos, and Kampuchea.

The counterrevolutionary alliance also projects lobbying U.S. Congress for a package of aid for all the reactionary groups and to repeal the 1975 ban on aid for UNITA.

## Minnesota Univ. rally demands divestment in South Africa

BY MICHAEL MAGGI AND ARGIRIS MALAPANIS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Over 200 people, mostly students, rallied here on June 12 to demand that the University of Minnesota Board of Regents vote to divest its \$31.5 million invested in 33 corporations and financial institutions doing business in South Africa. The rally was sponsored by the Coalition for University Divestment from South Africa (CUDSA) and was held at the Minneapolis campus of the University.

"We are meeting when the situation in South Africa has reached a critical stage. We are at the apex of the struggle," said David Ndaba of the African National Congress. Blacks in South Africa, he explained, are encouraged by the international solidarity with their struggle, shown by the Free South Africa Movement and the numerous protests supporting divestment.

Answering those who argue that divestment would hurt Blacks, Ndaba asked, "Since when do U.S. corporations care for Blacks in South Africa? It's not a matter of jobs, because Africans are not just willing to sacrifice their jobs, but they are already sacrificing their very lives to bring down apartheid."

Ndaba connected the U.S. war against Nicaragua with U.S. support for racist apartheid. Pointing to the hypocrisy of the Reagan administration, Ndaba said that the United States should impose economic sanctions on "South Africa, not Nicaragua."

Peter Winkles brought support from his union, United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) Local P-9 in Austin, Minnesota. Winkles compared the plight of his Native American ancestors to that of

the South African people.

The UFCW in Austin is currently fighting against a concession contract and attacks on the union by the Hormel Co. Winkles pointed out that "one of the major financial backers of Hormel is the First Bank system," which loans large sums of money to corporations doing business in South Africa.

Other speakers included Kitty Duma, a South African exile living in the Twin Cities; Mark Garner, representing the Central America Week Coalition; and students from CUDSA.

The rally received support messages from the NAACP, the Urban League, Zion Baptist Church, Twin Cities National Organization for Women, Central America Week Coalition, the American Indian Movement, United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 879, UAW Subregion 10, United Electrical Workers (UE) Local 1139, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Local 1164, the National Lawyers Guild, and others.

The next day, 150 students and others showed up at the regents' meeting. A motion for total divestment was introduced by Wenda Moore, the only Black on the Board of Regents. The student representative on the board announced the decision of the Minnesota Student Association to support total university divestment.

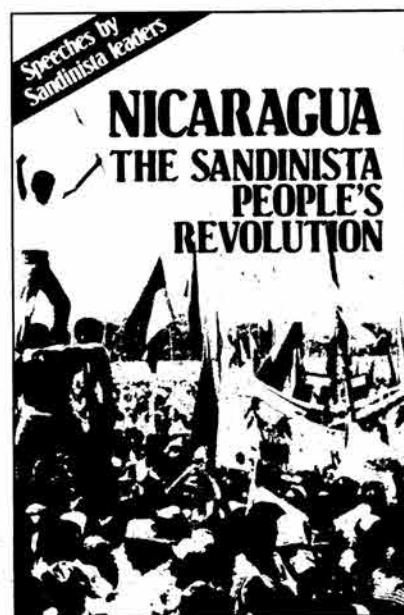
The main spokesperson among the regents against total divestment was David Roe, former Minnesota AFL-CIO president. Roe, claiming to represent the labor movement, argued that divestment would result "in eliminating the leverage we have to affect social change. . . ." He supported University of Minnesota Pres. Ken Keller's proposal for selective investments. Roe, who blamed the audience for not working hard enough to defeat Reagan in the last elections, was met with boos, hisses, and shouts of "racist" from the audience.

On June 14, the Board of Regents voted 8-4 against total divestment. The CUDSA held a meeting the same evening and decided to continue its activities throughout the summer, looking towards stepped up actions in the fall.

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# Interviews with some new YSA members

Young Socialist Alliance is winning to its ranks new political activists

BY HARRY RING

It was a rewarding experience to attend the Young Socialist Alliance convention in Chicago Memorial Day weekend, May 25-27, and to see the progress the organization is making. And it was particularly enjoyable to talk with some of the participants who were attending their first YSA convention.

Two of the first-timers were Frederick Smith and Roni Lyn McCann, recent members of the YSA's Dallas chapter.

Now 18; Smith was born in Lebanon and lived in Paris for a number of years before coming here.

For a brief period he attended the University of Texas in Arlington, near Dallas. Dissatisfied with the educational standards "and propaganda being taught," he soon dropped out.

In Dallas he came into contact with the YSA. At the same time, he was checking out some of the other radical youth organizations.

One of the things that struck him about the other groups was that there seemed to be a gap between members and leaders. He didn't want to join an organization, he said, "where you just follow the leader. You have to participate and be educated and grow. That's one of the things the YSA gives you. You see people who have been in the YSA a long time, and they're still learning and growing."

Smith is now one of a group of socialists working in a plant organized by the United Auto Workers. He finds this a rich experience.

As a YSAer in the workplace, he said, "you share the experiences of the workers. You see the evolution of the thinking of your coworkers and this gives us confidence in the future."

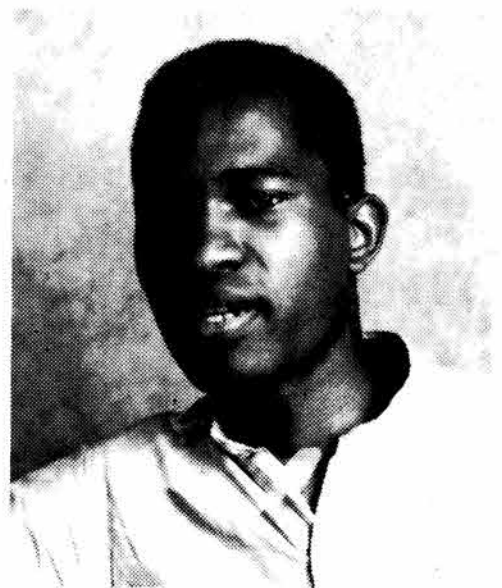
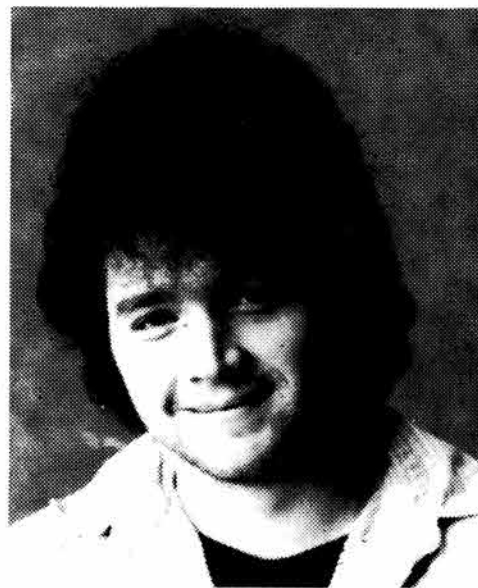
## Saw a leaflet

McCann, 25, vigorously agreed. When she met the YSA, she was making her living as an artist. She was active in the nuclear freeze and feminist movements. And, in the 1984 elections, she helped the Democratic Mondale-Ferraro campaign.

But one day, "on my way to a Mondale-Ferraro phone bank," she saw a leaflet on a phone pole advertising the book, *Maurice Bishop Speaks*, and the Militant Labor Bookstore.

She went to the bookstore, talked with someone there for several hours, bought a *Young Socialist*, a *Militant*, and the *Communist Manifesto*.

"Thankfully," she said, "I never did go back to the Democratic Party — the phone



Three new YSA members at the organization's recent convention were (left to right) Roni Lyn McCann, Brandon Weber, and Andrew Smith.

Militant photos by Harry Ring

bank or any of it."

A month later she joined the YSA and is now an industrial worker and UAW member.

When the idea was first suggested to her of becoming a factory worker, "it seemed horrendous. I really doubted I could make that kind of commitment. I had been an artist for six years and was making a living from my work ... I could work when I wanted, that kind of thing."

"When I decided to make that commitment, I left my studio, took a job in industry, and basically it was a completely different life."

"I realize that at times it's hard to make that commitment. But for me it was that commitment that was essential for a real understanding of what we're all about and who we're trying to reach."

McCann had done factory work before and found it totally alienating. "It was all individualistic," she said. "When I thought of a raise, I thought of it only for me. It wasn't that I was real selfish. But I hadn't had that process of development, of learning about solidarity, to feel solidarity among workers."

"I relate to the reading I've done more clearly. I feel a lot stronger."

Any regrets about the decision she made?

"None. None at all."

One of the visitors at the convention who was giving serious thought to joining was Robert Johnson, a Baltimore garment

worker and member of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union.

Some months back, Johnson had been in political discussion with a coworker who was in the YSA and one day she invited him to visit the Militant Bookstore.

At the bookstore, he was particularly interested in the selection of writings of Malcolm X.

"I had always been a supporter of Malcolm X," he explained, "but I really didn't know that much about his ideas."

"Reading some of his books inspired me more about the YSA because, to me, in his later period he started to become more of a socialist."

"And reading Malcolm led me to read Maurice Bishop and Fidel Castro." At the same time, he said, when he first met the YSA he was "skeptical" because it was a mainly white organization.

"But," he added with a chuckle, "they don't give up. So finally I gave in and came back. Since then I've done a couple of things with the YSA. Like on Malcolm's birthday, we had a forum, and I participated in that. First we had a film, then I gave a little speech about Malcolm and my ideas about what he was really struggling for."

Another thing which influenced Johnson toward the YSA was learning that the *Militant* had vigorously supported Malcolm and that Malcolm had warmly praised the paper, as well as speaking at several Militant Forums.

Johnson found the YSA convention "very exciting."

"And it's nice," he added, "to see all the people here from different nationalities pulling together with one bond to try to get rid of imperialism and capitalism."

## Opposed draft registration

From Kansas City, Missouri, one of the new YSAers at the convention was Brandon Weber.

He's being hassled by the government for having declined to register for the draft.

Weber moved to Kansas City about a year ago from Waterloo, Iowa, a small factory town. Now 21, he had begun thinking about socialism as he approached 18, the same time he was thinking through whether or not he would register for the draft.

He decided not to. "The main reason was that I was opposed to war and killing. I was a pacifist, although I've sort of changed since then because I don't see total pacifism as a way forward."

"And there was this high school friend of mine who was a Marxist. He talked to me a lot about what Marxism was, what it meant, until he got me interested."

His friend got him to read the *Communist Manifesto*, and *Socialism, Scientific and Utopian*, by Frederick Engels.

Weber began getting active in the anti-draft movement. He attended a Chicago conference of registration resisters, where he appeared on a cable TV film with others explaining why they refused to register.

After that he began getting letters from the government, saying, "register or go to jail."

Meanwhile he moved to Kansas City, and his friend in Iowa, a supporter of the YSA, urged him to join the chapter there.

"In fact he came down for a little vacation and took me down to the YSA office and we looked at the books and stuff, and after that I decided to join."

Since then, Weber said, "I've been a lot more active. I had a tendency to procrastinate, sit back in my chair and not get out and do things. But the YSA is helping me to get out and talk to people, go to demonstrations. It's more what I really wanted."

## Active in Jamaica

Andrew Smith, a recent member of the Newark YSA, is a student at nearby Seton Hall University. Smith grew up in a working-class district in Kingston, Jamaica. "That was a PNP area," he explained.

The People's National Party, led by Michael Manley, had governed for a number of years in Jamaica, earning Washington's wrath for its efforts to steer a course independent of imperialism. In a bitterly contested 1980 election, the PNP was ousted by the U.S.-backed Jamaica Labor Party, headed by Edward Seaga.

Like others in his neighborhood, Smith became a political activist in his early teens, supporting the PNP.

"We lived next to a Seaga-controlled district," Smith said, "and there was always conflict between these two communities. They used to firebomb us, and you name it."

His awareness of the role played by the U.S. government began then too. "We heard so much about the CIA infiltration of our country," he recalled. "About their ties with Seaga. How they tried to dismantle the PNP government. ... We were aware of the destabilization campaign. That's why we stood by the PNP, and still do."

When Smith came to study here, there didn't seem to be much doing at school. But one day there was a YSA literature table on campus, which quickly drew his interest. And the person at the table also noticed Smith, who was wearing a button calling for a socialist Africa.

Smith readily accepted an invitation to visit the Newark Militant Bookstore and then went to New York for a meeting of the Militant Forum. Shortly afterward he signed up in the YSA.

Continued on Page 10

## YSA supports case of Lindsey Scott

BY BRIAN WILLIAMS

Among the guests attending the 24th national convention of the Young Socialist Alliance were James and Mildred Scott. They were there to win support for their son, Lindsey Scott, who has been framed up by the military brass and thrown into prison in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Lindsey Scott is a 30-year-old Black marine who was convicted by a military court 20 months ago in Quantico, Virginia, on the charge of rape and attempted murder of a white woman. He was sentenced to 30 years at hard labor. Much evidence exists and was totally disregarded by the military proving that Scott was nowhere near the scene of this crime.

James and Mildred Scott set up a table at the convention sessions with information on Lindsey's case. They received an excellent response. Four thousand fact sheets were distributed to convention participants from throughout the country, as well as from England and Canada. Two hundred fifty signatures were gathered on a petition declaring Scott innocent and demanding that all charges be dropped. The case is now pending before a military review board, which can rule to drop the charges or grant Scott a new trial. To date, however, this board has been stalling on issuing any decision.

During the past year, this case has won extensive support from many organizations, such as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, National Alliance

Against Racist and Political Repression, and the Kentucky and Virginia NAACP's. James Scott has been interviewed by 150 different newspapers and radio stations.

Delegates to the YSA convention unanimously approved a protest telegram that was sent to U.S. Marine Corps headquarters at the Pentagon demanding justice for Lindsey Scott. It stated, "As the U.S. government moves deeper into a war in Central America it is attacking the democratic rights of Blacks, GI's, and other working class youth to silence and intimidate opposition to Washington's policies. Lindsey is one of these victims. We demand the U.S. Marine Corps drop the charges and free Lindsey Scott."

Hundreds of convention participants went back home convinced of the importance of winning new support for Scott's release. Participants from Kansas City brought solidarity directly to Lindsey Scott's prison cell by paying him a visit at Leavenworth the weekend following the YSA convention. YSA members from Baltimore and Washington, D.C., have gotten in touch with Scott's wife, who is still living in Virginia. They plan to work with her in publicizing the case.

Additional protests are urgently needed. Letters and telegrams demanding that the charges be dropped should be sent to: Commandant P.X. Kelley, United States Marine Corps, Department of the Navy and the Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20350.

## Join the YSA!

- ☐ Please send me more information on the YSA.
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# What was gov't role in murder of Malcolm X?

BY FRED FELDMAN

Muhammad Abdul Aziz, one of three men serving sentences of 20 years to life for the 1965 assassination of Malcolm X was released on parole June 24 after serving 20 years in jail. Aziz continues to insist on his innocence. Another of the convicted men, Kahlil Islam, also denied involvement in the killing.

The third man jailed for killing Malcolm, Talmadge Hayer, confessed to the crime but insisted that the other two were not involved.

The assassination of this outstanding revolutionary leader was a blow to workers, farmers, and all other oppressed people here and around the world.

The release of Aziz is an occasion for working people to review the facts about the assassination of Malcolm X and to demand the truth.

The investigation and the subsequent trial were riddled with contradictions that have never been resolved. Evidence pointing toward the possibility of government complicity in the assassination was systematically ignored by the police and the courts, and buried by the big-business media.

The U.S. rulers and their government had good reason to be pleased at Malcolm's elimination.

They feared and hated Malcolm for his revolutionary beliefs, his efforts to put those beliefs into action, and for the enthusiastic response his words and deeds won from large numbers of Blacks and others.

Malcolm was following a course that posed a deepening challenge to the racist rulers of this country at home and abroad.

## Nation of Islam

In March 1964, Malcolm X broke with the Nation of Islam (NOI). The Nation of Islam was then an all-Black religious organization headed by Elijah Muhammad. Its Black nationalist ideology had won it significant support in the Black community. After a number of years as a spokesperson for the NOI, Malcolm left the organization when it proved incapable of leading or even fully participating in the Black liberation struggle.

He moved to forge an organization that could play this leadership role.

In June 1964 — following a pilgrimage to Mecca in Saudi Arabia and visits to various Middle Eastern and African nations — Malcolm announced formation of the Organization of Afro-American Unity. He summed up its goals: "We want freedom by any means necessary. We want justice by any means necessary. We want equality by any means necessary."

The OAAU set the goal of forging a united struggle of Blacks completely independent of the U.S. ruling class and its Republican and Democratic parties.

Malcolm X placed the Black struggle in an international context, and saw support for struggles of the oppressed around the world as key to the struggle for Black liberation here. He protested when the U.S. and Belgian governments intervened militarily in 1964 to crush a popular rebellion in the Congo (now Zaire).

He was the first nationally prominent leader of the Black struggle to speak out in opposition to Washington's war in Vietnam, and in solidarity with Vietnam's struggle for self-determination. At the time of Malcolm's assassination, the administration of U.S. President Johnson was massively escalating the war.

## Revolutionary internationalist

Malcolm sought international allies for the Black struggle. In July 1964 he began a months-long tour of African nations for the purpose, as he put it, of "letting them know that we're catching hell in America." Malcolm attended a conference of the Organization of African Unity, where he appealed for Africans to denounce U.S. racism.

Fearing Malcolm's impact, the U.S. Information Agency sent "truth squads" to dog his tracks. The so-called truth squads sought to counter the truths Malcolm was telling about U.S. imperialism.

Malcolm was also preparing to bring the U.S. government before the United Nations on charges of racist persecution of more than 20 million Blacks in the United States.



Feb. 4, 1965: Malcolm X voices solidarity with struggle for Black voting rights in talk to young civil rights fighters in Selma, Alabama.

Malcolm expressed his revolutionary internationalist outlook in a speech at Columbia University three days before his murder.

"We are living in an age of revolution, and the revolt of the American Negro is part of the rebellion against the oppression and colonialism which has characterized this era. . . . It is incorrect to classify the revolt of the Negro simply as a racial conflict of Black against white, or as a purely American problem. Rather, we are today seeing a global rebellion of the oppressed against the oppressor, the exploited against the exploiter."

## Gunned down in Harlem

Malcolm was gunned down as he was beginning a speech in Harlem's Audubon Ballroom on Feb. 21, 1965.

There were those in the ruling class who barely concealed their satisfaction.

"He was a case history, as well as an extraordinary and twisted man, turning many true gifts to evil purpose," declared a *New York Times* editorial. Malcolm's beliefs, the *Times* declared, "marked him for . . . a violent end. . . . Yesterday someone came out of that darkness that he spawned and killed him."

The head of the U.S. Information Agency expressed outrage at the fact that peoples throughout Africa were mourning and voicing admiration for the martyred leader. He responded with a lying denunciation of Malcolm as having "preached segregation."

Less than two hours after Malcolm's assassination, the police announced that he had been killed by members of the Nation of Islam. The police never explained how they reached this conclusion so quickly, and how they had eliminated all other possibilities.

The unrestrained factionalism of the Nation of Islam leaders toward Malcolm made it easier for the government to pin the killing on NOI members, and to shut the door on all other avenues of investigation. But an investigation carried out in this way was guaranteed to be a cover-up.

Following Malcolm's assassination, the New York Police Department stated that it had known for a month that a conspiracy was afoot to kill him. The cops did not say how they knew — but their knowledge certainly didn't prevent the plotters from achieving their goal.

Instead the cops later claimed to have "offered" Malcolm their protection, which they claimed he refused. Malcolm's widow said that it was a lie that such protection was ever proposed.

Despite their boasts about offering to protect Malcolm, there was little visible police presence at or near the February 21 meeting. At previous meetings for Malcolm at the Audubon a half dozen uniformed cops were stationed at the entrance. This time there were only two and they were told to stay out of sight.

The cops on duty were sent to a room inside with orders to remain there and, if anything happened, to summon help on a walkie-talkie. When one of the cops heard

shots, he called on the walkie-talkie and got no response.

The day after Malcolm was gunned down, all the morning newspapers — there were three then — reported that two suspected gunmen had been seized — not by the cops but by members of the audience who held them until police arrived. If these people from the audience had not acted, all of Malcolm's killers would have escaped the scene of the crime.

One, Talmadge Hayer, was caught after being shot in the leg, allegedly by Reuben Francis — one of Malcolm's guards. Francis was jailed for this "crime." Hayer was taken to the hospital.

The papers reported that the second captured man was taken to the Wadsworth Avenue Police Station. The *New York Times* quoted the patrolman who reportedly arrested the second man. In the *New York Herald Tribune*, Jimmy Breslin reported that "the city's top policemen immediately converged" on the Wadsworth Avenue precinct.

The second man then disappeared without a trace. If he was released without charges, this was never reported. If the reports in the *Times*, *Herald Tribune*, or elsewhere were inaccurate, this was never acknowledged by these papers or commented on by the cops (until 1973, when the cops made this claim to author Peter Goldman).

An article in the July 12, 1965 *Militant* commented: "It is extremely difficult to figure out why the police (and the press) behaved in this way. It leads to the question: could the 'second man' have been a police agent?"

## Cops had undercover agents

The police admitted having undercover agents at the meeting. One of them, it later turned out, was Gene Roberts, a leader of the OAAU who was on the platform when Malcolm was assassinated. In 1970, he surfaced during a police frame-up of supporters of the Black Panther Party.

Aziz was arrested on Feb. 26, 1965, and Islam was arrested March 3. Both already faced charges — which they denied — of involvement in another shooting. Both denied they were present at the Audubon Ballroom, and both had witnesses who testified that they were at home.

Both were prominent members of the Nation of Islam. They were well known to Malcolm's guards, who carefully scrutinized everyone who entered. Given the violent denunciations of Malcolm by Nation of Islam leaders following his break with them, is it likely that Malcolm's guards would have allowed Aziz and Islam into the meeting? And, if they did, would they not have had the pair under close surveillance?

The star witness for the prosecution was Cary Thomas, who was jailed shortly after the assassination as a material witness and then charged with arson. Thomas' testimony at the trial, which contradicted his grand jury testimony in important respects, was followed by his release from prison.

On the other hand, numerous eyewitnesses, like Reuben Francis, who saw and

heard things that might not jibe with the government version of how Malcolm was killed, were simply ignored.

In the midst of the trial, Hayer confessed to killing Malcolm. He said that he and others had been hired for the job. He denied that Aziz and Islam had anything to do with the killing. He described one of the killers, but has never named either the other gunmen or the person who he said hired him.

The government claimed that Hayer was simply seeking to protect the Nation of Islam and his fellow NOI members. But Hayer has always denied being a member of the Nation of Islam, and the government was never able to prove that he was one.

Malcolm X initially attributed the fire-bombing of his house — a week before the assassination — to the Nation of Islam. In the epilogue to the *Autobiography of Malcolm X*, Alex Haley reports that Malcolm told him on Feb. 20, 1965, "I'm not all that sure it's the Muslims. I know what they can do and what they can't, and they can't do some of the stuff recently going on. . . . I think I'm going to quit saying it's the Muslims."

Malcolm suspected he had been poisoned while in Cairo, Egypt, during his last trip to Africa — the one that so alarmed the U.S. government. He became violently ill and had to be hospitalized.

Twelve days before his assassination, Malcolm X was barred from France, where he had been scheduled to address a meeting of Africans and U.S. Blacks. The reason for the French government's move was never stated, but Malcolm's friends in Paris charged that the French government feared Malcolm would be assassinated there.

Because of the cover-up, we do not know today who killed Malcolm X — who besides Hayer pulled the triggers, who organized the assassination, and who gave the order for it to be organized.

But we do know now that in 1967 FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover stated that it was government policy to "expose, disrupt, misdirect, or otherwise neutralize (emphasis added) the activities of black nationalist, hate-type organizations and groupings, their leadership, spokesmen, members and supporters."

The facts that pointed to possible cop or other government complicity in Malcolm X's murder were ignored because the investigation was controlled from start to finish by the U.S. ruling class and its cops and courts.

Whoever killed Malcolm X, this ruling class was the main beneficiary of the act.

The release of Aziz poses again the need for an independent investigation — based on the Black rights organizations, unions, and other forces with an interest in uncovering the facts. The working people of this country have a right and a need to know the truth about the assassination of this outstanding leader of our struggle.

## By and about Malcolm X

### By Malcolm X:

By Any Means Necessary	\$3.95
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# Argentina: workers pay for debt

## Protests hit austerity, inflation — demand justice

BY SELVA NEBBIA

Cuban President Fidel Castro, in his interview with the Mexican daily *Excelsior*, pointed to Argentina as one of the countries in Latin America where the military rulers, faced with a severe economic crisis and growing opposition to their repression, were forced to step down in favor of an elected civilian regime.

But, Castro said, the foreign debt threatens to halt this process and drag that country into "a whirlwind of insoluble difficulties, social tensions, and economic problems."

The new government of Raúl Alfonsín and his Radical Civic Union party came to power in 1983 in the first elections in Argentina since the 1976 military coup. Alfonsín won the election by promising to alleviate the economic crisis and restore democratic rights.

The Alfonsín government faces a foreign debt of some \$48 billion, the third largest in Latin America. One fourth of this debt is owed to big U.S. banks.

Argentina is more than \$1 billion behind in its interest payments on this debt.

### New austerity measures

On June 11, Argentina and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the organization of imperialist countries that lends money to semicolonial countries like Argentina, announced a new agreement under which the IMF would advance Argentina \$1.2 billion in credit on the condition that the government adopt an austerity plan designed by the IMF.

Supposedly this austerity plan is aimed at reducing inflation from its current level of 1,000 percent to 150 percent within one year. The measures imposed by the IMF include reduction of government spending, increasing the cost of government services for working people, limiting wage increases, and raising the interest rates.

On June 14, the Alfonsín government announced a package of drastic economic reforms, adding up to what it described as a "war economy."

The new currency, called the austral, has been valued at U.S. \$1.25. One thousand

"Argentine pesos," the current currency, will be exchanged for one austral. The "Argentine peso" was introduced by the previous military government in mid-1983, when it exchanged 1,000 old pesos for one "Argentine peso."

Thus, within two years, one million pesos had declined in value to one austral, worth \$1.25.

For Argentine working people these new austerity measures will mean an increase in the price of gasoline, public transportation, electricity, natural gas, postal services, and telephone services — at the same time that their wages are frozen.

This is in addition to austerity measures already enforced that have reduced the buying power of the Argentine workers and farmers by some 30 percent.

Although the government has already implemented some of the IMF's conditions, it has not been successful in imposing all of the demands of the creditors. The government has been limited by the mobilizations of Argentina's working people. These mobilizations are directed not only against the austerity, but also against government foot dragging on its promise to bring to justice all those responsible for the crimes committed against the workers and farmers under the military dictatorship.

### 'Dirty war'

The repression of the military junta is called the "dirty war" in Argentina. The new civilian government estimates that 8,900 people, including hundreds of children, were disappeared in seven years. Most people in Argentina, however, believe that the number is closer to 30,000.

The heads of the military were originally tried in military courts, but after those courts ruled that they did nothing illegal, the Argentine people forced Alfonsín to open a new trial in civil court. This trial began on April 22.

Leading up to and after the new trial, the Mothers of the Plaza de May, an organization of relatives of the disappeared that was formed under the dictatorship to protest repression, organized demonstrations. This included one of 30,000 people on March

24. These actions were designed to force the government to punish all those responsible for the "dirty war."

The people's demand for justice can prove difficult for the Alfonsín government since the responsibility for the terror goes beyond the military and includes government functionaries, capitalist politicians, and members of the Catholic church hierarchy.

Documents from the military dictatorship reveal that the labor movement was a special target of the terror. Unionists made up one-third of those who were disappeared. The dictatorship, with the support of the Argentine capitalist class and U.S. imperialism, which dominates the economy of the country, had hoped to smash the unions and open a new era of capitalist economic growth at the expense of working people.

It failed on both counts. The union movement, while severely repressed, was not smashed, and in place of economic growth the massive foreign debt has led to economic regression.

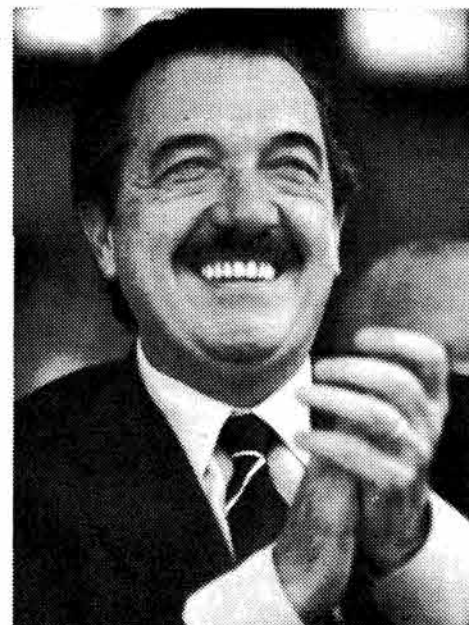
The foreign debt represents a full 68 percent of Argentina's 1984 gross national product, which is the total wealth generated by production and services annually. The interest on the debt, which comes to \$5 billion a year, is 44 percent of all the income Argentina generates through export of its products.

Argentina's indebtedness, like that of the rest of Latin America, is a product of the falling prices for its products on the world market and the rising costs of the products it needs to import from the industrialized countries. In the case of Argentina, however, the junta's economic policies exacerbated the debt. On the advice of the U.S. imperialists, the junta tore down all protective tariffs, placing its nascent national industry in direct competition with the industry of the highly developed countries. But Argentina's weak industry is unable to compete and is being destroyed.

### Children suffer malnutrition

The result is that although Argentina is one of the principal grain and meat exporters in the world, 35 percent of the children suffer from malnutrition.

Argentine working people are not willing to make any more sacrifices to pay the debt. In September 1984, the labor movement organized its first strike against the economic measures adopted by the new government at the insistence of the IMF.



Argentine President Raúl Alfonsín. Government's new austerity measures are imposing major hardships on that country's working people.

At that time, the General Workers Federation (CGT), which represents 5 million workers, issued a declaration that stated, "The national economy is subordinated to the IMF, no plan exists to reactivate production, this policy will bring us to social chaos."

Government economists and functionaries admit that the measures demanded by the IMF are impossible to implement. Mario Brodershon, Argentine negotiator with the IMF, explained that "there is no way that we can continue to pay the interest on the debt and continue hoping to grow. And without growth, what can we offer our people?"

On May 23 of this year, the unions organized the largest demonstration since Alfonsín took office 18 months ago. A national strike, called by the CGT for the same day, demanded that the government break its agreement with the IMF. The 200,000 mostly young workers who participated in the demonstration carried signs that read, "No to the IMF" and "The IMF or the people."

The situation in Argentina proves in life the point that Fidel Castro made over and over again in his interview on the foreign debt. "If the infamous formulas of the IMF are carried through, they are going to produce great social upheaval" in all Latin America since "the debt is simply impossible to pay. It cannot be done, nor can our countries bear it, nor would it ever resolve the problem of underdevelopment."

Millions of people in Argentina and all over Latin America are coming to the same conclusion as the Cuban president: "The Latin American debt is unpayable and should be canceled."

Do you know someone who reads Spanish?

## 'PM': Sandinista youth leader speaks

Since Nicaraguan workers and farmers overthrew the U.S.-backed dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza six years ago, youth are among those who have benefited the most from the Sandinista revolution. Young people "have won a place in society. They are a sector that ... decides, that contributes. Youth have been assigned various tasks: the literacy drive, defense, production," says Evelyn Pinto, a leader of the July 19 Sandinista Youth.

In an interview in the current issue of *Perspectiva Mundial*, Pinto describes how her organization is involving youth, both in defending Nicaragua against Washington's mercenary war, and in the campaign to raise economic production and maintain the social gains of the revolution.

Also covered in this issue of *PM*: the debt crisis and working-class unrest in Argentina, the meaning of the current "spy" propaganda in the United States, and a review of the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed by the government 32 years ago.

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## Havana meeting on debt crisis set

From July 15-17, a Latin American and Caribbean trade union conference will be held in Havana, Cuba, to discuss the gigantic foreign debt weighing down on countries in the region.

Representatives from more than 60 labor federations in 35 Latin American and Caribbean countries have been invited. Over 10 major peasant organizations as well as 40 independent national trade unions and 3 international and regional labor federations have also been invited to participate in the conference. Workers organizations and trade unions were invited regardless of their political, philosophical, religious, or other beliefs in order to work toward a united front against the foreign debt in the region.

Also invited were UN special agencies such as the Economic Commission of Latin America, the International Labor Organization, and the Latin American Economic System.

The conference is a product of the 4th Caribbean Workers Conference of Unity and Solidarity, which was held in early May in Guadeloupe. That conference voted to hold a broader gathering to discuss the debt and proposed that the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC) host this later conference in Havana.

In a statement to Latin American and Caribbean trade unionists issued June 1, the CTC explained: "Only by joining forces will we have the power to make our voices heard and demand that the solution to the debt problem pave the way for the es-

tablishment of a new international economic order, characterized by equitable financial and trade relations that will contribute to our people's progress and development."

## Interviews with new YSA members

Continued from Page 8

"Then we started working on campus," he said, principally helping build the Free South Africa movement and helping build the April 20 antiwar protest in Washington.

Smith says there are now a number of students discussing socialism with him, and he hopes to involve some of them in the YSA.

"They ask me about South Africa and all the other issues," he said. Laughing, he added, "They look to me as an authority on these things. But I don't mind. I try to tell them the truth and the facts behind these things, which I get from the Pathfinder literature, from the *Militant*, and my other reading."

"Right now, for South Africa, people are talking about divestment. But I go a step further and say, 'What about after divestment?' The white people — the wealthy people — aren't going to give up. The struggle is going to continue. And the only thing that will cure that whole system is revolution. And some people are coming around to that idea."



# San Jose speak-out: broad, united defense of democratic rights

Continued from front page

one of the thugs into the bookstore to look around, she said.

"We had to think out how to respond," Morell said. "We decided that we could call on a very broad range of individuals and groups to join us in protesting and standing up to this challenge to democratic rights."

"And you here tonight," she said, addressing the audience, "and the many people in the Bay Area and around the country like you, confirm the rightness of that course: that you *can* fight back; that you can organize a unified, determined response."

## Held near Vietnamese community

Despite an all-out effort to mobilize for the speak-out, only about 100 of the right-wing Vietnamese showed up.

The speak-out was held in a church in San Jose's large Vietnamese community of some 60,000-80,000 people. A quarter-page ad had appeared in the Vietnamese-language newspaper urging the "entire community" to come out in force to "demonstrate and oppose communists." But their small numbers — fewer than they had mobilized for some of the previous disruptions — gave the lie to the banner they carried that said, "We represent the Vietnamese community."

Bill Eisman, a representative of the U.S. Vietnam Friendship Association, read a statement to the meeting from a group of concerned Vietnamese, who pointed out that this handful of right-wingers did not represent the Vietnamese community, the majority of whom were themselves victims of the right-wingers' attacks on civil liberties (see accompanying story).

Early in the evening, before the meeting actually began, some of the right-wing thugs made an attempt to disrupt the event by trying to gather on the sidewalk in front of the church instead of across the street. One of the thugs brandished a knife.

But they quickly retreated in the face of the broad, united, determined defense organized by the Emergency Committee. The sponsoring organizations provided monitors who stood outside the church. Many wore union jackets or buttons to identify their organizations and to stress the broad unity of the defense. Many carried signs with slogans such as, "Defend democratic rights," and "Raza, si! Contras, no!"

For the rest of the evening, in sharp contrast to the aggressive, threatening behavior of the right-wingers on previous occasions, they remained quiet and did not raise a single chant during the entire four hours they spent outside the meeting.

The Emergency Committee for Democratic Rights' campaign demanding that the city officials take action to protect the meeting also had an effect. Mayor Thomas McEnery finally yielded to pressure and issued a statement dated June 26 declaring that "publicly and for the record, I do not condone the use of violence. The city of San Jose is dedicated to equal protection of all persons and their right to exercise all their constitutional rights."

## Democratic rights and war

SWP leader Morell explained that the attacks by the right-wing Vietnamese were not aimed primarily at the SWP, but were part of an attempt to silence criticism of U.S. government foreign policy, especially in Southeast Asia, where the U.S. is funding rightist forces. And she pointed out that the fight for democratic rights was central to the fight against the U.S.-organized war in Central America and its support to apartheid in South Africa.

Andrea Prichett, a central activist of the University of California anti-apartheid movement, told the meeting of the efforts of the police and the U.C. administration to derail the protests through cop violence and spies. Explaining the need for solidarity and unity, she said, "The point of this whole evening is that when those people out there think you are alone, that's when

they'll try to take advantage. They are going to be desperate to shut us up as the U.S. gets more deeply involved in Central America," she said, "and our answer to that has to be, 'Never.'"

Ron Lind, director of organizing for United Food and Commercial Workers Local 428, pointed to a "conscious effort to stifle dissent on the part of the government," and said the labor movement had to take the lead in standing up to this attack. "The labor movement must remember that we've always been a prime target of the right-wingers. There has to be a struggle to turn this around and the labor movement is the only social institution that can lead it," Lind said.

Anti-Vietnam War activist Anthony Russo, who continues to lead efforts in this country to normalize relations with Vietnam, received a standing ovation when introduced. Russo was a codefendant with Daniel Ellsberg in the 1972 "Pentagon Papers" case, in which the two were accused of releasing to the public secret Pentagon studies that showed how the U.S. government had lied about its Vietnam policy for twenty years.

Russo noted that the San Jose events were not isolated and were in fact part of a seven-year pattern of violence against opponents of the U.S. government's Vietnam policy. "The government has done nothing about it and therefore condones it," Russo declared. "Friends of Vietnam have been seeing this happening for a long time, and we feel good now because we see our list of friends getting larger." Russo called on the audience to continue discussing the Vietnam War and to understand the Vietnamese role in the liberation of Kampuchea from

## Rightists don't speak for majority of Vietnamese

The following statement, signed by a group of concerned Vietnamese, was read to the June 28 Speak-out for Freedom of Speech and Assembly in San Jose.

We, a group of concerned Vietnamese, join the Ad Hoc Committee for Democratic Rights in their condemnation of the recent series of violent attacks on the Socialist Workers Party bookstore in San Jose.

These are not isolated incidents. Many Vietnamese and non-Vietnamese have been killed, attacked or harassed because they expressed political views these rightists disapproved of, or because they spoke out against the extortions and other criminal activities carried out by rightist Vietnamese groups in the U.S.

The murder of Mrs. Pham Thi Luu and the attempted murder of Mr. Nguyen Van Luy, the honorary president of the Association of Vietnamese in the U.S., were clearly an attempt to silence those who speak out for friendship between the Vietnamese and American people. This attack, which took place on May 28, 1984, was followed by the assassination of Professor Edward Cooperman on Saturday, October 13, 1984, in his office at the Department of Physics, California State University, Fullerton. As cofounder and chair of the U.S. Committee for Scientific Cooperation With Vietnam, he worked to promote people-to-people relations and coordinated an extensive program of scientific cooperation between the U.S. and Vietnam.

These gross violations of the civil rights of both Vietnamese and non-Vietnamese alike must be stopped. We appeal especially to the Vietnamese in the community to repudiate and disassociate themselves from these right-wing individuals and groups. Do not join them or allow yourselves to be used in their anti-democratic activities and in their violence; it will only jeopardize your and your children's civil liberties, as well as your security and future.

A handful of right-wing extremists who are organizing these hostilities are endangering the Vietnamese communities in the



Militant

Right-wing Vietnamese thugs last month across from Socialist Bookstore in San Jose. Broad, united meeting protested their violent attacks and demanded protection of democratic rights.

the murderous Pol Pot forces.

While the right-wing Vietnamese outside the meeting claimed to be "honoring" U.S. veterans of the Vietnam War, Bill Watkins, a Vietnam War veteran from a dissident Veterans of Foreign Wars post in Santa Cruz, told the meeting a different story. "We have to demand enforcement of our rights," Watkins said. "They won't be enforced by the government."

Watkins said that a big victory was won as a result of the Vietnam War "right here on America's soil: the right to oppose war, the right not to fight."

The dissident VFW post had been suspended by the national VFW after introducing a resolution critical of U.S. policy in Central America. It has since been reinstated.

The rally was cochaired by Cathy Sedwick and Don Gómez for the Emergency Committee for Democratic Rights. Sedwick is a member of the Socialist Workers Party and Gómez is a well-known televis-

U.S. Behind the screen of anticommunism they are trying to crush all dissenting viewpoints. The aim of these ultra-rightists is not only to intimidate the Vietnamese communities, but all those who advocate normalization of relations with Vietnam and want to heal the wounds of war. And they do not stop there. They are also attacking those who dissent from the Reagan administration's aggressive and dangerous foreign policy against other regions of the world. What will they do next?

The reaction of local and federal authorities to these crimes has been clearly inadequate. And this dismal record of law enforcement has encouraged right-wing Vietnamese extremists to carry out further terrorist acts. In fact we can say these people who are engaged in these activities

are being deliberately used by the Reagan administration and other forces to crush opposition to their policies of war and political and economic oppression.

Other speakers included Robert McAfee Brown, professor of theology and ethics at the Pacific School of Religion and an activist in the sanctuary movement; LaVertha White of the Committee for Justice to Melvin Truss (Melvin Truss was a seventeen-year-old Black murdered by a San Jose cop); and Peter Saygo, a past president of the San Jose American Civil Liberties Union.

Messages of support were read from the South Bay Free South Africa Movement, Chicano activist Francisco "Kiko" Martínez, Congressman Ron Dellums, Oakland City Council member Wilson Riles, Jr., the Mid-Peninsula Peace Center, San Jose chapter of the National Organization for Women, and a group of returned volunteers from the Nicaragua work brigades. More than \$1,000 was collected by the Emergency Committee at the rally.

are being deliberately used by the Reagan administration and other forces to crush opposition to their policies of war and political and economic oppression.

It is the responsibility of the U.S. government and local authorities to bring these criminals to justice and protect the lives and civil rights of all of us. As Vietnamese Americans we have the right to express our political beliefs without fear of political terrorist attacks. These democratic rights are fundamental to our nation's existence.

We call on all justice-loving people to press for the criminals to be brought to justice, and we demand that the federal government and local authorities thoroughly investigate and prosecute the criminal activities of the right-wing Vietnamese groups in the U.S.

## 'We want Baltimore out of S. Africa!'

BY TED LEONARD

BALTIMORE — "Baltimore city government out of South Africa" was the demand of the June 17 Soweto Day Rally held here. The rally of 70 was sponsored by the Baltimore Anti-apartheid Coalition (BAC), the Maryland Federation of Organizations, and the Catholic Archdiocese South Africa Coalition. The rally commemorated the ninth anniversary of the uprising in Soweto, when South African police gunned down hundreds of young people.

Every speaker demanded that the city government immediately end all ties with the racist South African regime. The BAC defines this demand as "No city money invested in corporations or banks that deal with South Africa; no ships in the port of Baltimore carrying goods to or from South Africa; and no sale of the Kruggerand."

Ken Morgan of the National Black Independent Political Party pointed to the heroic struggle by Black students in South Africa as an example for working people in the United States.

Lenny Shendale, a zoneman from United Steelworkers union Local 2609 asked, "How can we have a foreign policy

that is racist and a domestic policy that is fair and just?" Pointing to the experience of Arizona steelworkers forced out on strike for two years by Phelps Dodge, a corporation that also operates in South Africa, he said, "Steelworkers on strike in Arizona have faced attacks from the National Guard, the cops, and the courts. They make things bad here and worse there," he concluded.

Makail Alimu, a representative of the African National Reparations Organization, explained that it is not just a fight against racist foreign policy, but that racism is institutionalized here at home.

"Like South Africa, this administration is involved in its own massacres. It finances the *contras* in Nicaragua, allows corporations to invest in South Africa, and it massacres our children by taking away their future through wasteful military spending and the arms race," said Dottye Burt, Cochairperson of the Baltimore April 20 Coalition.

Mary Benms of the NAACP ended the rally by saying, "We want 'Baltimore city out of South Africa' to be more than a chant. We want it to become a reality."



## CALIFORNIA

### Oakland

**Lebanon: Who Are the Real Terrorists?** A panel discussion. Translation to Spanish. Fri., July 12, 7:30 p.m. 3808 E 14 St. Donation: \$2. Aup: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (415) 261-3014.

### San Francisco

**Open House and Mural Benefit.** You are invited to an open house to benefit a new revolutionary mural. Meet artist Susan Greene and view her sketches. Featuring slideshow on recent liberation art of Latin America. Translation to Spanish. Sun., July 14, 5 p.m. The Socialist Bookstore, 3284 23rd St. Aup: The Socialist Bookstore. For more information call (415) 282-6255. *Bring this ad to the open house and receive 20 percent discount on all books and pamphlets.*

## ILLINOIS

### Chicago

**Defend the Palestinians.** Speakers: Ayoub Tal Hani, past president of the American-Arab Congress for Palestine; Tom O'Brien, representative of Socialist Workers party; Dick Reiley, chairperson of the November 29 Committee for Palestine. Translation to Spanish. Sat., July 13, 7:30 p.m. 3455 S Michigan Ave. Donation: \$2. Aup: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (312) 326-5433.

## MICHIGAN

### Detroit

**Violence On the Black Community.** Speakers: Congressman John Conyers; City Councilperson Maryann Mahaffey; Horace Sheffield, Coalition of Black Trade Unionists; Detroit mayoral candidates. Sun., July 14, 3 p.m. St. Rita's Church, 1000 E State Fair. Donation: \$2. Aup: Detroit National Black Independent Political Party. For more information call (313) 883-0595.

## NEW YORK

### Manhattan

**Sister City Jazz Jam, Benefit for Nicaragua.** Featuring band with drummer Rashied Ali; Paul Butterfield; Delmar Brown; Latin jazz artist Jerry González; and Jaco Pastorius. Also appearing will be poet Allen Ginsberg; Nicaraguan poet Roberto Vargas; and the political rock band, World War III Vets. Fri., July 12, 8 p.m. Greenwich House, 27 Barrow Street (off 7th Ave. S). Tickets: \$8 in advance, \$10 at door. Aup: Lower East Side Sister City Project. For more information call Joanne Schultz at (212) 673-9174, or Mary Sabbatino at (212) 598-4049.

## NORTH CAROLINA

### Greensboro

**Klan-Nazi Verdict — Has Justice Been Done?** Speakers: Lewis Pitts, Greensboro Civil Rights Fund attorney; representative of Socialist Workers Party. Sat., July 13, 7:30 p.m. 2219 E

Market. Donation: \$2. Aup: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (919) 272-5996.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Philadelphia

**Lebanon: Who are the Real Terrorists?** Speaker: Bob Stanton, Socialist Workers Party. Translation to Spanish. Sat., July 13, 7:30 p.m. 2744 Germantown Ave. Donation: \$2. Aup: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (215) 225-0213.

**Answers to 10 Lies About Vietnam.** Speaker: Diane Wang, Socialist Workers Party National Committee member, traveled Vietnam and Kampuchea last year as correspondent for the *Militant* and *Intercontinental Press*. Translation to Spanish. Sat., July 20, 7:30 p.m. 2744 Germantown Ave. Donation: \$2. Aup: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (215) 225-0213.

## UTAH

### Salt Lake City

**War in the Middle East: Who Are the Real Terrorists?** Speakers: representative of the Socialist Workers Party; representative of the General Union of Palestine Students at the University. Translation to Spanish. Fri., July 12, 7:30 p.m. 767 S State. Donation: \$2. Aup: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (801) 355-1124.

## WISCONSIN

### Milwaukee

**The Desegregation Debate: Why Busing is Needed.** Speakers: Chris Belnavis, president of Milwaukee NAACP; Dr. Walter Farrell, Milwaukee Afro-American Council; Mindy Brudno, Young Socialist Alliance. Sat., July 13, 7:30 p.m. 4707 W Lisbon. Donation: \$2. Aup: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (414) 445-2076.

# U.S. hits affirmative action plans

Continued from Page 4

By 1979, for example, when a white steelworker named Brian Weber challenged the affirmative-action plan of the Steelworkers union and the basic steel industry, charging "reverse discrimination," virtually the entire labor movement rallied behind a defense of affirmative action. Unfortunately, the unions were not won to the idea of maintaining affirmative-action gains during times of layoffs by further modifying seniority lists to make sure that the percentage of Blacks, other oppressed minorities, and women wouldn't decrease.

The Justice Department is using a 1984

Supreme Court ruling in the case of the Memphis Fire Department as the legal justification for its all-out attempt to outlaw mandatory hiring and promotion quotas that put teeth in affirmative action.

In the Memphis case, the Supreme Court ruled that the fire department could not modify seniority lists to prevent layoffs from wiping out the gains of affirmative action.

The Reagan administration is arguing that this decision also struck down preferential quotas in hiring and promotion.

The Justice Department has moved to

strike down court-ordered affirmative-action programs in some 50 cities, states, and counties. The Justice Department is also challenging voluntary affirmative-action programs, many of which were negotiated through union contracts.

Reynolds, for the Justice Department, sent a letter to all 50 jurisdictions, asking them to comply with the government's interpretation of the Memphis ruling — that any use of quotas, not only to protect affirmative action gains against layoffs, but also in hiring or promotion is discriminatory and unconstitutional. The government ordered them to dismantle the affirmative-action programs, most of which affect police and fire departments.

At the end of April, the Justice Department filed suit against the city of Indianapolis, which had refused to comply, in order to force them to do so. This suit is the first of what will be many legal battles on this front.

The attempts by the Reagan administration to so sweepingly junk the affirmative-action programs won through decades of struggle are meeting with resistance.

So far, only three of the 50 jurisdictions where programs have been challenged have agreed to comply.

In addition to Indianapolis, such major cities as Chicago; Miami; Omaha, Nebraska; Norfolk, Virginia; Boston; Philadelphia; and Trenton, New Jersey, have said they will refuse to comply.

The NAACP has filed suit against the Justice Department and is attempting to block the department's action to outlaw the use of quotas.

In early May, about 100 demonstrators from the NAACP, the National Organization for Women, and other groups picketed the Justice Department to protest the assault on affirmative action. Dozens of unions, civil rights groups, and women's rights organizations testified in opposition to Reynolds' promotion. These groups have all pledged to continue fighting to defend existing affirmative-action programs, press for enforcement of civil rights laws, and demand full equality for Blacks, other oppressed nationalities, and women.

# Three Ill. bosses convicted of murdering worker

BY PAT GROGAN

On June 14 a Chicago judge found three corporate officials guilty of murdering an employee who died as a result of unsafe working conditions in the plant. They were later sentenced to 25 years in prison and fined \$10,000 each.

The former president, plant manager, and foreman of the now closed Film Recovery Systems company in Elk Grove Village, Illinois, were convicted of killing Stefan Golab, a 61-year-old undocumented worker from Poland. Golab died Feb. 10, 1983, after collapsing in the plant. His death was caused by inhaling fumes from cyanide that was used to reclaim silver from old film. He had complained a week earlier of illness.

Testimony during the trial showed that the company ordered some employees to scrape the skull and crossbones off the cyanide drums, and that the workers at the plant — mostly undocumented workers from Poland and Mexico, many of whom did not know English — were never warned that they were working with a dangerous substance.

Prosecutors also introduced evidence showing that the company officials repeatedly ignored instances of employees becoming ill with nausea and vomiting after working with the cyanide. And it was pointed out that although there is an inex-

pensive and widely available antidote for cyanide poisoning, none was kept at the plant.

Judge Ronald Banks said that the evidence showed that Golab had been working in "totally unsafe" conditions and that his death "was no accident, but murder."

This is the first time that employers have been found guilty of murder in the deaths

of workers because of unsafe working conditions.

"These verdicts," according to Cook County prosecutor Richard Daley, "mean that employers who knowingly expose their workers to dangerous conditions leading to injury or even death can be held criminally responsible for the results of their actions."

# Socialist fund goes 30% over top

Continued from Page 4

throughout the world in the pages of the *Militant*, *Perspectiva Mundial*, and *Intercontinental Press*. It means we can continue to cover important developments internationally. For example, we will be sending Andrea González to cover Forum '85, the non-governmental international conference for women that will be held in Nairobi, Kenya.

And of course, it means that we can continue our expanded, three-member news bureau in Managua, Nicaragua, to continue our unequalled coverage of the deepening revolution and the stepped-up, U.S.-organized *contra* war.

The fund also helps publish the *New Internationalist*, a magazine of Marxist politics and theory, which helps vanguard fighters

deepen their understanding of the class struggle.

The fund will help distribute more widely the series on the founding and development of the Communist International under the leadership of V.I. Lenin, the central leader of the Bolshevik Party and the Russian revolution. The debates, discussions, and actions of those years hold fresh lessons for revolutionary internationalist fighters today.

Many of the Socialist Publication Fund rallies had the theme, "Help break the embargo on the truth".

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**Lucky he didn't give her 60 days** — Richard Neely, chief justice of the West Virginia supreme court, said he fired one of his sec-



**Harry Ring**

retaries because she no longer wanted to baby-sit for his son, 5, as she had agreed to when he hired her.

**Judge and master?** — Demon-

strating members of NOW and the State, County and Municipal Workers demanded the resignation of Judge Neely. Defending the firing of his secretary, the judge declared staff members act at his "will and pleasure."

**Divest now!** — The British Medical Association has called on the Cancer Research Institute and other medical organizations to get rid of their stocks in the tobacco industry. So far, the Heart Foundation has agreed. Others apparently feel they can do more through constructive engagement. The Royal College of Surgeons responded with a firm no. "It's not a perfect world," the meatcarvers explained.

**Sort of like a social disease?** — "There's something vaguely nauseating now about being a yuppie. No one wants to be called that anymore." — A New York corporate PR exec.

**Seeing red** — For the 26th time in 25 years, the Food and Drug Administration has granted "temporary approval" to Red Dye-No. 3 and other food dyes known to cause cancer in animals. This despite the Delaney Amendment, a law which prohibits using such substances. Officials respond the law is too "dogmatic."

**Sure, let's be reasonable** — Food and Drug Commissioner Frank Young (We almost typed

Food and Death Commissioner), says his reading of the Delaney Amendment permits approval of the food additives if they pose only a small risk of cancer.

**Think you're crazy?** — Joel Carmichael, editor of the World Zionist Organization magazine, *Midstream*, thinks the Soviet KGB really was behind the plot to kill the pope. Why? To conceal the fact that the pope is a closet Marxist who's always talking about redistributing the wealth. Carmichael does concede that John Paul was an unwitting participant in the assassination plot.

**Plain-talk dep't** — "His real reservations are not about new

jazz but about empty concert halls. As a classic artist entrepreneur, he hates to lose money." — A New York columnist responding to criticism that modern jazz musicians get short shrift from George Wein, producer of the Kool Jazz Festival.

**Quiet sartorial elegance** — Gucci is offering silk ties, striped or paisley, for \$35. And, to set them off, a simple white cotton shirt, \$135.

**Thought for the week** — "Wars are a little like toothpaste. They have to be sold on television." — Rand Corp. terrorism specialist Brian Jenkins, before a Senate committee.

## Castro: South Africa is a fitting ally for U.S.

**Continued from back page**

then 200,000 more Cubans will go to Angola."

The Angolans, Castro said, have proposed the enactment of UN resolution 435. (Passed in 1978, the resolution calls for the repeal of all repressive laws in Namibia, holding free elections under UN supervision, and the convoking of a constituent assembly to draft an independence constitution. SWAPO, the Namibian national liberation organization, has agreed to this resolution as the starting point for negotiations.) Cuba, Castro stated, supports this as well. But he warned that to negotiate with "brazen, conceited, and cynical governments" such as Washington and Pretoria, one must have a firm position.

Castro expressed his confidence in the victory of the people of Southern Africa. He pointed out that the apartheid regime is in the worst political, economic, and social crisis in its history. It can no longer sustain its adventures, "despite the investments by the United States and other western countries in South Africa and Namibia," Castro said.

Castro stated unequivocally, "There will not be a solution in Southern Africa without Resolution 435 and without independence for Namibia." Until these conditions are met, "not one Cuban soldier will be withdrawn from Angola." And, he continued, Cuba will send more soldiers if necessary to beat back the imperialist aggression in Angola.

In the aftermath of the speech there were rallies and demonstrations of students, workers, children, housewives, and Cubans who had served in the internationalist forces in Angola to support the speech and to reaffirm Cuba's solidarity with the

people of Angola and Namibia.

In Nueva Gerona, 300 African youths studying in Cuba participated along with 12,000 others in a rally to support the speech. At the Juan Antonio Márquez textile factory in Ciego de Avila, the workers organized a meeting to express their support for the speech.

The youth members of the anti-aircraft artillery regiment of the Revolutionary Armed Forces also organized a rally in support of the speech, as did the workers in the Ministry of the Interior.

Students and teachers at Saúl Delgado High School demonstrated in solidarity with the people of Angola and Namibia.

Solidarity actions were held in Manzanillo, Niquero, Camagüey, and Bayamo, as well as at the Higher Institute of Military Medicine.

The Federation of High School Students (FEEM) and the Federation of University Students (FEU) issued a statement in solidarity with Castro's speech. In the statement the youths explained that "the speech... faithfully expresses the ideas and principles of each Cuban."

"And we, as members of the FEEM and FEU... actively share these sentiments and clearly show our strongest support for the words of the Commander in Chief [Castro]."

"We are confident that Angola will continue to be free and that Namibia will be totally independent."

"We are certain that sooner than later apartheid will be wiped off the face of the earth."

"The imperialists and their henchmen in South Africa realize that the Cuban students firmly maintain their revolutionary principles...."



Barricada

Fidel Castro

## Salvador: shooting of marines used to escalate aggression

**Continued from back page**

El Salvador's Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas condemned what he called the "excessive barbarity" of the shootings and equated that action with the "bombardments, destruction of crops, burnings of farms, [and] forced exoduses" being carried out by the army during its current offensive in the northeastern province of Morazan, which is a rebel stronghold. The fact that the shooting of the marines was part of a just struggle being waged by the Salvadoran people against foreign oppressors, while the army sweep in the north is mass murder being carried out by a dictatorship against its own people, seems to have escaped the archbishop.

Both Rivera y Damas and auxiliary bishop Gregorio Rosas Chávez have made a series of public criticisms recently of the FMLN and the union movement. In the face of government repression, the labor movement is currently engaged in several militant strikes involving thousands of workers who are fighting for higher wages, democratic rights, and an end to the government's war in the countryside.

Asking if he had become "a Duarte spokesman," Radio Venceremos condemned Rosas Chávez for endorsing the government's use of documents found on a captured FMLN commander to slander and divide the FMLN. According to Radio Venceremos, "in the same homily, he [Rosas Chávez] stressed that not all those in the FMLN are terrorists, that there could be people within it who have good intentions but took the wrong path" thus giving credence to the idea that the FMLN is terrorist and joining the campaign to divide the rebel forces. The FMLN radio station also criticized the bishop's refusal to back the international effort to force the National Guard to produce FMLN commander Yanet Samour Hasbun, who has been missing since December; and his refusal to help public employees who asked the church to protect them from the government's antilabor moves.

Proving his "evenhandedness," Rivera y Damas coupled his criticism of the government's storming of the hospitals and clinics with an attack on the strikers for continuing to occupy their workplaces after the government had declared the strike illegal.

## Alabama meeting denounces attack on Black voting rights

**BY KATY LARKINS**

**BIRMINGHAM, Ala.** — Albert Turner, Jr., the son of civil rights activists Albert and Evelyn Turner, addressed a meeting in defense of Black voting rights here June 26. The meeting was the first public event in this city organized to defend Turner's parents who, along with Spencer Hogue, are on trial on trumped-up charges of vote fraud.

More than 40 people attended the meeting, which was sponsored by the Department of Political Science at the University of Alabama here; Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Southern Organizing Committee; Miles College Student Government Association (of which Turner is president); and the Young Socialist Alliance.

Most of those present at the meeting were students from Miles, a Black college in Birmingham, or from the University of Alabama. Nearly all contributed money to the defense fund and expressed an interest in further defense activities.

Turner, 21, said that the attacks by the U.S. Justice Department on his parents and Hogue represent a threat to the rights of people everywhere. He said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

What affects one directly, affects us all indirectly."

He added, "Blacks in this country are the last hired and the first fired. We are the last in justice and the last in freedom — but we are the first in wartime. We were the first in Grenada, and we will be the first in Nicaragua."

The meeting received prominent coverage on a local television station.

Albert Turner, Evelyn Turner, and Spencer Hogue — the Marion Three — are the first victims of the Justice Department's most recent attack on the Black community in the region of Alabama known as the Black Belt. Five more leaders have been indicted on similar charges, and several more are under investigation.

The Turners' home mysteriously caught fire on June 25. The brick home, which Albert Turner built himself, suffered extensive damage. Alabama's fire authorities have ruled it an accident stemming from the Turners' clothes dryer, which was not running at the time.

The Turners did not comment on the cause of the fire, but Albert Turner told the press, "When you live like me, you have to expect anything."

## Milwaukee school desegregation

**Continued from back page**

no mandates attached to it."

In an assessment last year of Milwaukee's phony desegregation plans, Herbert Hill summed up their failure in a report to the Wisconsin Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Hill, who for more than 25 years was national labor director for the NAACP and is now professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, noted that metropolitan Milwaukee provides "a classic example" of how to evade school desegregation laws.

"An administrative nullification of law

in Milwaukee... has reached an art," he said. Despite "a quarter century of litigation," Milwaukee-area public schools are "largely segregated and unequal."

A metropolitan area desegregation plan is the solution, but it must not be based on one-way busing of Blacks to white schools, he said.

"One-way busing that places the entire or main burden on Blacks is obviously unfair, unjust, and violative of the law," Hill said. "It's one more means of evading compliance."



## Spy scare: death penalty . . .

Several bills approved by the House of Representatives recently show how the government is using its current spy scare to justify barbaric punishments and other attacks on democratic rights.

The arrest of John A. Walker, Jr., a retired navy warrant officer, and three others on espionage charges was the pretext for an overwhelming House vote June 27 to allow the death penalty to be imposed on armed forces personnel convicted of espionage, even if the U.S. government is not in a declared war. Currently the death penalty can only be imposed for espionage in wartime.

In the Senate, Republican Majority Leader Robert Dole is pushing legislation that would extend the death penalty to both military and civilians convicted of espionage, regardless of whether a war has been declared.

Earlier, the Democratic-majority House overwhelmingly adopted a measure that permits the Pentagon to use lie detector tests on nearly 4 million civilian and military employees. (See edit below.)

The House also approved a bill requiring the Defense Department to escalate the probes of people holding security clearances. The bill will provide the government snoops another \$25 million to carry out such investigations, and mandates them to carry them out with greater frequency.

Such probes are used to intimidate workers. One example was the lifting of the security clearance of Sally Goodman, a worker at the Martin Marietta aircraft plant, on the grounds that she is charged with being a militant unionist, a socialist, and a lesbian.

The atmosphere of spy scares, presumption of guilt, lie detectors, and security probes — backed up with the threat of the ultimate terror of the death penalty — is aimed at creating an atmosphere of intimidation in which soldiers, government employees, weapons industry workers, and others will fear to speak out against U.S. wars or to defend their democratic rights.

## . . . lie detectors, intimidation

"What did you have for breakfast this morning? Who did you sleep with last night? Would you sell a military secret to a foreign government?"

You may find yourself strapped in a device that looks something like an electric chair and facing such questions if you happen to be one of 3.7 million people who work in plants producing war-related material, or if you're a member of the military.

Rep. C.W.B. Young (R-Fla.), said June 25 he will introduce legislation authorizing lie-detector tests for all workers and military personnel with access to a broad range of "classified" government information. A similar bill is already in the Senate, with the support of Majority Leader Robert Dole.

Young asserts the tests are needed to prevent the transmission of such material to the Soviet Union.

The stage was set for his proposition by the spy and antiterrorist scare now being whipped up by the capitalist politicians and big-business media.

Expanded use of lie detector tests has little to do with detecting lies, and even less with catching alleged spies.

A dozen years ago, the wholesale use of the so-called lie detector, or polygraph machine, was the subject of an extensive study by the Congressional Office of Technological Assessment.

The researchers found that there is "no scientific evidence to establish the credibility of polygraph testing for the screening of a large number of people."

Or, for that matter, of smaller numbers of people either. The so-called scientific polygraph tests are so discredited that most states bar them as courtroom evidence.

Yet their use is becoming increasingly common. Currently, at least a million workers a year are subjected to lie-detector tests by employers.

That's according to Anthony J. Luty, secretary-treasurer of the United Food and Commercial Workers.

Luty's indictment of the spreading employer use of these devices appeared in the May-June issue of the union's magazine, *UFCW Action*, prior to Rep. Young's proposed bill.

Citing the scientific evidence that such machines are worthless in terms of their declared lie-detecting purpose, Luty writes:

"The only logical conclusion is that employers use polygraphs because they intimidate workers."

Exactly.

That same purpose lies behind the current moves to

step-up "security" investigations of workers in war-related industries.

The reason for all this is not complicated. To the extent that workers are intimidated, they are less able to defend their rights and living standards — both of which are now under heavy government-employer attack.

This intimidation drive is touching all areas of employment and being done under a variety of pretexts.

A particularly outrageous example of this was the recent decision of the Department of Health and Human Services to have the FBI check the records of 41,000 workers at the agency and at private companies doing contract work for it.

The justification for this gross violation of workers' rights? Reportedly, 46 agency employees have been convicted — over an unspecified period — of theft by computer manipulation.

Of the 46, 11 are asserted to have criminal records.

The 41,000 who will be subjected to official FBI scrutiny are described as those with access to computers with check-writing capacity.

Officials said the aim of the FBI probe will be to ferret out employees who failed to acknowledge a criminal record on employment applications. (Having a record supposedly doesn't bar you from such jobs.)

An official also said that cases of those deemed to have lied on their job applications may be referred to the Justice Department for prosecution.

And from now on, agency workers were warned, information will be solicited about them "from state and local police departments."

This despite the fact that local records, like federal ones, are notoriously incomplete, often not including the fact that someone was acquitted, or that the charges were dropped.

A spokesperson for the American Federation of Government Employees, Loretta Ucelli, felt constrained to accept actions purportedly aimed at "waste, fraud and inefficiency." But she was also moved to add that "we question this attitude of going about it in a witch-hunt style."

But a wholesale police probe of this kind can have no other purpose than the witch-hunting of the targeted workers.

To get away with it, the government, and private employers, need the kind of climate created by spy and terrorist scares.

## How U.S. gov't victimized leaders of Black struggle

Twenty years ago on Feb. 21, 1965, Malcolm X was gunned down at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem, New York. Malcolm's consistent struggle against the oppression of Black people and his irreconcilable opposition to the racist, imperialist U.S. government made him an outstanding revolutionary leader.

At the time of his death, he headed the Organization of Afro-American Unity which sought to forge a revolutionary nationalist leadership for the Black struggle in the United States.

The New York police department portrayed the assassination as the product of a factional dispute between

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Malcolm and the Nation of Islam, of which Malcolm had been a leader until 1964.

Considerable evidence pointed to government complicity in the murder of a man whose revolutionary ideas had inspired thousands of Blacks and others (see article on p. 9).

The following is from "The FBI Plot Against the Black Movement," by Baxter Smith. Originally published in *Black Scholar* magazine, it is reprinted in *The Assassination of Malcolm X*, a collection published by Pathfinder Press. The book costs \$2.95, and is available from Pathfinder, or from any of the socialist bookstores listed on page 12.

\* \* \*

Proof of a vast government conspiracy to physically and politically destroy the Black movement in the United States has been uncovered in the most recent Watergate-related disclosures about the FBI. These disclosures reveal the hatred and fear of the rulers of this country for the Black liberation struggle as well as the ruthlessness with which they have tried to crush it.

The new facts now coming to light — including information linking the government to the murders of Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., and [Chicago Black Panther leader] Fred Hampton — are prompting demands for a full public inquiry into the secret-police operations of the FBI against the Black movement.

Documents released March 7, 1974, present a clear picture of how COINTELPRO [counterintelligence program] was set into motion against the Black movement. One memo, signed by [FBI chief] J. Edgar Hoover and sent to FBI agents across the country, said, "The purpose of this new counterintelligence endeavor is to expose, disrupt, misdirect, discredit, or otherwise neutralize the activities of black nationalist, hate-type organizations and groupings, their leadership, spokesmen, membership, and supporters. . . ."

Never meant to be read by the American people, [the documents] reveal a coordinated, national program of repression organized in response to the Black ghetto rebellions, the Black student upsurge, and the attraction of young militants to the Black Panther Party.

One memo, dated August 25, 1967, for example, tells FBI agents to prevent Black nationalist groups from being able to "consolidate their forces or recruit new or youthful adherents. . . ." It also says that "no opportunity should be missed to exploit through counterintelligence techniques the organizational and personal conflicts of the leadership of the groups and where possible an effort should be made to capitalize upon existing conflicts between competing black nationalist organizations."

A March 4, 1968, document warns: "Prevent the coalition of militant black nationalist groups. In unity there is strength. . . ." The memo also urges agents to "prevent militant nationalist groups and leaders from gaining respectability, by discrediting them. . . ."

One document lists as a key goal: "Prevent the rise of a 'messiah' who could unify, and electrify, the militant black nationalist movement."

Before it turned over the documents, the FBI blotted out the names of individuals and groups listed as "targets." But it is not difficult to guess what belongs in the censored spaces. In the document on "messiahs," for example, the name of Malcolm X fits into one blanked-out area. That sentence would then read: "[Malcolm X] might have been such a 'messiah': he is a martyr of the movement today."

A following sentence might read: "[King could] be a very real contender for this position should he abandon his supposed 'obedience' to 'white, liberal doctrines' (nonviolence) and embrace black nationalism." This memo was written one month before King's murder [in Memphis, Tennessee, 1968].

Thus, as Jesse Jackson recently pointed out, these documents amount to a "search and destroy mission" against the Black movement. The killings of Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Fred Hampton, he explained, "were consistent with the stated purpose of the memo to prevent the rise of a messiah."

## Court ruling blow to union rights

U.S. government hostility to trade union rights, and its direct support to strike-breaking bosses, was clearly demonstrated in a June 27 U.S. Supreme Court ruling.

The court upheld a National Labor Relations Board decision supporting a complaint by an Illinois-Wisconsin employers association that defended the right of 10 members of the Pattern Makers union to resign from the union and return to work during a three-month strike in 1977.

The court also denied the Pattern Makers union the right to fine the 10 scabs for violating the union's constitution, which bans union resignations during strikes and lockouts.

This ominous intervention by the capitalist government — in this case the Supreme Court — into the inter-

nal life of workers' organizations is a serious attack on worker solidarity and trade union democracy. It violates the decision-making power of unions based on majority rule and gives a minority of union strikebreakers immunity from these decisions.

In effect, the Supreme Court confers on scabs a de facto government yellow dog contract that guarantees them employment during a strike with full protection.

This union-busting role of the capitalist government is becoming ever clearer to thinking workers. It is helping push forward a needed discussion around political perspectives. Working people need a government — a workers' and farmers' government — that would represent the needs of workers, farmers, oppressed nationalities, and women instead of exploiting bosses.



# Why Detroit teachers rejected NEA union raiding

BY TIM CRAINE

DETROIT — In voting results announced June 6, Detroit teachers overwhelmingly rejected an attempt by the National Education Association (NEA) to oust the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) as bargaining agent for 10,000 teachers in this large urban district. After a campaign that lasted nearly two years, and during which the NEA spent \$2 million, the vote was 6,745 for the AFT and 1,822 for the NEA.

The two unions have had a bitter rivalry over the past 10 years, ever since negotiations to bring about a merger broke down. Most rank-and-file teachers favor a strong,

## UNION TALK

united organization, but officials of both unions have expended large amounts of energy and resources trying to take bargaining units away from the other union. The Detroit representation election showed how counterproductive this approach is.

Initially many Detroit teachers were attracted to the NEA. Our salary has increased a total of only 6 percent over the past four years in face of the school board's drive for concessions and an arbitration ruling coming out of our 1982 strike.

John Elliot, president of the Detroit Federation of Teachers, alienated many members by apologizing for

the school board's position and using heavy handed tactics to push through the 1983 contract. Detroit teachers were once among the best paid in southeast Michigan; now we rank near the bottom.

The NEA tried to capitalize on this frustration by making pie-in-the-sky promises about what they as bargaining agent could accomplish. They continually emphasized that they have a staff of "professional" negotiators who could bring us better contracts.

Some teachers were also attracted to the NEA because of its progressive stand on issues such as affirmative action and opposition to nuclear war. In contrast to AFT Pres. Albert Shanker, a staunch opponent of affirmative action, the NEA has a good record in support of rights for oppressed nationalities and places opposition to racism at the center of its agenda. Unfortunately the NEA remained silent on the affirmative action issue until the very last week of the campaign.

The Detroit Federation of Teachers in its counterattack also stooped low. In one flyer, our union favorably quoted a school superintendent as saying that teachers in his district were dissatisfied with the NEA. As if we need our bosses to advise as to which union should represent us!

In my opinion, there is no qualitative difference between the two unions. I support the NEA's affirmative action stand and the AFT's AFL-CIO affiliation. But unfortunately, neither leadership has a class struggle orien-

tation. Rather, they vie with each other over who can wheel and deal better with the Democratic Party politicians. Their ties to the Democratic Party and opposition to independent political action were reflected in the backward stands they took during this campaign.

What accounts for the AFT victory? I think most teachers saw the slick NEA advertising campaign for what it was — a series of empty promises. I think most of us instinctively realize that "professional negotiators" will not make the difference; that it takes a strong, united membership to win a good contract. There was also support for the AFT because of the AFL-CIO affiliation. "Detroit is a union town," many teachers said, "and we have to have the support of other unions."

The tremendous victory for the AFT has given many union activists a sense of confidence. With a contract in the process of negotiation, we need to build union solidarity. The superintendent of schools just received a 15 percent salary increase. We teachers need that just to catch up with what we have lost over the last few years due to inflation, but the board is offering 3 percent. In addition, we need to lower class size from its present limit of 35, which is among the highest in the state. The NEA raiding operation was a diversion from our main goal, to fight our real enemy. I hope both the NEA and AFT will draw the lesson from this incident and work together to advance the interests of teachers and all working people.

Tim Craine is a member of AFT Local 231.

# Washington state Grangers meet amid farm crisis

BY DAN FEIN

PASCO, Wash. — The 96th annual convention of the Washington State Grange, the oldest farm organization in the country, was held here at Pasco High School.

Many of Washington's 38,000 farms are located in this area, known as the Columbia River Basin. The principal crops of the area are potatoes, wheat, corn, alfalfa, apples, grapes, and hops.

The two counties in the area, Benton and Franklin, have over one million acres of crop land, with about 400,000 acres under irrigation. The area is the hub of the grape and wine industry. The state has 9,000

acres planted in vineyard vineyards, making it the second largest producer of wine grapes in the country. There are dozens of wineries in the area.

Five potato processing firms operate here, and Iowa Beef Processors has one of the nation's largest meat packing plants in Wallula, a few miles south of Pasco.

The Grange currently has 400,000 members in 39 states. Washington, with 68,000 members, is the state with the largest membership. Half of all farmers in the state are members of the Grange.

Today, in addition to sponsoring social and recreational activities, the Grange lob-

bies for farm legislation. It participated with other farm organizations in the national demonstration against farm foreclosures in Ames, Iowa, this year.

The crisis facing working farmers is not as deep in Washington as it is in the Midwest, but it has begun. Fifteen percent of Washington's 38,000 farms are in financial trouble. Half of all farmers here also work jobs off the farms to make ends meet.

These farmers are in debt, facing rising interest rates at a time when the value of their land is declining. This limits their borrowing power.

Ray Hill, a leader of the Washington State Grange, addressed some of these problems in his speech to the 600 delegates gathered for the state convention.

Hill called for the preservation of the family farm and "immediate help to the younger farmers in need." To do this, he said, we need to "revise the credit system."

The convention passed a resolution opposing a Department of Energy proposal to make the Hanford nuclear power plant complex, located 20 miles from Pasco, the dumping ground for national nuclear waste.

## LETTERS

### MOVE disaster

The Philadelphia rich and ruling class and their cop collaborators deliberately created the Philadelphia MOVE disaster as a warning to all oppressed people worldwide to stay in line.

Now the capitalist corporations are offering to rebuild and refurbish the MOVE neighborhood by Christmas. They're doing this to try to convince the working class and unemployed that they're kind and generous.

The real motive of these capitalists is to rebuild Philadelphia's damaged image. If Philadelphia doesn't have a good image, capitalists won't want to continue with the more than \$1.5 billion in construction, planned or already under way in Philadelphia.

Rouse & Associates, a major construction corporation, for example, is developing the \$600 million Liberty Place there. By also helping to restore the MOVE neighborhood, Rouse will make some profit. But more important, they'll be protecting their Liberty Place project, where they will make tens of millions in profits.

David Evans  
Washington, D.C.

### Attacks on Palestinians

On May 20 the Lebanese Amal militia launched attacks on three Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut: Sabra, Shatila, and Bourj al-Barajneh. Shortly thereafter Amal was joined by elements of the Lebanese army and supported by air attacks from the Lebanese air force, both controlled by the government of Phalangist President Amin Gemayel.

This terrible bloodletting has created a strange congruence of interests between an unlikely group

of forces, which only serves Israeli and U.S. objectives to dominate the region by dividing it along narrow religious sectarian lines. As supporters of Palestinian self-determination, we strongly condemn these attacks.

Given the history of massacres against the Palestinian people, we unequivocally support their right to defend themselves from Beirut to Hebron. Like the Israelis in 1982, Amal held the misguided belief that it could quickly defeat the Palestinian resistance. Once again, the Palestinian movement has demonstrated its determination to survive against seemingly insurmountable obstacles. Once again the Palestinians are at the center of a decisive battle. Only when the Palestinian people secure their national and human rights will they be able to rebuild their lives secure from massacres and other attacks.

November 29 Committee for Palestine/Palestine Focus  
San Francisco, California

### '20-20' on Grenada

On May 30, ABC's "20-20" did a segment on Grenada that was one more attempt to rewrite the history of the Grenadian revolution and justify the U.S. invasion of the island in October 1983.

In this segment the reporter uses internal New Jewel Movement documents that were found after the U.S. occupation to try to prove that Maurice Bishop and the New Jewel Movement were deceiving the Grenadian people. These were party documents which outlined the fraternal relationship Grenada had with the Soviet Union and Cuba. The program attempted to portray these documents as proof that Grenada was moving in the

direction of becoming a "Soviet satellite" and that the leadership of the revolution tried to hide this fact from the people of Grenada. The reporter also tried to use these documents to prove that the international airport, which the Grenadians were constructing to build up the tourist industry, was really being constructed as a military air base for the Soviet Union and Cuba.

It is quite true that the Soviet Union and Cuba came to the assistance of Grenada after the 1979 revolution and aided in rebuilding the country. Grenada had the huge task of rebuilding a country that had endured centuries of colonialism and three decades of the dictatorship of Eric Gairy. And as a free country, one of the freest in the world, they had the right to seek aid from whomever they wanted.

But the U.S. government cannot tolerate this kind of freedom. The Grenadian government stood up to U.S. imperialism and refused to be exploited any longer.

ABC's "20-20" seems to agree with the U.S. government that this kind of freedom represents a threat to the United States and that the U.S. invasion was justified.

The threat that the Grenadian revolution represented was not a military threat to the United States. Rather, the "threat" was the inspiration the revolution had for millions of workers and farmers around the world, those who might follow the example of the heroic Grenadian people.

Karen Ray  
Seattle, Washington

### Not 'contra' cartoon

It seems that Francoists in Spain were using drawings of Mafalda



— the Latin American (and much more politicized) equivalent of Peanuts or Doonesbury — characters for their own right-wing propaganda materials. The Argentine cartoonist Quino, the actual creator of the strip, indignantly responded by publishing a picture of Mafalda, his popular cartoon star, carrying a big sign with the words "No pasaran" (They shall not pass). Quino commented to the Spanish press, "Mafalda and her friends are democrats and antifascists."

I wouldn't be surprised to see Mafalda marching with the same sign at the next demonstration protesting the U.S.-backed contra war against Nicaragua.

Martin Koppel  
Jersey City, New Jersey

### Radio Martí

I thought you would like to see this result from the Detroit Free Press Soundoff Poll.

The question asked was, "Radio Martí, the Reagan administration's news service for Cubans, went on the air Monday. The Havana government retaliated immediately with immigration sanc-

tions and tried to jam the broadcasting signal. Do you support Radio Martí?"

Sixty-three percent said no, with comments like, "Reagan is always trying to stir things up," "Reagan needs to mind his own business," and "That's all we need are more problems with Cuba."

Seth Wigderson  
Detroit, Michigan

### Corrections

There was an error in the July 5 Militant sales article on total number of subscriptions sold. The correct total is 1,477 and not 2,162 as reported.

Also, Ricardo Romero's name was inadvertently left out of the list of seven supporters of Puerto Rican independence victimized by a Brooklyn grand jury and currently suing to be released from prison.

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.



## Salvador rebels condemn U.S. war

### Shooting of marines pretext to boost U.S. intervention

BY MARGARET JAYKO

The recent deaths of four U.S. marines in a restaurant in the capital city of San Salvador was a grim reminder to U.S. working people that there is a war going on in El Salvador, and U.S. military personnel are deeply involved in it.

Washington is using the June 19 deaths of the marines to increase its military aid to the regime of President José Napoleón Duarte. Since 1981 Washington has financed the Salvadoran government to the tune of \$1.7 billion, with proposals for several hundred millions more being discussed by Congress. After the shootings Reagan pledged to expedite delivery of aid currently in the pipelines and to provide additional emergency military assistance. Such "assistance" has been used to murder thousands of Salvadorans in the last several years.

#### U.S. trains strike-busting squad

Washington also agreed to step up direct collaboration between the FBI and El Salvador's extensive police apparatus. "The business of intelligence and technical assistance will be put in motion very quickly," said White House spokesman Larry Speakes.

Such "intelligence assistance," however, is nothing new.

On June 26, only one week after the shootings, Duarte held a press conference in San Salvador where he reported that a special Salvadoran police unit had been trained by the FBI last year in the U.S. colony of Puerto Rico. This unit has been assigned to find the people who shot the marines. The *New York Times* added that Duarte's admission was "sensitive" because "the Salvadoran security forces are acknowledged to have killed thousands of civilians in recent years on suspicion of supporting the rebels."

The *Times* also reported that the armed commando squad that stormed 25 hospitals and clinics in El Salvador on June 2 in order to break a strike by medical workers had been trained by U.S. personnel also. These thugs gave workers and patients alike a taste of U.S.-style peace and democracy as they raced through the buildings, forcing everyone onto the floor, resulting in the death of one patient, as well as accidentally shooting four undercover cops.

#### U.S. war against Salvadoran people

A June 24 statement signed by the General Command of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) responded to the condemnation of the shootings by Reagan and Duarte. The five commanders who are members of the general command are: Leonel González, Roberto Roca, Fermán Cienfuegos, Schafik Jorge Handal, and Joaquín Villalobos. The statement was broadcast over the FMLN's Radio Venceremos.

The shooting of the marines was carried out by an urban unit of the FMLN, the statement said. It pointed out that the Salvadoran people have faced five years of escalating military aggression by the government and armed forces of the United States. Thousands of Salvadorans have been victims of the air bombardments and artillery attacks. The planes, bombs, and advisers are all "made in the U.S.A.," the rebels pointed out.

The statement exposed the role of the U.S. advisers in El Salvador, who, under the cover of performing supposedly "civilian tasks," are involved in the torture, kidnapping, and murder carried out by the repressive apparatus of the Duarte regime.

The commanders also protested the open presence of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries (contras) in El Salvador, where they have been soliciting and receiving aid for

their war against Nicaragua.

It is the U.S. government, the commanders explained, that is the key obstacle to the achievement of peace with social justice and national sovereignty in El Salvador. Duarte is a puppet of the U.S. imperialists. "Just like the Nicaraguan contras," the commanders said, "Duarte could not survive without the aid of the administration of Ronald Reagan."

In this framework, the statement said, "the operation carried out by our commandos constitutes a just action in legitimate defense of our people and our sovereignty against the criminal, undeclared war of which we are the victims."

"We are sure," said the statement, that the people of the United States "don't want to see North American youth involved in another Vietnam," this time in the Americas.

The commanders vowed that not only rank-and-file soldiers — forced into the Salvadoran army to fight a war against their own interests — but also U.S. advisers, members of the army's high command, functionaries of the ruling Christian Democratic Party, members of the landed oligarchy, and Nicaraguan contras are also legitimate targets of the rebel forces in the context of the war in El Salvador.

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U.S. adviser training Salvadoran army soldier. U.S. government has used shooting of marines as a pretext to rush additional military aid to Salvadoran regime.

## Suit hits Milw. school segregation

BY CHRIS RAYSON

MILWAUKEE — At a recent news conference here the Milwaukee chapter of the NAACP, Metropolitan Integration Research Council (MIRC), and the Milwaukee Afro-American Council called on a federal court to order mandatory busing and redrawing of school district lines in metropolitan Milwaukee. Such a redrawing is necessary to achieve school desegregation. The groups rejected voluntary programs as totally ineffective.

Almost nine years after a federal court found the Milwaukee School Board guilty of maintaining a segregated school system and ordered desegregation, 22 Milwaukee schools remain all-Black or nearly so.

Court-ordered desegregation began in Milwaukee in September 1976. By the second year, 101 schools had been desegregated. However, in 1979, the court accepted a negotiated settlement that marked a retreat in the fight for equal education for Black children.

The settlement tried unsuccessfully to use magnet schools to encourage white students to voluntarily desegregate inner-city schools. At the same time some schools that were all-Black before desegregation were closed or turned into specialty schools, thus forcing Black children to transfer to formerly all-white schools.

Busing for school desegregation was thus totally voluntary for white children but mandatory for many Blacks. It was also carried out in an arbitrary way. MIRC documented, for example, that Black students in the Green Bay Avenue Elementary School area were bused to 75 different schools in 1984 while no white students were bused in.

The court settlement did not address the clear need for metropolitan desegregation. Fewer than 2,300 of the area's 44,000 Black students attend suburban schools, which have more money and are better equipped than city schools.

In 1976 the state legislature passed a law — Chapter 220 — that was widely touted as "school desegregation" legislation. In fact, it was a ploy to avoid court-ordered desegregation. It provides financial incentives for voluntary desegregation transfers.

In practice Chapter 220 provides millions of dollars to the Milwaukee public schools to carry out an inequitable and ineffective desegregation program and has little or no impact on the segregated suburban school districts.

The NAACP is also seeking to intervene in a lawsuit filed by the Milwaukee School Board against 24 suburban school districts.

That lawsuit correctly points out that local, suburban, state, and federal authorities have cooperated for years to establish segregated housing. Ninety-seven percent of the metropolitan Milwaukee area's 150,000 Black residents live in the city.

However, the school board has no intention of pressing for immediate and genuine desegregation of the metropolitan area. Instead, it is using the suit as leverage to negotiate with the suburban school boards and the state legislature to provide window dressing by increasing voluntary desegregation between the city and the suburbs.

Various legislative proposals — all of them using a voluntary approach and all of

them ineffective — have been put forward. Three Democratic Party politicians who are Black — State Assembly representatives Annette Williams and G. Spencer Coggins, and State Employment Relations Secretary Howard Fuller — advocate a proposal that would guarantee "freedom of choice" for parents to determine what school their children would attend.

At the news conference June 8, Milwaukee NAACP President Chris Belnavis noted that this would lead to the "resegregation" of Milwaukee schools by giving white parents veto power over desegregation. She refused to support any of the other three legislative proposals also.

"Our biggest problem is that with all of the proposals that have come forth, we see no mandates," Belnavis said. Reiterating the NAACP's demand for mandatory busing and district-line redrawing as necessary measures to achieve desegregation, she noted that "historically there has never been an integration program that has had

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## Castro: 'Free Namibia'

BY ANDREA GONZÁLEZ

At the end of May, United Nations Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar visited Cuba. As part of his stay, Pérez de Cuellar visited Namibian students studying on Cuba's Isle of Youth. At an assembly of hundreds of Namibian students, Pérez de Cuellar and Cuban President Fidel Castro spoke.

Castro's speech concentrated on the complicity of the U.S. government with the apartheid regime, including South Africa's occupation of Namibia and continuing aggression against Angola.

"South Africa is an ally of the United States," Castro said, "a fitting ally." Both countries willingly commit any crime to maintain the oppression and exploitation of the people of Southern Africa.

Referring to the recent capture of a South African commando in Angola, Castro stated, "What does the U.S. govern-

ment do, what does the South African government do, to carry out their aggression against Angola and affect the Angolan economy: they plan to blow up an important oil installation of a U.S. corporation!" (The oil installation is a refinery owned by Gulf Oil.)

Angola, Castro explained, has offered a peace plan that includes the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Southern Angola over a three-year period. The plan was rejected by the imperialists in Washington and Pretoria. They demand the immediate withdrawal of all Cuban troops from Angola.

"Perhaps," Castro said, "in their most fantastic dreams the U.S. government and the racists in South Africa believed that we were anxious to withdraw from Angola and leave them to the mercy of the perfidious and treacherous imperialists. No, no," he continued, "200,000 Cubans have gone to Angola, but if another 200,000 must go,

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