

## Rally backs Pa. mine strike

BY KIPP DAWSON

AVONMORE, Pa. — The 600 coal miners and their supporters assembled here August 22 for "An Old Fashioned Labor Rally" gave one of the loudest ovations of the day to South African trade union leader Donsie Khumalo.

Bringing greetings and solidarity from South Africa's striking miners, Donsie Khumalo stressed, "Their struggle is your struggle, your struggle is their struggle."

As Khumalo finished speaking, the participants, who had crowded into Guy's Tavern to get out of a heavy rainstorm, rose to their feet and joined him in chanting "amandla!" ("power"), a popular slogan from the South African freedom struggle.

The rally was organized by western Pennsylvania miners to support members of United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) locals 6986 and 2456, who have been on strike at Canterbury Coal for more than two years. The strike began when Canterbury, which is owned by Canada Development Corp., demanded sweeping concessions.

The rally also showed the determination of UMWA members and their supporters to hold the line against givebacks when union contracts expire in the eastern coalfields in early 1988.

Mine union President Richard Trumka, Vice-president Cecil Roberts, and Secretary-treasurer John Banovic all spoke at the event.

Other speakers also brought news of current UMWA organizing battles in the area, as well as on the latest developments in the union's long fight against A.T. Massey

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## UMWA supports S. Africa miners

The United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) is calling on its members and other unions to support the strike by 340,000 members of South Africa's National Union of Mineworkers (NUM).

In an August 10 telegram to NUM President Cyril Ramaphosa, UMWA President Richard Trumka said, "The entire membership of the United Mine Workers of America stands solidly behind your strike for better wages and working conditions."

"We will never cease our efforts to bring about an end to apartheid and to promote real freedom and justice in the mines and throughout South Africa."

Trumka further called on the South African government and the industry's Chamber of Mines "to insure that the striking miners are not fired from their jobs or evicted from the company-owned hostels," and demanded "that the South African police be removed from the mine sites."

The UMWA has established a fund to aid the striking South African miners. Unions or individuals can send checks to the South African Miners Aid Fund, c/o the United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

## S. Africa Black miners defy employers' attacks

BY SAM MANUEL

Some 340,000 striking miners in South Africa have rejected a settlement offer by the South African Chamber of Mines. Though the new offer included increases in death benefits to families of miners killed on the job, and a 10 percent increase in holiday pay, the mine owners refused to meet the 30 percent wage increase demanded by the miners.

"The entire membership has decided not to accept the offer," said Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM). He said the August 26 vote by the members was almost unanimous. Ramaphosa continues, "Union leaders did not need to make recommendations to our membership because they found it was an offer that they could not even consider."

According to the August 27 *New York Times*, Anglo American, the largest mining company in South Africa, announced that it would now take "harsh measures" against the miners. Chamber of Mines spokesman Johann Liebenberg said, "In light of the union's rejection of our offer and the urgent need to resume mining operations, we will now concentrate all our efforts to returning our mines to full production."

Going into its third week, the strike remains solid. Since the strike began on August 9, six miners have been killed. The most recent victims were killed during the August 22-23 weekend. Two miners were killed and 14 others injured at a Johannesburg Consolidated Investments mine southwest of Johannesburg.

Another miner was shot to death at the President Steyn gold mine owned by Anglo American, and at least 10 others were injured. Robert Godsell, Anglo American's chief of labor relations, accused the strikers of killing the miner. NUM officials re-



Donsie Khumalo, a leader of Congress of South African Trade Unions, and George Johnson, president of Hospital and Health Care Employees Local 1199, at labor news conference in New York City supporting striking miners in South Africa. New York City Central Labor Council President Thomas Van Arsdale announced that the council called for picket line at South African consulate on September 2.

ported that the miner was felled by a rubber bullet fired by mine security personnel.

In an earlier attempt to break the strike, the mineowners announced a series of mass firings and lockouts. On August 20 Anglo American said it would close the No. 6 shaft at its Vaal Reefs gold mine. The same day, Johannesburg Consolidated Investments announced its decision to lock out 3,000 strikers at its Randfontein Estates mine unless they returned to work.

The miners were not deterred by these actions. They have been supported by South Africa's largest nonracial union fed-

eration, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU). It has threatened a general strike if the regime attempts to suppress the miners' strike by force. The 2-million-member United Democratic Front, a coalition of anti-apartheid organizations, has also pledged its support, as has the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

Unable to break the unity and combative spirit of the miners, and facing the possibility of a general strike, the mine bosses had been forced to reopen negotiations with the

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## Nicaragua implements peace accord

BY CINDY JAQUITH

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The Nicaraguan government appointed a national reconciliation commission August 25 and simultaneously announced that three Catholic priests expelled from Nicaragua for counterrevolutionary acts "may return to the country at any time they wish."

By taking these two steps, Nicaragua has become the first of the five Central American countries to begin implementing the Guatemala accords.

The accords were adopted by five Central American presidents at a meeting in Guatemala City August 7. They stipulate that by November 7 each of the five governments is to establish a cease-fire with "irregular" military forces fighting in their country, extend full amnesty to those who have taken up arms, and lift all restrictions on civil liberties.

By the same date, all governments aiding "irregular" military forces in the region are to cease such aid. No Central American government is to allow its territory to be used to attack a neighboring government.

The accords are a big blow to the U.S. government, which has kept the contra war against Nicaragua alive only by massive infusions of funds and weapons and by the use of Salvadoran, Honduran, and Costa Rican territory for the mercenaries' operation.

The Nicaraguans are deepening the crisis Washington finds itself in by rapidly implementing the accords. At the same time they are challenging the U.S. government to also abide by the Guatemala agreement, end aid to the contras, and negotiate

directly with the Nicaraguan government to end the mercenary war.

The agreement calls for the establishment of a national reconciliation commission in each of the countries involved in the accords. Each country's president is to select a Catholic bishop, an opposition party leader, a member of the government, and a citizen who is in neither the government or the ruling party to the commission.

At the August 25 ceremony here, President Daniel Ortega announced that the Nic-

araguan commission would be made up of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, People's Social Christian Party leader Mauricio Díaz, Vice-president Sergio Ramírez, and Gustavo Parajón, president of the Evangelical Council for Aid and Development.

Before introducing the commission members, Ortega commented on the latest acts of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. He noted that President Ronald Reagan, in

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## Canadian rail workers walk out

BY BEVERLY BERNARDO

MONTREAL — Canada's rail system was completely shut down at midnight on August 24 as rail workers went out on strike.

The 48,000 strikers are members of nine unions which bargain together in the Associated Railway Unions. In addition, management at Canadian National (CN) and CP Rail laid off some 6,500 members of the Canadian Council of Railway Shop Crafts before they too acquired the right to strike under Canadian law.

The contract for rail workers expired at the end of 1986.

All transcontinental and much intercity rail passenger service is halted. Some 30 percent of the freight shipped within Canada goes by train. Rail is virtually the sole means of transport for products like grain, potash, wood, coal, and sulphur. Ports are grinding to a halt and auto-assem-

bly and other manufacturing plants are scrambling to keep up the flow of parts.

Job security is the key issue in the strike. In 1950 CN and CP had between them some 190,000 workers. Today there are only 65,000. The unions want a guarantee that the jobs of all members with more than four years seniority will be maintained.

They also want to halt the contracting out of work that has customarily been done by union members. The rail workers are also demanding a 4 percent wage increase in both 1987 and 1988.

The bosses propose to continue decreasing rail service and jobs through measures such as eliminating cabooses, a move that would increase safety hazards. Management is trying to impose a wage freeze for all of 1987, accompanied by a lump-sum payment and two increases of 1.5 percent each in 1988. CN and CP are also resisting

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# How Sandinista gov't implements Central America peace accord

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a radio message the day before, had urged the contras to continue fighting. The kind of "freedom fight" the contras are waging, Ortega pointed out, was dramatically shown August 22 when they assassinated five civilians traveling on a northern Nicaragua road.

By urging the contras to keep up this kind of antipeasant terror, Ortega said, Reagan is "directly going against the Guatemala accords."

Then in an appeal to the contras themselves, Ortega urged them to take advantage of Nicaragua's amnesty law. Under the law contras can turn themselves in, lay down their weapons, and freely return to their communities.

Ortega also appealed to priests, opposition political parties, and landlords to help convince the contras to turn themselves in.

Finally, in "a further sign of our good will," Ortega announced that Pablo Antonio Vega, who was a prominent contra supporter and Catholic bishop; Bismark Carballo, the priest who ran the now-banned Radio Católica; and another priest, Benito Pitito, would all be allowed to return to Nicaragua.

The government had taken away their right to live in Nicaragua because of their actions against the revolution. At the time they were banned, the government declared they could not return until the contra war ended.

By inviting the priests to return now, and by appointing Obando to the reconciliation commission, the Sandinistas have undercut one of the U.S. government's most persistent lies about the Nicaraguan revolution: that it persecutes religion and the Catholic church.

The confrontation between the government and the church hierarchy has never been over religion, but rather over the blatant actions of top church officials to support Washington's contras. Obando is so identified with the mercenaries, in fact, that they call him "Our cardinal."

## State of emergency to be lifted

On August 19 Bayardo Arce, vice-coordinator of the Executive Commission of the Sandinista National Liberation Front's National Directorate, proposed a series of initiatives in a speech to university student leaders.

Arce warned that the U.S. government is out to "sabotage these accords, to prevent them from being carried out." To counter this, the Sandinista Front is discussing implementation of aspects of the accords before the November 7 deadline, he said.

Among the measures Nicaragua might adopt earlier than November 7, Arce continued, are "broadening the amnesty, including for those who are prisoners," establishing a cease-fire with the contras, and lifting the country's state of emergency.

The cease-fire, Arce said, "is something

difficult for us. We don't need a respite. It's the contras who need one. But we are studying how we would carry out a cease-fire."

By signing the Guatemala accords, Arce continued, "we committed ourselves to lifting the state of emergency," which means there would be "absolute freedom of the press" and "absolute political freedom."

Currently under the state of emergency there is prior censorship, street demonstrations require permits, strikes are illegal, and persons accused of crimes against national security or public order may be detained without habeas corpus.

The removal of restrictions on civil liberties "is going to initiate a new situation" in Nicaragua, Arce told the students. "The entire Sandinista Front and all the revolutionary forces will have to prepare themselves for the political-ideological struggle that is going to open up."

## Provocations

Arce also warned that there would be further provocations by opponents of the revolution, aimed at providing a pretext for scuttling the Guatemala accords.

On August 15 several hundred supporters of the Democratic Coordinating Committee of Nicaragua attempted to hold a street demonstration here in Managua without obtaining a permit. The committee is made up of businessmen, landlords, some capitalist parties, and right-wing unions.

Under the state of emergency, permits for marches are granted when requested in advance. But the organizers of this event did not request and did not want a permit because they hoped to create an international scandal over "Sandinista repression."

First, the crowd of right-wingers held a legal rally. Some could scarcely conceal their support for the contras. One woman cried out: "Long live the commandos of freedom!"

Joining the action were two officials of the U.S. embassy, Vice-consul Gary Grappo and staff member John Moderno.

When organizers began urging everyone to start marching down the street, Sandinista Police explained that this could not be done without a permit. Elements in the crowd then began physically attacking the police. One well-dressed woman jabbed at the officers with her high heels.

The police prevented the demonstration from taking place, arresting two right-wingers who were each sentenced to 30 days in jail.

On August 19, 10 inmates at the Prison Center in nearby Tipitapa staged a protest, refusing to return to their cells at the appointed time. According to a statement by the Ministry of the Interior (MINT), the 10 "received absolutely no support from the rest of the inmates."

When the 10 refused to end their protest, "prison authorities were obliged to use force to restore discipline," the MINT said.

The MINT statement noted that "distorted versions" of the incident were being spread to "slander the penal policy of the MINT." It announced that the Red Cross and the Permanent National Commission for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights had been invited to the prison to interview inmates and ascertain the facts.

## Reaction of workers, peasants

In contrast to the wealthy Nicaraguan minority that is frantically trying to blow up the Guatemala agreement, the country's workers and peasants have greeted the accords as an achievement they themselves won, by successfully defending their revolution through six years of U.S.-imposed war. Many are skeptical that Washington can be forced to comply with the accords, but they are determined to do everything in their power to bring this about.

Meetings of factory workers, farmers, and soldiers are already taking place to discuss the central role they will play in the next stage of the battle for peace. For the soldiers it means intensifying combat against the contras as long as the accords have not been implemented. For those not in uniform, the Sandinistas have appealed for the maximum effort to increase economic production.

In response to this call, thousands of factory workers held a volunteer, unpaid work day Saturday, August 22. Here in Managua, the volunteer work was followed by a march in which the workers called on trade unionists around the world, including in the United States, to back their fight for peace.

The offensive by the Sandinistas is making it more difficult for other governments in the region to back out of the Guatemala



U.S.-organized contra mercenaries. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega urged them to accept Nicaraguan government's offer of full amnesty.

agreement. On August 19-20, the five foreign ministers of Central America met in San Salvador to form an Executive Commission responsible for implementing the accords. They voted to hold their next meeting September 20 in Managua.

Following this meeting, the foreign ministers met in Venezuela with representatives of the United Nations, Organization of American States, Contadora Group, and Support Group to Contadora. They established an International Commission of Verification and Followup. It is to monitor compliance with the accords.

The president of the Permanent Commission of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, came to Nicaragua August 20 to express his support for the accords. "We have come to support the courageous people of Nicaragua in their effort to achieve peace," he said. "We call on President Reagan to stop supporting the mercenaries."

# Canadian rail workers strike

Continued from front page

the workers' demand to receive their full pension at age 55.

In wildcat walkouts in many parts of the country the week before the strike was officially declared, railway union members showed their determination to get a decent contract. The walkouts began when more than 1,000 workers struck at Montreal's Pointe Ste. Charles repair yard. Within hours, hundreds more walked off the job in Toronto and Fort Erie in Ontario. The walkout quickly spread to new areas like Winnipeg, Manitoba, a major rail center in the prairies.

The last cross-country rail strike in 1973 ended after 10 days when the government imposed back-to-work legislation.

On the second day of the current strike,

pickets were already discussing the dangers of such strike-busting legislation.

Big-business groups are clamoring for immediate government intervention. One of their most publicized tactics is to try to pit the rail workers against this country's working farmers who depend on rail freight service to transport crops and livestock.

In a telephone interview with the *Militant*, Wayne Easter, president of Canada's National Farmers Union said if the strike goes on for more than a week "it will be highly injurious to the farm community."

"The best way to resolve the dispute," Easter said, "is around the bargaining table. Our view is that it is premature to support back-to-work legislation."

"If there is no movement within three to five days, we'll have to reevaluate our position," he added.

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**SPECIAL OFFER**

The *Militant* is written in the interests of workers and farmers. Every week it tells the truth about the war Washington and the employers are waging against working people at home and abroad. We provide first-hand coverage of events in other countries, such as Haiti, Burkina Faso, and the Philippines. Regular on-the-scene reports come from our Nicaragua Bureau.

If you already subscribe, by renewing for 6 months or longer you can receive the current issue of *New Internationalist* for \$3.50 (cover price \$6.50). It is a magazine of Marxist politics and theory. This issue features the article, "The Second Assassination of Maurice Bishop," by Steve Clark.

## The Militant

Closing news date: August 26, 1987

Coeditors: MARGARET JAYKO and DOUG JENNESS

Circulation Director: MALIK MIAH

Nicaragua Bureau Director: CINDY JAQUITH

Business Manager: JIM WHITE

Editorial Staff: Susan Apstein, Fred Feldman, Ernest Harsch, Arthur Hughes, Sam Manuel, Harvey McArthur (Nicaragua), Roberto Kopec (Nicaragua), Harry Ring, Norton Sandler.

Published weekly except one week in August and the last week of December by the Militant (ISSN 0026-3885), 410 West St., New York, N.Y. 10014. Telephone: Editorial Office, (212) 243-6392; Telex, 497-4278; Business Office, (212) 929-3486.

Correspondence concerning subscriptions or changes of address should be addressed to The Militant Business Office, 410 West St., New York, N.Y. 10014.

Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Militant, 410 West St., New York, N.Y. 10014. Subscriptions: U.S., Canada, Latin America: for one-year subscription send \$30, drawn on a U.S. bank, to above address. By first-class (airmail), send \$65. Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa: send £25 check or international money order made out to Pathfinder Press and send to Pathfinder, 47 The Cut, London SE1 8LL, England. Australia, Asia, Pacific: send Australian \$60 to Pathfinder Press, P.O. Box 37, Leichhardt, Sydney, NSW 2040, Australia.

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



# Unionists, farmers sponsor Linder Peace Tour

BY SAM MANUEL

Hundreds of unionists, farmers, and Nicaragua solidarity activists heard John Linder as he toured Iowa and South Dakota July 30-August 7. John is the brother of Benjamin Linder, the U.S. volunteer engineer who was killed by the contras in April while working on the construction of a hydroelectric plant in northern Nicaragua.

Twenty-one unionists and other activists attended a meeting in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, sponsored by United Electrical Workers Local 1180. Members of other unions, including UE Local 1128, the Allied Industrial Workers, and United Food and Commercial Workers Local 304A, currently on strike against the John Morrell meat-packing company here, were also present. Later he spoke to a meeting of 60 sponsored by Witness for Peace.

In Paullina, Iowa, Linder spoke to an audience of 100 people, mostly farmers and their families. Some had traveled as far as 40 miles to attend the meeting. Altogether he went to eight cities and rural towns throughout Iowa.

In Des Moines Linder participated in a panel in tribute to Ben Linder and in opposition to U.S. intervention in Central America. He was joined by George Naylor of the North American Farm Alliance; Mary Campos, an activist in the Latino community; Edna Griffin, a long-time fighter for civil rights; Suzanne Peterson of Witness for Peace; and Doug Womack, president of United Automobile Workers Local 893 in Marshalltown.

Womack said, "The UAW is deeply concerned about the tragic situation in Nicaragua." The Auto workers' union sent a delegation on a "fact-finding tour" to Nicaragua and found "not one union there supported aid to the contras."

The meeting of 250 people was sponsored by the Community Action Program Council of the UAW, along with several religious and antiwar groups. It raised over \$1,500 for the Ben Linder Memorial Fund to complete the hydroelectric plant he was working on when he was murdered.

Linder spoke to 30 farmers and activists in Greenfield and to 55 people at the Ives Church in Grundy Center township. The church recently voted to become a sanctuary for Central American refugees. Most of its parishioners are farmers. The two meetings raised \$800 for the memorial fund.

In Newton Linder spoke before 30 unionists and farmers at a meeting organized by UAW Local 997 and officials of the American Agriculture Movement.

A lengthy discussion followed a meeting with 100 people in Burlington, where \$85 was collected.

Linder finished up the tour with a radio appearance in Muscatine and a meeting attended by 50 people in Cedar Rapids.

Throughout the tour people asked Linder about the peace initiative in Central America and what they could do to help end the war. Some also wanted to know how they could get to Nicaragua. At most of his meetings Linder showed a video about his brother's work in Nicaragua, which is available through the Benjamin Linder Peace Tour Committee office in Washington.

Many Central America solidarity activists in this country have responded to the killing of Ben Linder by stepping up efforts to build larger brigades to Nicaragua. Several brigade members who worked with him in Nicaragua will join the Linder family on tour here.

One of those joining the tour is Anne Wihbey, a nurse who has worked in Northern Zelaya, Nicaragua, since January 1984. Another is Rebecca Leaf, an engineer who worked on the power project where Ben Linder was killed. She has also worked in Nicaragua since 1984.

Tom Kruse, the coordinator of the technical assistance program of Architects and Planners in Support of Nicaragua (Aps-nica), will also join the tour. He has been building housing and day-care centers since June 1986. Another addition is Lois Wessel who has been on four harvest brigades to Nicaragua. Since 1985 she has worked as a health educator.

The Linder family and Ben's coworkers are still accepting invitations to speak. The Benjamin Linder Peace Tour can be contacted at 2025 I St. NW., Suite 208A, Washington, D.C., 20006. Telephone (202) 331-7675.

*This article is based on reporting by Phil Norris in Sioux Falls and Pat Smith in Des Moines.*



Militant/Héctor Carrión  
U.S. members of Third World coffee brigade in Matagalpa Province, Nicaragua, January 1986.

## Political Rights Defense Fund launches major drive to defend new victory

BY HARRY RING

NEW YORK — The Political Rights Defense Fund is launching a major new drive. Its purpose is to protect the important victory won with the issuance of an injunction barring the government from using illegally obtained files against the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance. (The full text of the injunction appears on page 8.)

John Studer, executive director of the political rights fund, said here that plans have been mapped out to gain new supporters both in this country and abroad, to raise the money necessary for a new stage in the fight, and to hold meetings across the country to explain the meaning of the court victory.

An injunction issued August 17 by Thomas Griesa, a federal judge here, bars the FBI and other government agencies from using the voluminous files accumulated by government informers who infiltrated the SWP and YSA.

Similarly barred is information gathered through FBI burglaries of offices of the two groups.

The injunction also enjoins use of membership lists of either organizations since any such lists in the government's possession were, necessarily, illegally obtained.

The injunction implements an August 1986 decision by Judge Griesa in the SWP and YSA's 14-year lawsuit against the government. Ruling that the constitutional

rights of the two groups had been systematically violated, the judge awarded \$264,000 in damages and ordered the government not to use its illegally obtained information.

The government has a 60-day period to file notice of appeal of the decision, including the injunction.

Fighting the government's efforts to thwart and overturn the decision in the appeals process, Studer said, demands the maximum mobilization of partisans of democratic rights.

"We could never have won what we have so far without the public support we've gained," he observed. "Now, in this final, crucial stage of the fight, that support must be multiplied."

The prospects for doing this are excellent, he added, because the importance of the socialist case is increasingly apparent to growing numbers of working people in this country whose own rights are under attack.

"And," he added, "the relevance of the Iran-contra exposures are not lost on people either."

The initial response to the injunction by civil rights partisans has been enthusiastic.

Sam Meyers, president of Local 259 of the United Auto Workers in New York, saw it as "a breath of fresh air," one that "gives us all spirit to continue the struggle."

Edith Tiger, director of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, hailed the injunction as reaffirming "the right of an independent political party to First Amendment protection."

Michael Ratner, Center for Constitutional Rights, said "CCR congratulates the Socialist Workers Party for their significant victory in stopping surveillance. It is an important precedent that will be useful to scores of political groups in their fight against government repression."

Georgianna Johnson, president of Hospital and Health Care Employees Local 1199, stated, "We look upon this decision as a significant victory for labor and everyone seeking greater protection from government interference with legal and legitimate political rights."

Zoilo Torres, president of the National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights, said the injunction "can be used by all those who have been victims of government spying."

He expressed appreciation to the Political Rights Defense Fund and Socialist Workers Party "for fighting through and winning this favorable decision."

Torres is also editor of the *Distributive*

*Worker*, voice of Local 65 of the United Auto Workers.

Before the injunction was issued, the PRDF had already initiated a drive to win a substantial number of new endorsers for the case. Now, Studer said, the plan is to escalate that effort.

So far this year, he said, more than 4,000 new endorsers have been signed up, including a number from other countries.

These have been obtained by PRDF supporters from shopmates and co-unionists and from farmers, civil libertarians, and other fighters for social justice.

Recent endorsers include Air Force Sgt. Daniel Cobos. He is currently seeking discharge from the armed forces as a conscientious objector. Stationed at an air force base in Nebraska, Cobos found himself assigned to a project involving information apparently obtained by illegal spy flights over Nicaragua. A Chicano, Cobos was expected to use his bilingual skills in the procontra operation against Nicaragua, which he is firmly opposed to doing.

Another new endorser is the biweekly newspaper *Frontline*, which is published by the Line of March. Noting this expression of solidarity, Studer said he hoped all other left-wing publications will follow *Frontline's* example.

Recent international endorsers include Cheddi Jagan, leader of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, and David Hopper, secretary of the National Union of Miners branch in Durham, England.

In Trinidad and Tobago, a number of unionists — no strangers to the fight for democratic rights — have become endorsers.

These include John Jaglal, executive officer of the All Trinidad Sugar and General Workers Trade Unions; Boysie Jones of the same union; and Gerald Kangalee of the Oilfields Workers Trade Union.

To effectively publicize the fight to defend the court's ruling, new material is at the printer's.

This includes a large-quantity printing of the text of the court injunction with a covering explanatory letter.

And for use here and abroad, there will be a new booklet on the case in Spanish.

Studer stressed the need for energetic fund-raising efforts to help defray the substantial costs of the appeals stage of the fight and, also, the importance of organizing a series of broad public meetings across the country.

He said that on the eve of the injunction, successful rallies had been held in Salt Lake City and Chicago.

## Youth urged to join rights fight

The following statement was issued by the National Executive Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance.

The granting of a court injunction against the government's use of files on our organization and on the Socialist Workers Party, which were obtained illegally through theft and deception, strengthens the right of young people to privacy and the right of young people to engage in politics.

It is a victory for high school students who oppose the U.S. war on Nicaragua and who want to make their opposition public, for campus activists who are struggling against U.S. government and university support for apartheid in South Africa, for young workers organizing resistance to the employers' drive for concessions, and for the sons and daughters

of family farmers defending their land from foreclosure.

It is a defeat for the ruling class and its government, which would like to force youth to pass without complaint or struggle from the prison-like school system, to a life of drudgery making profits for some boss or to fighting and dying in wars that are not in our interests against our brothers and sisters in other countries.

The YSA pledges to spread the word about this setback for our enemies and to defend the political rights that we have won, both for our organization and for other youth in struggle, against any appeal of this ruling by the U.S. government. The YSA urges all young people to endorse and give whatever financial support they can to the Political Rights Defense Fund.



# Young socialists map out fall priorities

## YSA to step up participation in Nicaragua brigades, aid 'Militant' circulation

BY MAREA HIMELGRIN

OBERLIN, Ohio — Following the Socialist Educational and Active Workers Conference, leaders of the Young Socialist Alliance met here August 14 to discuss the current situation in world and U.S. politics. The YSA National Committee decided on priorities for activity in the 75 cities where the YSA has members.

Derek Bracey, a national committee member from St. Louis, summed up the political context of the meeting when he said in the discussion, "We're trying to advance based on the gains we have recently made in the YSA. More than 45 percent of YSA members have joined our organization in the last year, and there has been a dramatic increase in our geographical distribution. This shows that there are a lot of important things taking place in this country."

Bracey continued, "Young people are beginning to respond to participating in, or meeting someone who has been on a volunteer work brigade to Nicaragua. Solidarity work is deepening as more of the truth about the U.S. contra war on Nicaragua and the progress and aims of the Sandinista revolution comes out — through the contra murder of Ben Linder, through the Iran-contra arms scandal, through the peace initiatives of the Sandinistas. Every indication is that we will have many new opportunities for recruiting youth to our communist organization in the fall."

### National campaigns, fall tour

The first report of the meeting, given by YSA National Secretary Rena Cacoullos, outlined two national campaigns and a fall speaking tour. Cacoullos said that the first national YSA campaign is to step up involvement in brigades to Nicaragua.

"The brigades give youth an opportunity to learn the truth about the Nicaraguan revolution, and the brigades therefore strengthen opposition in this country to the U.S. contra war," Francisco Picado, a YSA national executive committee member, pointed out in the discussion. "As we help to promote and lead these brigades and go with other young people to Nicaragua, we can help our fellow *brigadistas* understand more about the revolutionary process going on there. We can point out that the Nicaraguan people, led by the Sandinistas, are defending themselves from the U.S. contra war, making social and political gains despite it, and are able to utilize our volunteer labor because they took power."

"YSA members" he added, "can help lead others on the brigades to draw conclusions about what that means for us here — that we need to make a revolution of our own and that we need to be members of the YSA to advance that goal today."

As another way to spread the truth about the struggles of working people, the meeting voted to place high priority on the fall subscription campaign for the *Militant*.

Karla Peña, a national committee member from Los Angeles, described the approach that young socialists will take to the subscription campaign. "The YSA should take responsibility for making sure that *Militant* subscription teams go where youth are — to the campuses, to the high schools, and to political events organized by young people."

"In addition," remarked Peña, "I know that I, as a high school student, found that it was really exciting to sell the *Militant* and to talk about politics with union members at plant gates who were going in and out of work. YSA members should do more of this."

### Subscription goals

The national committee voted that YSA chapters and members-at-large should help take responsibility, along with other *Militant* supporters, for achieving goals in their areas for selling subscriptions to the *Militant* and its Spanish-language companion publication *Perspectiva Mundial*. This includes taking goals for selling copies of the most recent issue of *New International*.

The meeting also voted to conduct speaking tours in four regions — the Northeast, the Midwest, Louisiana and

Texas, and the West Coast. The tours, to be held in September and October, will be done by members of the YSA National Executive Committee.

YSA members in cities where the tours are going will be organizing citywide and campus meetings, arranging press interviews, and setting up discussions with youth interested in joining the YSA.

"Empty-pocket tours" was the way Cacoullos described these speaking tours by national youth leaders. The tours will be self-financing — drawing on the funding of student organizations, fund-raising social events, donations from YSA supporters, and money collected at general meetings.

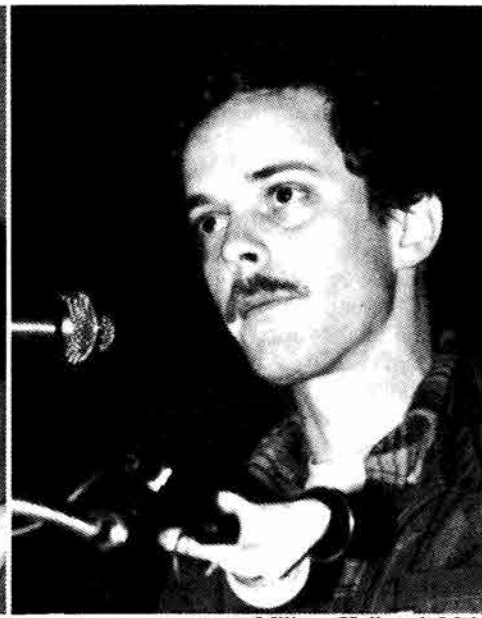
The national committee also voted to launch a fall fund drive from September 1 to November 8 for \$17,000.

Financing the YSA is not an administrative task, it is a political task," national executive committee member Greg McCartan pointed out in a report on finances.

Ben Fiering, a national committee member from Charleston, West Virginia, said, "We say to young people — the YSA is your organization. The basis of this fund drive for the YSA is the ranks of young fighters in this country — primarily, the pledges made by every YSA member, but also donations from other youth. We can explain to opponents of the U.S. contra war who want to go to Nicaragua to help



Militant/Charles Ostrofsky



Militant/Holbrook Mahn

YSA leaders Rena Cacoullos and Greg McCartan. National committee meeting set priorities for activity in 75 cities where YSA has members.

out how important it is to help fund the YSA — an organization that is helping to blaze the trail to Managua."

"Part of being a serious revolutionary is realizing the importance of not leaving anything to chance," pointed out Roni Lerouge, a national committee member from Los Angeles. "The only way to achieve this goal of \$17,000 is to get together as young communists and discuss

this in our local areas.

"Fidel Castro," she said, "makes the point in a number of his speeches that working people have to take back the questions of production, finances, and the use of resources, and not think that it's only the job of wizard economists. This national fund drive is both an individual challenge for every YSA member and for us collectively as a national organization."

## Miskitos call for end to Nicaragua war

BY ROBERTO KOPEC

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — "I call on the Miskito leaders still at war against Nicaragua to return," said Reynaldo "Ráfaga" Reyes, general coordinator of the Miskito organization Pro-Peace KISAN, at a July 22 news conference here.

Reyes was referring to Steadman Fagoth, Brooklyn Rivera, and Wycliff Diego, leaders of the armed Miskito groups still participating in the U.S.-sponsored contra war against Nicaragua. "If they still believe that their Indian brothers are indeed their brothers," they'll stop fighting and come back to Nicaragua, Reyes said. If they remain outside the country, it is because they have instead chosen the dollar, he added.

Accompanying Reyes at the news conference were two other leaders of Pro-Peace KISAN — Elasio Holmes, political coordinator, and Jorge Hoppington Scott, head of international relations. Not long ago all three of them were fighting, arms in hand, against the Nicaraguan government.

In 1985, after four years of fighting the Sandinistas, a sector of Miskito contras — now known as Pro-Peace KISAN — decided to accept a cease-fire and dialogue with the Nicaraguan government. They joined the regionwide discussions on the Atlantic Coast to map out a plan for autonomy on the coast.

Last April delegates from all the racial groups on the Atlantic Coast, where the majority of Nicaragua's Blacks and indigenous peoples live, approved a draft law on autonomy after a three-day assembly in the coast town of Puerto Cabezas. The autonomy law is expected to be ratified by the Nicaraguan National Assembly later this year.

Elasio Holmes told the media that when his people went to war against the Sandinistas in 1981, they did it "believing that they were fighting for Indian rights, for our historical demands, for autonomy for the Indian people." However they eventually found out that the war was not being led "by the people of the Atlantic Coast, nor in the interests of the Atlantic Coast."

"We were cannon fodder for those waging war against Nicaragua," he said. One achievement of the cease-fire between Pro-Peace KISAN and the Sandinistas, he added, "has been the mass return of fighters who've deserted the [contra] military camps in Honduras to join their brothers" in Nicaragua. Thousands of Miskito civilians who left Nicaragua have also returned, he said.

Holmes described the hostility of the U.S.-organized contras toward the Miskito struggle. He was once arrested and tortured by the contras in Honduras for questioning Miskitos' participation in a war waged by former officers of the Somoza dictatorship and the Reagan administration.

"Anyone defending the Indian struggle is persecuted, jailed, and tortured" by the contras, he said. When he traveled to Costa Rica, he found the contras there equally hostile to Indian rights.

At a meeting with contra leaders Brooklyn Rivera and Alfonso Robelo in October 1986, he said, "they cynically told us that the current struggle is to overthrow communism, and that we should wait at least two years after the [contra] triumph to raise our demands [as Indians]. If in the past they never guaranteed us anything, much less would they do it now. They don't want anything to do with Indian demands."

One event that moved Pro-Peace KISAN to start on the path toward dialogue was "the Sandinistas' public acknowledgement that they had badly managed the political situation in the Atlantic Coast, that they

had made a mistake because they didn't know our people," he said.

Pro-Peace KISAN supports the autonomy law, Holmes said, because it "includes about 80 percent of what we are fighting for. Our duty is to support that autonomy, to make it real." The other 20 percent, which he said is mainly on administrative and government questions, "is a very small 20 percent for us."

Jorge Hoppington Scott said that the \$300 million in aid requested by the Reagan administration for the contras should be used instead "to send us tractors and schools."

Hoppington said Pro-Peace KISAN would like to visit the United States to talk directly with the U.S. people "in your own country, in your own home, and tell you face-to-face the truth."

Stressing that Pro-Peace KISAN does not rule out a direct U.S. invasion in Nicaragua, he warned that "the Indian does not want war, but if war comes, we will respond. We don't have sophisticated missiles, but in these mountains the [U.S. troops] will have to confront the Indian."

## Nicaragua appeals for international help in overcoming 1987 fuel deficit

BY ROBERTO KOPEC

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Addressing an urgent appeal to oil-producing countries, Nicaraguan Vice-president Sergio Ramírez said August 18 that Nicaragua still has not resolved its fuel shortage. The fuel deficit could hamper efforts at achieving peace in Central America, he warned.

Ramírez said that Nicaragua needs an additional 220,000 tons of oil to cover its needs for the rest of 1987, but "lacks the resources to buy oil in cash."

Last May, Henry Ruiz, minister of foreign cooperation, warned that despite commitments by the Soviet Union, Cuba, and East European countries to deliver 630,000 tons of oil in 1987, Nicaragua was still 135,000 tons short of its requirements for this year.

Until 1984 Nicaragua received most of its oil from Mexico and Venezuela. In 1984 Venezuela stopped selling Nicaragua oil, and Mexico did the same in 1985. The governments of both countries said it was because Nicaragua could no longer make its payments.

On June 6 Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega announced a 5 percent cutback in the country's consumption of fuel and a tripling of gasoline and diesel prices.

Government leaders then traveled to the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Iran, Iraq, and Mexico in an attempt to negotiate additional deliveries of oil. Ramírez was asked about the results of these trips at his August 18 news conference. According to the Sandinista daily *Barricada*, "the vice-president clearly stated that [Nicaragua] had approached Latin American, Arab, and socialist countries, but still had not achieved a positive response."

Ramírez said that Nicaraguan delegations would soon leave on a tour of several countries hoping to find a positive response to their appeal for oil. In emphasizing the effects the oil crisis could have on the recent accord reached by the Central American presidents in Guatemala, Ramírez explained that without a resolution of this crisis, Nicaragua would find it very difficult to devote itself fully to carrying out the accords.



# Internationalism, Cuba were themes of socialist conference

BY FRED FELDMAN

OBERLIN, Ohio — Some 1,000 people, including fighters from more than 20 countries, attended the 1987 Socialist Educational and Active Workers Conference at Oberlin College August 8-13. The gathering was cosponsored by the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance.

The week of activities included several major talks, dozens of class series, question-and-answer sessions, workshops, cultural and social events, and lively discussions.

In addition to hundreds of unionists, farmers, and other working people from the United States, conference participants came from Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, South Africa, Dominican Republic, Trinidad, Canada, Burkina Faso, Namibia, Guatemala, El Salvador, Belgium, France, Sweden, Britain, Germany, Iceland, Australia, New Zealand, and elsewhere.

## International solidarity

The growth of international collaboration and political convergence among revolutionary communists and other freedom fighters around the world was a central theme.

Jean K. Diasso, first counselor of Burkina Faso to the United States, gave greetings to the conference.

"Progress is an international cause," he said. "I know people have come here from many countries. It would give me great



Militant/Salm Kolis

Themba Ntenga represented African National Congress of South Africa at meeting.

pleasure to exchange experiences with as many of you as possible. That would be a pleasure for me, and also good for the Burkinabè revolution."

The conference heard greetings from Monica Nashandi of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which is leading the fight to end South Africa's occupation and colonial rule in Namibia; and Martín Vega, political counselor at the Nicaraguan embassy in Washington, D.C.

In addition, two panels highlighted the theme of internationalist solidarity and collaboration. One took up the fight against imperialism in Central America and the Caribbean and featured trade unionists and other fighters from the region. The other panel focused on the struggle for national liberation in Africa.

Rena Cacoullous, national secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance, chaired the first of these panels. Cacoullous was recently in Havana for the congress of Cuba's Union of Young Communists. She pointed to the importance of the Anti-Imperialist Organizations of Central America and the Caribbean, which unites 37 organizations in 22 countries to oppose imperialist aggression and domination.

A representative of the Socialist Bloc of the Dominican Republic, the group which

currently presides over the Anti-Imperialist Organizations, stated, "This part of the world, which has endured the greatest imperialist oppression and military aggression, is, however, a very weak link in the chain of imperialist domination."

It is no accident, he said, that this region has produced "the two most beautiful revolutions of recent decades — in Cuba and Nicaragua — and the beautiful Grenadian attempt."

Ana Hernández, a representative of Radio Venceremos, a station of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front of El Salvador, described the international campaign to support expansion of Radio Venceremos' capacity to broadcast outside the country. "The U.S. government is not going to control the information coming out of El Salvador," she said.

Boysie Moore Jones, acting president general of the All-Trinidad Sugar and General Workers Trade Union, stressed the importance of preparing for the sharper struggles that workers will face in the region and voiced his solidarity with the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico.

Yvonne Meléndez and Elías Castro, two of the 16 supporters of Puerto Rican independence facing trial on frame-up charges in Hartford, Connecticut, addressed the gathering. Meléndez described aspects of the Hartford 16 case. Castro gave a devastating picture of the plunder and impoverishment of the Puerto Rican people by the U.S. rulers.

To a standing ovation, Cacoullous presented Meléndez and Castro with a banner that had been hanging at the front of the conference meeting place. "Independence for Puerto Rico/Independencia para Puerto Rico," it proclaimed.

Jerry Kangalee, executive board member and education director of the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union of Trinidad, highlighted a central theme of the conference as well. "The people of the Caribbean and the people of the United States," he said, "can strengthen our bonds, give each other solidarity, because we all need solidarity. We can teach our people that the people and the working class of the United States are prepared to fight, that they can tie down the beast here in the United States and give us some political space in the Third World."

The second panel was chaired by Cindy Jaquith, chief of the *Militant-Perspectiva Mundial* bureau in Managua, Nicaragua. She described how Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, was greeted by a chanting crowd when he attended the July 19 celebration of the anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution held in Matagalpa. Their chant was, "¡Si Nicaragua venció, Sudáfrica vencerá!" ("If Nicaragua won, South Africa will win!")

Appearing on the panel on Africa were M. Mounoubai of Burkina Faso, where a popular revolution opened up in 1983; Peter Mahlangu, North American Representative of the South African Congress of Trade Unions; and Themba Ntenga, representing the United Nations mission of the ANC.

Solidarity with the struggle against apartheid was the central theme of the panelists. Mounoubai reported on plans to hold a conference in Burkina Faso to expand support in Africa for the South African freedom struggle.

Mahlangu called for international solidarity with the strike by the National Union of Mineworkers, "the iron fist of the South African labor movement."

Ntenga urged a campaign to oppose congressional moves to restrict travel and other activities by representatives of the ANC and SWAPO in the United States.

Many of the panelists also gave classes on the struggles in their countries.

Several guests from whom it would have been particularly important to hear were denied visas by the U.S. government. These included representatives from groups in Nicaragua, Grenada, and Curaçao.

The theme of internationalism was reflected in the other major presentations as



Militant/Charles Ostrofsky

Ana Hernández (left), representing Salvadoran liberation fighters' Radio Venceremos, speaks at conference panel. At right is Elías Castro, Puerto Rican independence fighter facing trial on frame-up charges.

well. In "Cuba: A Historic Turning Point," the first of the five featured talks at the conference, SWP leader Mary-Alice Waters described the revolutionary struggle in Cuba today.

## Historic turning point

She placed the current events in the context of the advances scored by Cuba's socialist revolution — the ending of imperialist political and economic domination; the elimination of landlordism and superexploitation in the countryside; great strides toward overcoming racial and sexual oppression; internationalist aid to anti-imperialist struggles and oppressed people throughout the world; and huge advances in education and health care.

She explained that today the Cuban Communist Party is leading the workers and farmers in a major effort to "rectify" a course that had come to rely on mechanisms like the country's economic planning system to advance toward socialism. Such moves as reintroducing voluntary labor to build housing, child-care centers, and clinics are part of the process of inspiring greater social and political consciousness to resolve social problems, reduce inequality, and advance toward socialism and communism, she pointed out.

SWP National Secretary Jack Barnes spoke the following day on "Dynamics of Revolution Today." He looked at the Cuban events in the light of the world political situation. Barnes assessed the role the Socialist Workers Party and groups with similar views around the world are playing in the process of convergence of revolutionary communist forces that is taking place internationally.

Over the next several days, Waters and Barnes participated in lively question-and-answer sessions on their talks and related issues.

In "American Labor at the Crossroads," Mac Warren, organizer of the Iowa district of the SWP, pointed out that the increased resistance to the employers' takeback drive and to U.S. war moves are expanding the opportunities for winning more workers to revolutionary internationalist views.

## Fight for land in Philippines

Roger Thompson spoke on "Land and Labor in the Philippines: Challenge to the Building of a Communist Leadership." Thompson explained that the struggle for land is decisive for working people in the Philippines. He described how the revolutionary fight in that country is rooted in resistance by hundreds of thousands of peasants to brutal impoverishment or outright expulsion from the land as the capitalist rents and mortgages system has permeated the countryside.

The final major talk was given by SWP Organization Secretary Craig Gannon. He described some of the tasks involved in building a revolutionary communist workers' party in the United States today. He stressed the importance of "reaching out to fellow fighters" in the United States and around the world "who are looking for others to link up with."

Important tasks for the coming months, Gannon said, include sales of the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial* at plant gates, a national subscription drive for these publications, a campaign to sell 2,000 copies of the Marxist journal *New International*, distribution of Pathfinder books, support to the Pathfinder mural project, and raising a \$150,000 fund for the socialist publications.

Gannon called for participating in activities throughout the country this fall protesting U.S. intervention in Central America. This includes helping to organize and convince workers and farmers to be part of work brigades going to Nicaragua, he said. As part of this effort, socialists will be building meetings for the Benjamin Linder Peace Tour across the country.

Gannon also urged SWP branches and members to work closely with the Young Socialist Alliance in helping to win youth to the communist movement.

The experiences of meat-packer unionists who are fighting back against the employers' attacks were the topic of a panel.

Tomas Villanueva, president of the United Farm Workers of Washington State, and Hilario Sánchez, representing 240 Aguilar, Arizona, farm workers who are striking for recognition of the Arizona Farmworkers Union, attended the conference and participated in a workshop on union battles being waged by farm workers today.

Carlos Hernández, a leader of the successful cannery workers' strike in Watsonville, California, spoke on the lessons of that fight.

Merle Hansen, president of the North American Farm Alliance, attended the conference and participated in a panel on the fight of working farmers against foreclosures.

Other guests at the conference included Pat Ireland, national vice-president of the National Organization for Women; Michel Shehadeh, one of the Los Angeles Eight threatened with deportation for supporting Palestinian rights; and Beverly Treumann, director of the NICA School in Estelí, Nicaragua.

A panel discussion took up plans for the six-story mural at the Pathfinder building in New York City, which will celebrate the revolutionary themes of the books published there.

A well-attended series of classes was oriented to new or prospective members of the Young Socialist Alliance.

Claudia Hommel gave a concert of songs from 16th century Spain to today's Cuba. The following evening, the renowned jazz musician Thiago de Mello and his 15-piece band Amazon gave a concert of Brazilian, jazz, and Latin rhythms. The performance was dedicated to the martyrs and heroes of the Nicaraguan revolution and the South African freedom struggle.

## Big literature sale

More than \$12,000 worth of socialist literature was sold at the Socialist Educational and Active Workers Conference.

The total included 423 copies of the *Militant* and 29 subscriptions, 30 copies of *Perspectiva Mundial* and 5 subscriptions, and 51 copies of the current issue of *New International* and 37 back issues.

Of the books for sale on the Pathfinder literature display, the number one seller was the just-published *Founding of the Communist International*, the third volume of *The Communist International in Lenin's Time* series. Conference participants bought 396 copies.

Sixty-eight copies of *Fidel Castro's Political Strategy* by Marta Harnecker and 50 copies of *Che Guevara's Socialism and Man* were sold.



# Steelworkers resist Armco's takeback demands

BY DAVID SALNER

CHARLESTON, W.Va. — Supporters of the *Militant* have found spirited opposition by steelworkers to company-demanded concessions at Armco's mill in Ashland, Kentucky. In two recent

the mill. Armco expected steelworkers to pay into an \$88 million scheme to convert an unused bloom caster into a slab caster. The \$22.5 million cost to steelworkers would cover interest on Armco's loan, and it would

rifices. Some questioned the whole idea of concessions, which they have experienced several times, like workers in most basic steel bargaining units. The steel mill where they work produces flat-rolled carbon steel for auto, appliances, and construction. The mill is doing a booming business, and Armco has made plans for a major hire.

The November 1986 contract contained concessions in benefits and working conditions, but not wages. After seeing the concessions gouged from other steelworkers employed by competitors, Armco is greedily coming back for wage concessions.

Robert Bori, Armco chairman, announced the terms in mid-July. He expected that the company's

"job-saving partnership" would meet with the union's "statesman-like steps to help insure their own economic future."

Local politicians, civic leaders, and the big-business media wildly applauded the "partnership." Local 1865 President John Blankenship called for a mail-in vote July 28. But the USWA International, which reviews all concession proposals, postponed the vote indefinitely, sensing the anticoncessions mood of the mill's steelworkers.

Other steelworkers in the area have also challenged deep concession proposals. ACF Industries made rail cars in nearby Huntington, West Virginia, and used to employ several thousand workers. The last 300 workers were laid off in early 1987, and the

plant was shut down. By a vote of 235 to 1, the last workers rejected a company offer to start the plant up in exchange for \$3-per-hour concessions.

On our last visit to Armco a union activist at the foundry bought the *Militant* and paused to tell us why he had no confidence in anything coming out of the company or the big-business media. He knew the figures, and the promises just didn't add up. "I was born at night, but not last night," was the way he put it. "I've worked in there for 24 years, but I would look for another job before I see them walk all over us."

He summed up the anticoncession feeling: "It's time to draw the line. Either we're both going to make money, or none of us will."

## SELLING OUR PRESS AT THE PLANT GATE

sales trip to Ashland, our team sold 40 *Militants*.

The main discussion was over Armco's demand that members of United Steelworkers of America (USWA) Local 1865 make concessions to the tune of \$22.5 million so the company can remodel

amount to \$1.25 less per hour in wages and benefits for the next three years.

The steelworkers we talked to thought the remodeling price tag was being inflated by Armco and wondered why salaried personnel weren't asked to make equal sac-

## N.Y. 'Militant' sellers gear up for nat'l campaign

BY MALIK MIAH

Supporters of the *Militant* in New York are gearing up to sell dozens of subscriptions over the next two weekends.

With a goal of winning 600 new *Militant* subscribers during this fall's national drive to sign up 6,000 new readers, New York supporters expect good sales in Hartford, Connecticut, August 30. They will join hundreds of other protestors in that city to speak out against the U.S. government's

repression of 16 fighters for Puerto Rican independence.

The following week on Labor Day, New York salespeople will join with tens of thousands of Caribbean residents of the city by participating in the West Indian Carnival Weekend in Brooklyn.

A big effort will be made at the carnival to sell copies of the *New International*, a magazine of Marxist theory and politics. The new issue features an article on Gre-

nada, "The Second Assassination of Maurice Bishop," by Steve Clark.

New York supporters of the *Militant* aim to sell 350 copies of *New International* during the fall sales campaign. Nationally the goal is to sell 2,000 copies of the magazine.

At both the Hartford and Brooklyn activities, New York distributors will also be selling the Spanish-language monthly magazine *Perspectiva Mundial*. Their goal

is to win 150 *PM* subscribers as part of the national target of 1,500 new *PM* subscribers.

So far the business office has received 31 *Militant* subscriptions (including 5 renewals) and 2 *PM* subscriptions from New York readers since the drive began last week.

Houston supporters have already sent in 32 *Militant* subscriptions, including 2 renewals. The business office records 22 new *Militant* subscriptions from Detroit and 17 from Boston.

Supporters in Oakland, California, have taken a *New International* goal of 100, ordering 20 right away to begin selling to co-workers and other political activists.

The fall circulation campaign runs from now to Thanksgiving, at the end of November. The goal is to introduce the *Militant*, *Perspectiva Mundial* and the *New International* to thousands of workers, farmers, and students this fall.

To help kick off the drive, supporters of the *Militant* are urged to plan a special target week September 12-18. An all-out effort to organize sales teams — with literature tables where possible — going to working-class communities, college campuses (especially as schools reopen), political events, and work sites can give the fall drive a big boost.

The target week can also aid in regularizing *Militant* sales at plant gates. A big sales mobilization can complement teams going to coal mine portals, steel mills, garment shops, rail yards, and meat-packing plants.

Moreover, the target week will be an opportunity for *Militant* supporters to organize trips to towns and campuses outside of the cities where they live.

Next week's *Militant* will include a scoreboard listing each city's goal for the *Militant*, *Perspectiva Mundial*, and *New International*. If you're planning to join the fall sales drive, clip and mail the coupon below. If you want to be listed in the scoreboard please call the *Militant* business office at (212) 929-3486 before Tuesday, September 1.

- ☐ Send me a bundle of \_\_\_\_ *Militants* per issue.
- ☐ Send me a bundle of \_\_\_\_ *Perspectiva Mundials* per issue.
- ☐ Send me a bundle of \_\_\_\_ *New Internationals*.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

### Labor news in the Militant

The *Militant* stays on top of the most important developments in the labor movement. It has correspondents who work in the mines, mills, and shops where the events are breaking. You won't miss any of it if you subscribe. See the ad on page 2 of this issue for subscription rates.

## El Salvador liberation fighters welcome Central America peace accords

BY ROBERTO KOPEC

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) and Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador have welcomed the August 7 accords signed in Guatemala by five Central American presidents as a positive step.

They have also renewed their call on Salvadoran President José Napoleón Duarte for direct, unconditional negotiations to end the seven-year civil war in El Salvador. Talks between the Duarte regime and the FMLN and FDR were held in 1984, but further negotiations were broken unilaterally by Duarte.

Following the signing of the August 7 accords, Duarte was compelled to offer a September 15 meeting to the FMLN and FDR. However, he sought to impose conditions on the meeting.

One condition is that the liberation fighters — who control one-third of Salvadoran territory — lay down their weapons before the meeting. This was firmly rejected by the FMLN and FDR. FDR President Guillermo Ungo said that to do so would be to surrender. "And it would be crazy for guerrillas who are advancing and have the [Salvadoran] army in a tight spot to surrender," he added.

Duarte's second ploy is to insist that talks with the Salvadoran guerrillas take place only if the Nicaraguan government simultaneously holds a dialogue with the U.S.-organized contras. After a meeting with Duarte August 21, top contra leaders expressed their "acceptance" of the Guatemala accords and called for "negotiating" a cease-fire with the Sandinistas, even though the accords in no way mention the contras as a party to negotiations.

Salvador Samayoa, a member of the diplomatic-political commission of the FMLN-FDR, rejected any comparison between the FMLN-FDR and the contras during an interview on Nicaraguan television. Samayoa explained that while the FMLN-FDR is based entirely inside El Salvador and "depends on its own strength," the Nicaraguan contras "are merely an instrument of the United States."

The Nicaraguan government, which has steadfastly refused any negotiations with the contras, also rejected any linking of the U.S.-paid mercenaries and the Salvadoran revolutionaries.

In an interview in the August 19 Sandinista daily *Barricada*, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto described the contras as "irregular forces without a national leadership of their own. Rather, they are financed and under orders from the United States." That, he stressed, is why any negotiations for a cease-fire in Nicaragua "must be between Washington and Managua."

D'Escoto added that United Nations resolutions explicitly call for negotiations between the Salvadoran government and the FMLN-FDR. In the case of Nicaragua, UN resolutions have called for direct negotiations between Washington and Managua.

While the U.S. government tries to scuttle the Guatemala accords through Duarte, El Salvador's far right is waging a rabid campaign against Duarte for having signed them. An editorial in the August 11 *Diario de Hoy* scornfully refers to the accords as "a big victory for [Nicaraguan President Daniel] Ortega," complaining that the Sandinistas are "implicitly recognized" and "legitimized."

On the other hand, Duarte faces the pressure of El Salvador's working people to hold real negotiations with the FMLN and FDR. The foreign ministers of five Central



Militant/Michael Baumann  
Revolutionary Democratic Front President Guillermo Ungo.

American nations were meeting August 20 in San Salvador to discuss the accords when thousands of workers demonstrated in front of their hotel. The demonstration had been called by the National Union of Salvadoran Workers to "show the foreign ministers how the Salvadoran government treats labor conflicts."

Chanting slogans against Duarte and the U.S. military presence in El Salvador, demonstrators marched to the hotel behind a casket bearing the remains of José Raúl Enríquez. He was a leader of the National Association of Agricultural Workers, kidnapped and killed by a paramilitary group known as Civil Defense two months earlier.

Many of the demonstrators were Social Security workers who have been on strike for three months demanding higher wages. There were also 50 mothers of "disappeared" youths or political prisoners.

One of these women was Raquel García, whose 15-year-old son was kidnapped four years ago. Now a leader of a committee of mothers of the disappeared, she told a *Barricada* reporter that the Guatemala agreements "are very good," but she doubted that Duarte would comply with them. There must first be "a dialogue with the FMLN, a real, honest dialogue, to solve our problems," she said.

### Suscribe to 'Barricada Internacional'

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Namibians flee stove-swinging whites

# The face of South Africa's grim rule over Namibia

BY SAM MANUEL

Thirty-three Namibians killed, 42 tortured, 10 women raped, and 42 buildings, schools, and homes destroyed. These grim statistics are the bottom line of human rights violations and atrocities committed in Namibia by South African military and police forces in the first half of this year. The figures were made available in a report by the Permanent Observer Mission of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) to the United Nations.

Much of the report is based on news coverage from *The Namibian*, an English-language newspaper published in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia. The report stresses that there are many other atrocities that are not reported because of the "news blackout" imposed by the racist regime in South Africa and Namibia.

South African occupation of Namibia (formerly South West Africa) dates back to the outbreak of World War I when the regime's troops invaded the then German-held colony. At the end of the war, the League of Nations (predecessor to the United Nations) granted South Africa a mandate to administer Namibia. Under the impact of the rising anticolonial revolution, the United Nations terminated that mandate on Oct. 27, 1966, and has demanded that the apartheid regime withdraw from Namibia.

On Aug. 26, 1966, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), the military arm of SWAPO, initiated armed resistance to South African occupation. The report emphasizes that in the face of this opposition by the Namibian people, the South African forces have increasingly resorted to mass arrests, forced removals from villages, disappearances, preventive detention, torture, and murder of civilians.

## South African troops in Namibia

In addition to the sweeping powers given to government and police authorities, South African rule is backed up by the presence of an estimated 100,000 armed troops.

The most notorious of the repressive outfits is known as Koevoet, which in Afrikaans means crowbar. It has been responsible for many murders and is widely known for its use of torture. It has been "officially" disbanded, but the report states that Koevoet has only been transferred from the South African Police to the South West African Police and its name changed to COIN, Counter-Insurgency Unit.

According to the report, the most common type of torture in Namibia includes electric shocks to all parts of the body. The report quotes the testimony of a police officer who told the Windhoek Supreme Court that it is normal practice to apply "maximum violence" against detainees in order to get "satisfactory information."

Many civilians suspected as combatants of PLAN are often murdered and their bodies mutilated. The report cites one such incident described in the June 26 issue of *The Namibian*.

According to the paper, the staff and students of the Iindangungu Combined School saw several "Police Casspir trucks speeding past their school in March this year, disappearing into the nearby veld [grass and scrub land]." Shortly after, a "single shot was heard."

Then they noticed a "column of thick black smoke pluming up into the sky." Some of the staff members went to see what was burning and found "the corpse of a man under a stack of wood."

In early January a South African armored troop carrier paraded through the

village of Ondobe with the bodies of three PLAN fighters lashed to a spare tire and to the front bumper. When questioned about the ghoulish display, a South African police officer exclaimed, "There was not enough space for the bodies" in the vehicle."

It is common practice for the South African authorities to beat and torture civilians to obtain information on the movements of PLAN guerrillas. Sixty-two-year-old Jonas Nhamwa and his wife were savagely beaten by thugs from Koevoet. His wife sustained a broken arm as a result. Nhamwa passed out as they broke each of his fingers.

## Attacks on unions

Workers and their unions are frequent targets of the occupation forces. On June 6 hundreds of heavily armed South African troops and police raided a workers' hostel in the Katutura township, just outside Windhoek. Seventy workers were injured, and 46 were detained.

On June 18 Macdonald Ntlabathi, chairman of the Namibia Food and Allied Workers Union (NAFU), was arrested by the South African security police. NAFU had just concluded a successful strike

against Namibia's largest meat-packing company, South West Africa Vleis Ltd.

During the first half of June, the police raided the offices of the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), a countrywide union federation. It removed documents, minutes of meetings, membership lists, and information about union officials. They also raided the home of the union's attorney, Anton Lubowski, a white Namibian and member of SWAPO, who is also a member of the NUNW steering committee.

Namibian women are often the victims of violence, sexual abuse, and rape by the apartheid armed forces. Christophina Thomas, 14 years old, was shot for refusing to have sex with a member of the South African Defense Force. Mirjam Kanyemba, 18, was brutally beaten by a South African soldier for failing to provide information on the activities of PLAN. Her arm was broken as a result of the beating.

A special target of harassment and death threats, has been Helvi Kondombolo Nujoma, mother of Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO. The 80-year-old Nujoma has been threatened on several occasions with guns and hand grenades by members of Koevoet, the police, and the army.

Farmers in southern Angola near the Namibian border are also victims of South Africa's occupation of Namibia. South Africa uses Namibia as a staging ground for its military operations in Southern Angola.

Farmers in the Angolan village of Oiputa were beaten by members of a unit of the South African security forces. When Ndimulunde Sheeuya attempted to resist, he was stabbed through the foot with a long knife.

Two other young men in the village were accused of being SWAPO guerrillas. They were beaten and their heads submerged underneath water. Their captors then built a large fire and forced them into the flames, literally roasting them, the report said.

This account of the crimes committed by the South African regime in Namibia underscores the need to continue to build international solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa. At its August 1987 session the United Nations Committee on Decolonization reaffirmed by consensus "the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence." It also "reaffirmed the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal to achieve freedom."

# Ohio cucumber farm workers win contract

BY KATHY FITZGERALD

TOLEDO, Ohio — Farm workers in this area scored a major victory in early August when 20 cucumber growers and Vlastic Foods Inc. agreed to a contract with the farm workers' union.

The new agreement will bring union representation and better pay and working conditions to hundreds of agricultural workers. Under the terms of the contract, they will get a 4 percent pay raise during the five-week cucumber harvest.

This is the fourth contract the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC) has negotiated with Midwest growers and processors over the past year and a half.

Every growing season 65,000 workers pour into the central Midwest to plant and harvest tomatoes, cucumbers, beets, strawberries, cherries, and apples.

Farm workers have incomes far below the poverty level. Most live in crowded and unsanitary "labor camps." It is estimated that 3,000 children work in the tomato fields in this part of the country.

The average life expectancy rate for farm workers is 49 years. The normal life expectancy rate for the U.S. population as a whole is 73 years.

These conditions gave rise to FLOC in 1967. With the signing of the August 6 agreement, FLOC now has contracts with 78 tomato and cucumber growers and also with Campbell Soup Co., its subsidiary Vlastic Inc., and Heinz U.S.A. A total of 2,800 workers are covered by these pacts.

These contracts are different than contracts in effect in the fields in California and Florida because they involve not only the growers, but also the food companies the individual growers sell their products to.

For years the large food companies claimed they had no control over the growers. In reality, the relationship between the food giants and the growers set the terms for relations between the growers and the workers.

## Struggle against Campbell Soup

In 1978 Ohio farm workers struck against tomato growers who sold their

products to Campbell Soup. Campbell tried to cripple the struggle by forcing the growers to mechanize the harvesting of the tomato crop.

FLOC launched a boycott of Campbell products that won some support from unions, church, and community groups. Eventually Campbell agreed to discuss conditions in the fields with FLOC.

At the urging of the National Council of Churches, Campbell agreed to the establishment of a committee headed by former U.S. labor secretary John Dunlop to oversee grievances in the fields. The Dunlop Commission also includes a FLOC representative and a representative of the growers.

In early 1986, 32 growers and Campbell and its Vlastic subsidiary signed two contracts with the union. The first was a three-year contract with 20 Ohio tomato growers. The second was a four-year pact covering 12 Michigan cucumber growers.

The agreements called for immediate pay raises and set a schedule for subsequent increases. Other improvements included establishment of medical insurance for farm workers and a procedure for resolving grievances within 48 hours.

But Vlastic's 64 Ohio cucumber growers refused to go along with the contract.

FLOC then turned to winning a contract with Heinz U.S.A. and with tomato growers in Ohio and Michigan who sell their products to Heinz. This route was chosen because many of the same growers who sell to Vlastic also sell to Heinz.

In January, after negotiations produced specific terms for resolving the dispute, FLOC sent its members copies of the proposed contract. Workers who had gone to Texas and Florida to work during the winter months were mailed ballots. In April the union reported that the membership had approved a new contract covering all 27 Heinz growers. Heinz endorsed the pact but was not an actual signatory to it.

## Organizers in Texas and Florida

The union says the ratification process was greatly aided by having two FLOC or-

ganizers working in both Texas and Florida for the first time last winter. The organizers would locate the workers, discuss the proposed contract, and help prepare the union members to take over administering the agreement.

With the Heinz agreement nailed down, the union again turned its attention to Vlastic's growers. On August 7 FLOC announced that 20 of Vlastic's 64 growers had agreed to a contract.

In an August 19 interview, FLOC President Baldemar Velásquez told the *Militant* that serious negotiations are under way with another 20 growers. He explained that union members are confident that they will win contracts throughout the cucumber industry in this region, putting FLOC in a position to negotiate improvements on an industrywide basis.

Then FLOC plans to take on the rest of the tomato industry. Velásquez says the major stumbling block will be Hunt-Wesson, which is owned by Beatrice Foods.



Militant/Dee Scalera

FLOC President Baldemar Velásquez with son. Farm workers' leader is confident entire Ohio-region tomato and cucumber fields can be organized.



# Judge bars use of illegal FBI files on soc

## Text of order in Socialist Workers Party v. Attorney General Meese

On August 17 federal Judge Thomas Griesa signed an injunction (made public August 20) barring the FBI and other government agencies from using illegally obtained information about the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance.

The court order was won in a lawsuit by the SWP and YSA against the attorney general, the FBI, and other federal police agencies. The suit was filed in 1973 and went to trial in 1981. In an opinion issued in August 1986, Judge Griesa ruled that the FBI had systematically trampled on the constitutional rights of the two organizations and their individual members and supporters.

This included infiltration by informers, illegal surveillance, disruption, and the accumulation of information used to victimize the two organizations.

In that decision Judge Griesa ruled that the FBI activity was illegal. He awarded the SWP and YSA damages of \$264,000. He also ruled that the SWP and YSA had good grounds for an injunction against use of the illegally obtained materials in government files — more than a million pages amassed by the FBI alone.

The SWP and YSA proposed an injunction barring the government from using any of the files.

In response, Attorney General Edwin Meese argued that to grant the injunction would risk the "self-preservation" of the country. Ten federal police agencies submitted supporting affidavits.

In the injunction issued by Griesa, the full text of which appears below, the attorney general's claims are rejected.

Subheadings have been added by the *Militant*.

On Aug. 25, 1986, the court handed down an opinion deciding most of the issues raised at the trial of this action, *Socialist Workers Party v. The Attorney General of the United States*. However, one matter was left open. This related to plaintiffs' request for injunctive relief in the form of restrictions regarding various documents possessed by the FBI and other federal agencies. The court ruled in principle that plaintiffs were entitled to some relief of this nature, but left the exact scope of the relief to be determined in a further proceeding. This proceeding has now been completed.

Plaintiffs have requested, among other things, that files on the SWP, YSA, and their members in the possession of defendants should be segregated and their contents not disseminated except in response to legal process or Freedom of Information Act requests. Plaintiffs originally based this request on both the Privacy Act and the general equitable power of the court. The court rejected the claim under the Privacy Act, but held that relief should be granted under the court's equitable power. The court's ruling in this regard was:

Turning to the claim under the court's general equity power, certain injunctive relief is appropriate. The court has general power to grant an injunction with respect to documents that the

Both sides have proposed language for injunctive relief to be included in the final judgment in this action. However, the Government argues at the outset that plaintiffs are not entitled to any injunctive relief whatever. The court rejects this argument.

### Necessary standing

The organizational plaintiffs — the SWP and YSA — have the necessary standing to obtain the kind of injunction described by the court in its August 1986 opinion. The documents to be covered by the injunction were obtained and generated in the course of the FBI's investigation of the SWP and YSA. The SWP and YSA are not merely

constituted knowing violations of the Fourth Amendment by the FBI.

### FBI obtained information illegally

Since the FBI had no legal right to engage in the informant activity during the stated time and no legal right to make the surreptitious entries, it obviously had no right to obtain the information and documents procured through these activities.

Where a governmental agency possesses records and documents obtained or generated illegally, the court has the equitable power to vindicate and protect the rights of parties affected. Expungement is one possible tool to accomplish this. Another device is to place restrictions on the use of the materials.

The government contends that there should be no injunctive relief because there is no threat of future unconstitutional use of the illegally obtained information — such as use in a disruption program. But this ignores the fact that any use or dissemination of this material would be tainted with illegality because the information is not lawfully in the hands of the Government. The Government can hardly deny the possibility of usage when it has presented affidavits of seven federal agencies — the FBI, Office of Personnel Management, Secret Service, State Department, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Defense Investigative Service, and National Security Agency — urging that they need to have access to the information in these documents for various purposes.

In fairness, it should be stated that the government's main argument is not that there is no occasion for any injunctive relief whatever, but that the restriction contained in such an injunction should have a safety valve. Thus, the Government has proposed a form of injunction which would basically restrict the use of the materials in the way proposed by plaintiffs, subject to the right of the Government to apply to a court for an exception, or to make an emergency exception without court order followed by a report to the court.

For instance, some Government agencies involved in security clearances assert that they would wish to know whether a person seeking a clearance was a member of the SWP or the YSA. They aver that such membership would not be dispositive, but might be a reasonable basis for questioning the person as to whether he should be entrusted with secret data important to the national security. The August 1986 opinion indicated that this type of inquiry would be proper. It is conceivable that a rare situation might arise in which some information covered by the injunction in this action might legitimately be used in connection with such a matter. Such an instance could be presented if an applicant for a security clearance failed to reveal his SWP membership on the application and the materials covered by the injunction showed such membership.

### Restrictions on use of files

The court rules that plaintiffs are entitled to a restriction on the use of illegally obtained materials, subject to the Government having a reasonable means of obtaining an exception.

This brings us to the terms of the injunction to be entered. The first paragraph proposed by plaintiffs is as follows:

1. No document (including all documentary material and information maintained in any form) in the custody, possession, or control of defendants which was obtained unlawfully or developed from unlawfully obtained information shall be used, released, or disclosed in any manner within or outside the Government, and no information contained in or developed from any such document shall be used, released, or disclosed by defendants within or outside the Government for any reason except in response to a court order or in response to a request under the Freedom of Information Act.

Plaintiffs explain that they have proposed the exception regarding a court order



Militant/Holbrook Mahn  
Socialists' attorney in case, Leonard Boudin (left), has hailed injunction signed by Judge Griesa (right), as "a momentous decision."



Militant/Diane Jacobs

Government obtained through clearly illegal activities, and the maintenance of the agency which possesses them. These cases hold that an aggrieved party may obtain expungement of Government documents illegally obtained or maintained. Plaintiffs in the present case seek a far less drastic remedy — the segregation of the documents and a provision that they cannot be disseminated except in response to legal process or Freedom of Information Act requests.

In the court's judgment plaintiffs are entitled to this relief. The exact scope of the relief must be determined. But in principle it should cover records obtained illegally or developed from illegally obtained information. A further proceeding will be necessary to identify precisely what documents and records fall not into this category.

members of the general public who are attempting to right some generalized wrongdoing.

The two categories of documents most prominently discussed by the parties in connection with the proposed injunction are the FBI informant files and the documents obtained by the FBI in the course of surreptitious entries.

The FBI informant activity occurred over a period of at least 35 years, from 1941 to 1976. However, the evidence in this case relates mainly to the period 1960 through 1976. In the August 1986 opinion, it was held that the damage claim regarding the FBI informant activity was time-barred as to the period prior to October 1974. The court then made a finding that the informant activity occurring from October 1974 to October 1976 was a violation of the SWP's First Amendment rights. For the sake of the injunction question now being dealt with, the court makes the finding that the informant activity for the entire period 1960-76 was unconstitutional. The basis for this ruling is apparent from the discussion in the August 1986 opinion. By 1960 the FBI had been investigating the SWP for nearly 20 years: "The FBI had accumulated evidence of a variety of lawful political pursuits by the SWP, but not evidence of sabotage or violence or anything else of that nature."

As of 1960 the FBI had enough information to know that it had no legitimate basis for infiltrating the SWP and YSA with member informants or gathering confidential information through nonmember informants. The finding in the August 1986 opinion regarding the informant activity beginning in October 1974 applies equally to the entire period from 1960 onwards: "... the FBI was using informants not to obtain any information necessary for the prosecution of crimes or for the protection of national security, but to obtain private information about political meetings, demonstrations, and other lawful events and their participants."

The FBI's surreptitious entries occurred during the years 1958-66. It was held that there was no statute-of-limitations bar to claims regarding any of these entries. There was a finding that all such entries



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Because of the possibility that some aggrieved party might need the records in a suit against the Government. They further explain their suggestion of a Freedom of Information Act exception as related to "needs of scholars and the like." The Government does not have any objection to these provisions. As already noted, the Government wishes to have its own provision for obtaining exceptions. The Government's proposal will be further discussed hereafter.

Plaintiffs propose a definition of unlawfully obtained documents and information. This definition refers to the FBI informant activity and surreptitious entries. It also refers to FBI counterintelligence programs (Cointelpro's), including the SWP Disruption Program. Finally, plaintiffs seek to have documents derived from the mail cover requested by the FBI included in the definition.

The Government proposes a first paragraph which is identical to that of plaintiffs except that it would refer only to the FBI and not to all defendants. Also, the Government's definition of unlawfully obtained documents and information would cover only the FBI informant activity and surreptitious entries, and would not refer to the Cointelpro's and mail covers.

As to whether the injunction should be limited to the FBI or should include all defendants in general, it is noted that the alleged illegal gathering of documents and information at issue in this case related almost entirely to the FBI. There were some limited claims of this nature against the CIA and the Secret Service, which were briefly discussed in the August 1986 opinion. The relevant findings do not provide a basis for imposing a document restriction on the CIA or Secret Service. Plaintiffs do not argue that they do. What plaintiffs are seeking is an order covering documents and information obtained by the FBI which are in the hands of the FBI or in the hands of other federal agencies to whom the FBI has furnished the materials, or excerpts or summaries of them.

#### Ten federal agencies

Ten federal agencies have filed affidavits in this proceeding indicating they have in the past received information from the FBI about the SWP, the YSA, and members of these organizations. However, these agencies contend that at least to some extent it will be impossible or extremely difficult to determine whether such information in their hands emanated from illegal activity of the FBI, as distinct from a lawful source. This contention relates to the fact that much of the information gathered by the FBI about the SWP and YSA and their members was obtained through entirely legal means. For one thing, the SWP and YSA have for many years published voluminous materials which can be easily obtained.

As to the identification of what was legally procured and what was not, the FBI informant files for the period after 1960 and the documents gathered during the surreptitious entries are discrete and identifiable bodies of documents. As noted these were illegally obtained. On the other hand, the FBI has a body of information gathered from public sources which clearly falls into the legal category. The problem of identification exists in that the FBI has over the years prepared certain analyses, summaries, etc. relating to the SWP, the YSA, and some of their members, which do not indicate the source of what is set forth. Some of these have been forwarded to other agencies. It is probable that both the FBI and the other agencies have certain materials which cannot be traced to a particular source, at least without great difficulty.

Plaintiffs propose that in situations where it cannot be determined whether the item came from a legal or an illegal source, there should be a presumption that it was

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

DATE: 5/17/61

TO : SAC, NY [REDACTED]

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: SWP - NY LOCAL  
IS - SWP

On 4/18/61 [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available for photographing material maintained in the office of the Organizer of the NY Local, SWP, 116 University Place, NYC.

Included in the above information was the following item of correspondence:

"April 4, 1961

"Dear Friends,

"As a subscriber to the Militant, I am pleased to contribute in my small way to the vital SWP campaign.

"For the most part I have a high regard for the paper and the party'.

"I am a 30 year old worker, a bachelor.



FBI memo based on its burglarizing SWP office and photographing documents there. One million such files are in FBI headquarters. Inset, Edwin Meese.

obtained illegally. In the court's view such a broad presumption is unwarranted. It would deprive the Government of the use of information properly in its possession. Also, the denial of such a presumption should not prove to be of any substantial difficulty to plaintiffs for the following reason. Undoubtedly, there was some use made by the FBI of the unlawfully obtained materials in analyses and summaries and some circulation of such materials to other agencies, but the court believes that the scope of such use and circulation was limited. The reason for this is simply that the unlawfully obtained materials had little or no information of interest regarding national security problems. The court recognizes that to some extent the illegally obtained materials were used for Cointelpro or disruption operations, but even this usage was very limited and did not go beyond the FBI.

#### Bars use of membership lists

Although the court declines to provide the broad presumption requested by plaintiffs, a limited presumption is in order. The SWP and YSA did not publish membership lists. Such lists could generally be obtained only through the informants. Indeed, one duty of informants was to obtain membership lists or other information about the identity of members. Such information should be presumed to have been unlawfully obtained. A relatively few prominent members have been identified publicly. The FBI is well aware of who these people are. But as to the rank-and-file members of the various local branches, their identities would not generally be publicly available.

Except for this presumption, the injunction will cover only (1) the informant files, (2) documents obtained in the course of surreptitious entries, and (3) materials reasonably identifiable as having been derived from (1) or (2). It is appropriate to have the injunction apply to all defendants.

The court declines to include Cointelpro or Disruption Program documents in the definition of unlawfully obtained documents or information. It is obvious that the essence of these operations was something different from information gathering. They involved the creation of disruptive schemes by the FBI, often in the form of "poison pen" communications of one kind or another. These operations have long since been concluded. There is no basis in the evidence at the trial, or in the submissions in the present proceeding, for any finding

that the FBI or another federal agency will put these documents to any use whatever in the future. To the extent that the files may include documents or information identifiable as coming from the informant activity or surreptitious entries, such items are covered by the other provisions of the injunction.

Another disputed item is whether documents generated from the mail cover requested by the FBI should be included in the injunction. The mail cover on the SWP only lasted for a short time in 1973. The record in this case does not justify injunctive relief regarding any mail-cover documents.

The remaining question relates to the Government's request for a mechanism to obtain exceptions to the injunction. The

Government has proposed a provision allowing for an application *ex parte* [by one side] to any federal court, and also allowing an exception without court permission in an emergency, provided that the court is notified thereafter.

#### 'Emergency' exemption barred

A party who is subject to an injunction generally has the right to move for a modification, including an exception, to the injunction for good cause shown. This right exists even in the absence of a specific provision. It is the belief of this court that defendants have, and should have, this right to apply for an exception to the basic restrictive provisions in this case. However, such an application should be on notice in

Continued on Page 13

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# Cuba exposes massive CIA operation

BY HARRY RING

Massive CIA espionage in Cuba was recently bared in a documentary series on Cuban television. Most of those exposed as spies functioned under cover of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana. (In the absence of diplomatic relations, severed by Washington in 1960, the section functions as a substitute for an embassy.)

The week-long documentary series, broadcast in July, included film clips of U.S. "diplomats" engaged in espionage activity, including dropping off and picking up transmitting equipment intended for Cuban agents. The spies were filmed at work by members of the Cuban security forces.

The CIA activity included efforts to lay the groundwork for the assassination of President Fidel Castro.

The Cuban government said Ronald Reagan's administration has persistently ignored warnings to end these activities, which flout international law.

Perhaps the most startling feature of the TV series was the evidence provided by 16 Cubans who had penetrated the CIA, permitting themselves to be "recruited" for spy activity. As double agents they functioned in cooperation with Cuban intelligence officials.

Some carried out this assignment for more than two decades. They include two ship captains, a Cubana Airlines official, and ranking members of two government ministries.

The TV revelations were given major coverage in the Cuban press, including the English-language edition of *Granma Weekly Review*.

Also, 10 of the double agents were interviewed by foreign reporters in Havana. One such interview appeared in the *Miami Herald*.

The Cuban government charged that 89 people accredited by the U.S. State Department as diplomats were CIA operatives. *Granma* published photos of 83 of them.

## Agents at work

The July 13 issue of the paper also featured photos of the U.S. agents at work. There are two of a man perched on the tailboard of a station wagon in a meadow, with a piece of electronic equipment in his lap. He is identified as a vice-consul at the U.S. Interests Section.

The equipment shown in the photo is identified as an RS-804, used to transmit messages via satellite to CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia. The agent is described as making test transmissions on the

device, several of which were provided to Cuban recruits.

Other photos show him in a wooded area where he is described as depositing a code pad and 11,000 Cuban pesos to be picked up by a Cuban agent.

In another photo, a second U.S. "vice-consul" is shown on a country roadside about to pick up an RS-804 transmitter.

Additional photos show two other people also identified, picking up still another RS-804 and then carrying it into the U.S. Interests Section. A Cuban agent had returned the equipment as defective.

*Granma Weekly Review* also featured interviews with several of the Cubans who had served their country by acting as CIA servitors.

One is Juan Luis Acosta Guzmán, a captain in Cuba's tuna fleet. He was a double agent for 13 years.

Another is Antonio García Urquiola, a ship captain with Cuba's Mabisa Lines. He permitted himself to be recruited to the CIA in 1978.

Acosta Guzmán joined the CIA in 1974 in the Canary Islands after five years of contact with the agency.

## Wages in escrow

His beginning CIA salary was \$250 a month. By the end of his hitch, it was up to \$1,700. All of this, though, was deposited to his credit in a U.S. bank. A total of \$93,000, it was available apparently only if and when he decided to defect.

Acosta said he passed CIA lie detector tests on three different occasions.

He transmitted messages to the CIA by mail, using invisible ink, and by satellite broadcasts with one of the highly sophisticated RS-804s, said to be valued at \$250,000.

Acosta's wife was enlisted with the CIA to help with the work, again in cooperation with the Cuban government. Several other spouses did the same.

Acosta said the CIA was particularly interested in information about the location of Cuban military units, the weapons available to them, and their morale.

They also sought data on the Territorial Troop Militia, the million-member civilian defense force, including men, women, and youth.

From the outset, Acosta said, the CIA was interested in any information he could offer about Fidel Castro.

Ship captain García Urquiola was recruited by the CIA in Amsterdam in 1978. García had been working with the Cuban security forces since 1966, trained to deal



Granma Weekly Review

Raúl Fernández Salgado is a director of the National Bank of Cuba. For a decade he also functioned as an agent of the Cuban security forces inside the CIA. He displays the radio with which he received coded messages from the United States. With him is his wife, Carmen Campos, and Esperanza Moliner, president of the Committee in Defense of the Revolution in his area.

with CIA attempts at espionage, sabotage, and subversion of the Cuban merchant marine.

In different parts of the capitalist world, he said, CIA agents of both U.S. and Cuban origin would make offers to Cuban sailors, trying to get them to desert or, sometimes, to spy.

## Tough assignment

García had to do some painful things to make his CIA role persuasive. For one, he became increasingly inactive in the Cuban Communist Party, finally to the point where he was removed from membership.

"The great majority of my comrades tried to make me understand that I was wrong to act in that way," García said. "Some who knew me well couldn't understand why I was acting like that."

In its report on the double agent story, the July 26 *Miami Herald* said the 16 were brought forward after Washington somehow learned of their true identity.

The *Herald* quoted one of the 16 as saying, "We've been detected. How, we don't know."

A number of those interviewed by the paper described CIA requests for informa-

tion about details of Castro's life, information that was used to plot assassination attempts.

An official of the Cuban sugar ministry said the CIA "asked me if I knew of a person suffering from an incurable disease or ready to commit suicide who could get near the commander-in-chief."

He said they also wanted to know if those working in Castro's office were searched with metal detectors.

An instructor at Cubana Airlines, recruited by the CIA in 1966, said his wife was flight director at Havana's Jose Martí Airport and also a double agent. She was asked to sketch her airport office and its access to the runway.

She was questioned about whether she could be alone there at a time when Castro might be boarding a plane.

In 1975, hearings by the U.S. Senate confirmed eight CIA attempts to assassinate Castro.

In a 1981 executive order, President Reagan assured Congress the CIA would no longer try to assassinate leaders in other countries. The Cuban revelations confirm that this was simply one more piece of duplicity.

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The August PM is a special double issue with a feature article by Steve Clark, "The Second Assassination of Maurice Bishop," on the destruction of the Grenada revolution in 1983. This article appears in English in the current issue of *New Internationalist*.

Clark explains the events leading to the counterrevolutionary coup, led by Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, that overthrew Grenada's revolutionary government and to the murder of its main leader, Maurice Bishop. It shows how Coard's Stalinist policies ran counter to Bishop's revolutionary communist perspective. It underlines the lessons of the Grenada revolution for working people around the world.



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## Minnesota farmer contributes hay to drought-stricken areas of state

BY DEAN DENTON

AUSTIN, Minn. — Local TV news recently carried a report of a farmer who donated hay to farmers in drought-stricken parts of the state. In a recent visit to his farm in the southern Minnesota town of Meridan, Eldon Kath explained to the *Militant* why he was giving away the hay.

Because of drought conditions this past winter and spring, farmers in east-central Minnesota and northern Wisconsin have been unable to harvest sufficient hay to feed milk cows and livestock. Many have already lost their farms and many more may lose them. This comes on top of an already existing economic crisis in which as many as 15,000 farmers have lost their farms in Minnesota since 1981. This is largely due to the drop in land values.

Because of the decline in land values, Kath, for example, has had to sell off much of his land and is unable to get loans in order to operate the farm. His wife, Diane, works in a neighboring town. They have five children.

They now raise hogs which are sold to a packinghouse. They no longer have cattle so they don't need hay. Nor is the hay saleable locally. "I think it's a crime to plow under, or pay farmers not to harvest or grow crops," Kath said.

He likened the situation of farmers in trouble in Minnesota to the drought last year that affected a seven-state area in the southeastern part of the country. Minnesota farmers contributed about 60,000 bales of hay to that region last year.

This year Kath and other volunteers organized to contribute 3,000 bales of excess hay to the drought-stricken area in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The donation was coordinated through the Minnesota Agriculture Department Hay Hot Line, which encourages the donations and reimburses farmers for expenses only. According to Pay Mothersway, information officer for the Minnesota Agriculture Department, the cost to farmers for hay shipped from Nebraska would be about \$90 to \$100 per ton; if some farmers had to pay this cost for hay they would be considered nonviable farms and would not be eligible for Disaster Aid from the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA).

The FmHA does not provide Disaster Aid to farmers who they think may fail to meet their financial obligations even with the aid. So to avoid making what they would consider to be high-risk loans to farmers in the stricken region to purchase hay from other farmers, the FmHA solicits donations of otherwise unsaleable crops.



# Haitian workers fight U.S.-backed rulers

## Interview with union federation leaders

BY ART YOUNG

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — "The Canadian and American governments are responsible for the situation in Haiti. Together with [ousted dictator Jean-Claude] Duvalier, they put the junta in power so as to impose on us a totalitarian regime in the spirit of Chilean dictator Pinochet," said Yves Antoine Richard, general secretary of the Autonomous Confederation of Haitian workers (CATH).

CATH Executive Secretary Jean Auguste Mesyeux added that the Haitian people had no say in the selection of the government junta, known by its Creole initials KNG. "We woke up on the morning of Feb. 7, 1986, and we found them in power."

"But who are these people anyway? They're Duvalierists. They kill our children when they demonstrate peacefully."

CATH, one of four union federations in Haiti, has been playing an important role in the wave of strikes and demonstrations against the junta that have been shaking the country.

On June 15 CATH issued a call for a two-day strike to protest the KNG's refusal to act on the problems facing the Haitian people.

The strike demanded that the government reopen all factories that had been closed. It also called on the regime to buy up the peasants' rice harvest and resell it to the people at low prices. It urged that Duvalierists still holding public office be purged.

The strikers also pressed the government to raise the minimum wage to \$6 a day for workers and \$300 a month for soldiers; prioritize agriculture, health care, and education in the national budget; and stop using the army in labor conflicts.

The military junta responded June 22 by ordering CATH dissolved, seizing its headquarters, and arresting eight leaders. During their imprisonment, the unionists were beaten and threatened with execution.

But the strike began as planned on June 22, shutting down most of the country.

Following further protests, the KNG backed down, and on July 16 CATH officially reopened its headquarters in Port-au-Prince.

The effects of the army's raid were obvious when *Militant* reporters visited CATH headquarters July 21. A few scraps of paper on the walls showed where posters had been ripped off. All office equipment had disappeared. So had the federation's files. There were only a few chairs and a couple of tables in the bare offices.

### Born in struggle

CATH grew out of efforts to organize unions under the Duvalier dictatorship. From 1976 to 1980, small groups were established clandestinely in a number of factories, and in May 1980 CATH announced its existence publicly.

But the regime refused to recognize it and in November 1980 moved to destroy it as part of a nationwide crackdown against opposition groups.

Richard was arrested. He fled to Canada, where he spent five years in exile. Mesyeux was able to remain in Haiti, but was forced to live underground.

When Duvalier was driven out of Haiti in February 1986, the federation quickly reestablished itself and began organizing.

It organizes garment, electronics, metal fabrication, and construction workers. It has locals in some large privately owned plants, including Haiti Métal (metal fabrication), Huilerie Nationale (cooking oil), and Acierie d'Haiti (steel), as well as at the government-owned Minoterie d'Haiti (flour milling) and Ciment d'Haiti (cement making).

In addition to urban workers organized at their workplaces, CATH also includes

neighborhood committees, associations of poor peasants, and agricultural workers.

### Workers' struggle today

We asked the union leaders how workers have fared in the 17 months since the dictatorship was overthrown.

Mesyeux replied that there has been little or no improvement. The KNG has proceeded to close a number of state-owned plants, claiming they were unprofitable. This has increased the level of unemployment, already one of the highest in the Western Hemisphere.

The daily minimum wage of \$3 a day has remained the same, but the cost of living has increased. The people, already desperately poor, get even poorer.

The high levels of unemployment and the poverty make it difficult for workers to win improvements in their wages and working conditions. The bosses resist union organizing efforts. They fire activists, close their plants, or organize company unions.

The struggle is particularly difficult in the duty-free zone near this city's airport, where many of the plants are U.S.-owned.

Today, said Mesyeux, "the police intervene frequently at the park. When workers form a union, when they go on strike for a wage increase or better working conditions, the bosses feel threatened. They call in the police, which is to say the army." (In Haiti the police force is part of the army.)

Despite the obstacles, CATH has been able to make some important progress.

Last year a strike at Acierie d'Haiti won a significant wage increase, ranging from 10 percent for the highest-paid workers to 25 percent for the lowest.

A one-day strike April 5 this year at the chic Club Med vacation spot won an average 50 percent wage increase, with an additional \$150 bonus. The minimum wage rose from \$130 to \$240 a month.

Mesyeux summarized CATH's basic outlook this way: "CATH wants Haiti for the Haitians. CATH is therefore a nationalist labor federation. CATH wants the money that is made in Haiti to be reinvested in Haiti. CATH struggles for the country's national independence. CATH is neither a communist nor an anticommunist labor federation. It fights for the establishment of democracy."

Richard added that the unions are struggling not only "to change the government but to change the system. To have a system that will allow the demands of the Haitian masses to be met. And when I say the masses, I mean not only the working class, not only the peasant class, but the Haitian masses as a whole."

The federation is a member of the National People's Assembly, a left-wing coalition of labor, peasant, church, and neighborhood groups.

### Appeal to North American workers

We asked the union leaders what they thought of the role of the Canadian government in Haiti.

Richard replied: "It is definitely an imperialist country. One that plays U.S. imperialism's game."

During the 30-year Duvalier dictatorship, the "foreign aid" sent to Haiti from various countries was pocketed by the dictator and his hangers-on. Little or none of it ever reached the Haitian people. "The Canadian government knew about this," Richard said. The Haitian exile community made the information known. So did the Catholic church in Haiti.

"Today the same thing is going on," he added. "All the aid Haiti gets from other countries just goes to strengthen the army."

Mesyeux appealed for solidarity from workers in North America.

"I ask Canadian and American workers to think about the situation of workers in Haiti. To ask their governments to account for the aid that was sent to Haiti. After all, it came out of their taxes."

"I ask them to get their governments to stop supporting the KNG, which is antidemocratic and against the Haitian people."



Militant/Harvey McArthur  
July 29 march in Port-au-Prince against ruling military junta. Banner reads, "Long live CATH, support democracy, down with all forms of dictatorship." CATH, the Autonomous Confederation of Haitian Workers, is one of four union federations.

## —WORLD NEWS BRIEFS—

### Canada gov't stiffens anti-immigrant stance

The Canadian Parliament reconvened in an emergency session August 11 to consider sweeping new laws directed against immigrants.

The proposed legislation would sharply raise penalties for ship captains and others who aid refugees entering Canada and would make it easier for government officials to turn away immigrants suspected of being security risks.

The reactionary legislation would allow the government to board ships as far as 24 miles from shore — Canada's territorial limit is 12 miles — and turn refugees back without entertaining any refugee claims. If they land, claimants can be detained without a hearing for 28 days, and deported, subject to court approval.

The new regulations would raise maximum penalties to 10 years in prison and the equivalent of a \$375,000 fine.

The pretext for the new repressive rules is the recent landing of 173 Indian Sikhs and one Turkish woman and the landing last year of 155 Tamils from Sri Lanka.

Thousands of immigrants from semicolonial countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa regularly come to Canada fleeing repressive regimes or seeking employment and a better life.

### Sinhalese chauvinists call pact a betrayal

A grenade attack on the floor of Sri Lanka's parliament August 18 killed one legislator of the ruling United National Party and wounded at least 15 others, including Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa and several cabinet members. President Junius Jayewardene escaped injury.

A previously unknown group calling itself the Patriotic People's Movement claimed responsibility for the attack. A spokesperson for the organization said it was seeking revenge for Jayewardene's "betrayal" of Sinhalese interests in granting greater political autonomy to the Tamil minority. Tamils are mainly concentrated in the northern and eastern parts of this island-state of 16 million people.

On July 29 an accord was signed by the Sri Lankan and Indian governments aimed at ending the decades-long struggle of the oppressed Tamil people (18 percent of the population) for self-determination. Over the last four years, some 6,000 people, mostly Tamils, have died in a civil war.

The accord calls for the merger of the northern and eastern provinces into a single administrative unit. Elections are to be held at the end of the year.

The Sri Lankan government also agreed to make Tamil an official language. Currently Sinhala, the language of 75 percent of the country, is the only official language.

The pact calls for the Tamil guerrilla groups to surrender their arms to the Indian army. The Indian government sent 6,000 troops to Sri Lanka to help enforce the agreement.

The attack on the parliament reflects deep opposition to the pact by Sinhalese chauvinist groups. The Buddhist clergy in particular strongly opposes any concessions to Tamil rights.

At the same time, Tamil militants are skeptical about an accord they did not negotiate and were told in no uncertain terms by the Indian government to "accept" or face the Indian army. While the guerrilla organizations agreed to surrender their arms, only a small amount have been turned over.

The Sri Lankan parliament is set to meet in September to vote on the accord. If parliament rejects the pact, Jayewardene says he will call for new elections.

### Effort needed to free Namibian patriots

On August 18-19, the South African military and police forces arrested and detained scores of people in Namibia, a country illegally occupied by South Africa's imperialist regime. Leaders of the national liberation group, the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), trade union leaders, and church officials were among those detained.

They include: Hendrik Witbooi, acting vice-president of SWAPO; Daniel Tjongarero and Nico Bessinger, both members of the political bureau and central committee of SWAPO and acting national chairman and secretary for foreign relations respectively; Alphons Pandeni, leader of the Namibian Food and Allied Workers Union; and Barnabas Tjizu, leader of the Metal and Allied Workers of Namibia.

Many of the detained persons' whereabouts are unknown.

In the last six months alone, 33 Namibians have been killed and 42 imprisoned and tortured by the South African army and police.

SWAPO and the African Group at the United Nations call on the "international community to exert pressure on the apartheid regime" to release those arrested immediately.

### Labor news in the Militant

The *Militant* stays on top of the most important developments in the labor movement. You won't miss them if you subscribe. See the ad on page 2 for subscription rates.



**Makes you proud of the USA** — In Bartow, Florida, John Powell, a work-release inmate, was soon eligible for parole. But a judge added 15 years to his term.



**Harry Ring**

Last Xmas eve, Powell smuggled eight cans of beef into the jail.

**They better learn to be like us** — According to Westinghouse exec Ellen Frost, Japanese capital is marked by "strong competitive

instincts and a certain indifference to other countries' problems." She adds, "It is this insularity and narrow self-interest that the West finds so irksome and contemptible, and that is already breeding a backlash...."

**But God bless them** — The Los Angeles Union Rescue Mission, which shelters 700 of the homeless, may have to shut down for 48 hours during the Pope's visit. He'll be staying at a church next door and all those homeless could pose a security problem.

**The "real" Americans?** — "Pan American Games: Americans are first, second in Decathlon" — *New York Times* sports headline.

**The best system money can buy** — We sort of shrugged when we read that an FBI sting operation showed that 44 New York officials would have accepted 105 of 106 bribe offers. (One was rejected as insufficient.) But we were impressed by the argument that the very uncovering of these cases proves the system works.

**Conservation, capitalist-style** — To finance management of the rare bighorn sheep, California held an auction. Top bidder was multimillionaire Robert Howard. He plunked down \$70,000 for the right to legally hunt down and kill one of the animals.

**Oh dear** — As if there wasn't enough scandal on Wall Street, the

executive dining room at Bear, Stearns & Co. was slapped with a city health violation.

**All in a day's work** — "CHICAGO (AP) — Blue-collar workers have a 43 percent higher risk of dying of heart disease than white-collar workers, a study showed, although researchers were at a loss to say why." — News item.

**Laugh, I thought I'd die** — With increasing lawsuits by workers for stress-related illnesses, companies are turning to anti-stress programs, including one called "The Humor Option." It teaches workers to "take them-

selves lightly and their jobs seriously."

**Praise the Lord and skip the details** — We appreciated Jim Bakker's candid admission that in running the PTL ministry he didn't pay close attention to details. Like that \$3-million center for handicapped children. Anyone could easily not notice that it housed only two handicapped youngsters, both adopted children of his cousin.

**But no weapons or ammo** — To relieve prison overcrowding, New York officials leased a British troop barge used during the Malvinas aggression.

## CALENDAR

### ALABAMA

**Birmingham**  
**The Miners' Strike in South Africa and the Struggle Against Apartheid.** Speaker: Marty Knaeble, Young Socialist Alliance, member of the United Steelworkers of America. Sat., Aug. 29, 7:30 p.m. 1306 1st Ave. N. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (205) 323-3079.

**Cuba: A Historic Moment.** Speaker: John Hawkins, Socialist Workers Party National Committee and member of United Mine Workers of America. Sat., Sept. 12, 7:30 p.m. 1306 1st Ave. N. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (205) 323-3079.

### CALIFORNIA

**San Diego**  
**Women in Central America and the Caribbean. Sisters in Struggle.** Speakers: Bev Leigh, participant in the Second Annual Teachers' Committee School Construction

Brigade in Matagalpa, Nicaragua; Judy White, recently attended a meeting of women trade union leaders in Trinidad and Tobago. Video showing of *Women in Nicaragua*. Translation to Spanish. Sat., Aug. 29, 7:30 p.m. 2803 B St. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (619) 234-4630.

### Oakland

**Oakland (East Bay) Socialist Summer School. How to Transform the Unions**

Sat., Aug. 29. Class 1: "How Capitalist Exploitation Works and Why We Need Unions," 1-3 p.m.; Class 2: "How Our Unions Were Built: Lessons for Today's Militants," 3:30-5:30 p.m. Followed by party celebrating completion of San Francisco mayoralty petitioning drive.

Sun., Aug. 30. Class 3: "Winning Labor's Allies," 10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.; Class 4: "The Labor Bureaucracy and the Aristocrats of Labor," 2-4 p.m.

All classes translated to Spanish and held at 3808 E 14th St. Donation: each single class, \$1.

Sponsors: Young Socialist Alliance and Socialist Workers Party. For more information call (415) 261-3014 or 658-8898.

### MASSACHUSETTS

#### Boston

**Upsurge of Popular Protest in El Salvador.** Eyewitness report and slideshow from participants in the labor-student delegation recently returned from El Salvador. Translation to Spanish. Sat., Aug. 29, 7:30 p.m. 605 Massachusetts Ave. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (617) 247-6772.

### NEW JERSEY

#### Newark

**Issues in the Debate Over AIDS.** Speaker: Margaret Jayko, editor of the *Militant* newspaper. Translation to Spanish. Sat., Sept. 5, 7:30 p.m. 141 Halsey St. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (201) 643-3341.

**Haiti: An Eyewitness Report.** Speakers: Art Young, reporter for the *Militant* newspaper; Mercedes Rigaud, Haitian Community Services of Irvington. Translation to Spanish and French. Sat., Sept. 12, 7:30 p.m. 141 Halsey St. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (201) 643-3341.

### NEW YORK

#### Manhattan

**What Are the Haitian People Fighting For?** Eyewitness report and slide show. Speaker: Art Young, reporter for the *Militant* newspaper, recently returned from Haiti. Translation to Spanish. Fri., Sept. 11, 7:30 p.m. 79 Leonard St. Donation: \$3. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum/Foro Perspectiva Mundial. For more information call (212) 226-8445.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

#### Sioux Falls

**Labor Solidarity Rally.** Hosted by United Food and Commercial Workers union locals 304A and 1142 on strike against John Morrell packinghouses in Sioux Falls and Sioux City. Sat., Aug. 29 and Sun. Aug. 30. Free camping facilities provided. Take County Road 121 off of I-90 (Exit 402). Site of rally is just east of Petersons Camp Grounds. Rally begins 12 noon Saturday. For more information call (605) 338-

## No to apartheid tennis!

**Close the U.S. Open Tennis Match to Apartheid!** Sanctions against apartheid tennis are sanctions against the apartheid system! Demonstrations on Tues., Sept. 1, 4-6 p.m.; Sat., Sept. 5, 1-3 p.m.; and Sun., Sept. 13, 3-6 p.m. Assemble at Flushing Meadows Park Tennis Stadium, just off Shea Stadium Station. Take No. 7 Train. For more information call Gerald Horne, coordinator of the Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose Apartheid in U.S. Tennis, at (212) 828-2696.

Sponsors: South African Council on Sport, Tennis Association of South Africa, South African Non-racial Olympic Committee, American Committee on Africa, Brooklynites Against Apartheid, Communications Workers of America Local 1180, National Rainbow Coalition, November 29th Committee for Palestine, New York South Africa Solidarity Coalition, Socialist Workers Party, Patrice Lumumba Coalition, S.O.S. Racism, Westchester People's Action Coalition.

3811.

### UTAH

#### Salt Lake City

**Grand Opening of Socialist Workers Campaign Headquarters and Pathfinder Bookstore.** Meet Scott Breen, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Salt Lake. Refreshments served. Sun., Aug. 30, 3-8 p.m. 147 E 900 South. For more information call (801) 355-7603.

### WEST VIRGINIA

#### Morgantown

**From South Africa to the U.S.: Mine Workers Fight Back.** Speaker: Kipp Dawson, Socialist Workers Party, member United Mine Workers of America. Sat., Aug. 29, 7:30 p.m. 221 Pleasant St. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (304) 296-0055.

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**WISCONSIN:** Milwaukee: SWP, YSA, 4707 W. Lisbon Ave. Zip: 53208. Tel: (414) 445-2076.



# Injunction bars gov't from using spy files

Continued from Page 9

the normal manner, even though sealed materials might be presented to the court in the course of the proceeding.

Also, no reason has been shown for allowing the Government to make an "emergency" departure from the injunction at its own discretion. On the latter point, most of the suggestions about possible use of the information involve loyalty or security clearances, and these are matters which are invariably considered over some appreciable period of time.

As to matters such as protection of officials by the Secret Service or other agencies, there is no realistic suggestion of why there would be any need, including an emergency need, for information from the illegally obtained materials. The Secret Service, like the other agencies, should be bound to perform their tasks on the basis of lawfully obtained information, and they routinely do just that.

The court does not contemplate that there will be any need for numerous or frequent applications by defendants. The court believes that if defendants limit such applications to legitimate needs, they will be very rare. As far as the evidence now shows, the materials involved contain little or no information bearing on national security, and no information about actual or planned violence against public officials, but rather a mass of information about peaceful political activities and the private lives of individuals.

The proposals of both plaintiffs and defendants for exceptions by court order will be dealt with by a provision in the first paragraph of the injunctive relief for "an order issued by this court, applied for on notice."

The injunction will not require the physical segregation of the materials, and may be implemented by notice placed on the relevant files and documents, and other appropriate measures.

## Provisions of injunction

On the basis of the above rulings, the court directs that the following injunctive provisions be included in the final judgment in this action:

1. No document or record (including that contained in a computer or other device) in the custody, possession, or control of defendants which was obtained unlawfully or developed from unlawfully obtained material, and no information contained in or derived from any such document or record, shall be used, released, or disclosed by defendants within or outside the Government, for any reason except in compliance with an order issued by this court, applied for on notice, or in lawful response to a request under the Freedom of Information Act.

2. For the purposes of this order, the term "document . . . obtained unlawfully or developed from unlawfully obtained information" means:

a. any document or information obtained after Jan. 1, 1960, as a result of the use of FBI informants in the course of its investigation of the SWP and YSA;

b. any document or information obtained as a result of surreptitious entries by the FBI of premises owned or controlled by the SWP or YSA, or premises occupied by SWP or YSA members;

c. any materials reasonably identifiable as having been derived from (a) or (b).

3. Lists of members of the SWP or YSA, or other materials identifying such member or members, will be presumed to be covered by paragraphs 1 and 2.

The parties should settle a final judgment.



Oliphant

## South African miners facing assault

Continued from front page

While on tour in the United States, Donnie Khumalo, northern Transvaal regional secretary for COSATU, spoke at a press conference sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council. He explained that at its July convention COSATU had adopted a "campaign for a living wage."

It included a minimum wage for domestic workers, a 40-hour workweek, a ban on overtime work, and a campaign to organize a union of the unemployed. The mine workers' union announced plans for its current strike at the COSATU convention.

### COSATU adopts Freedom Charter

At its meeting, COSATU also adopted the Freedom Charter as its "guiding document." The Freedom Charter was originally drafted in 1955 by a broad array of anti-apartheid organizations led by the ANC. The convention also called for lifting the ban on the ANC.

Khumalo also explained the central issues in the strike. "Firstly: we are demanding an end to the apartheid wage system under which white miners are paid three to four times as much as a Black miner, who on the average earns \$250 a month", he said.

"Secondly," Khumalo continued, "we want an end to the migratory work system under which Black workers are forced to live at the mining sites away from their families for 12-month stretches."

The union leader added, "South Africa

has the largest death and injury rate of any mines in the world. So we are also demanding an increase in danger pay for the workers." Some 800 miners were killed in South Africa last year alone.

"Very importantly for us," Khumalo summed up, all the holidays now observed in South Africa are not relevant to the Black workers. We want recognition and holiday pay for June 16, anniversary of the fighters in SOWETO; for May Day, the international holiday of the workers; and for March 25, for those who were massacred by the racist regime at Sharpeville."

The example of the mine workers has already begun to inspire other workers. In a telephone interview from Toronto, Peter Mahlangu, representative to North America of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, reported that thousands of members of the National Union of Metal Workers were on strike. The union is estimated to have 215,000 members.

Thousands of postal workers have also gone on strike. The South African Post Office has announced that it will fire 14,000 Black employees and attempt to hire replacements.

### Strike in Namibia

The South African mineowners and government also face a growing strike by members of the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia (MUN). Six thousand workers are presently on strike at Tsumeb Corp. mines in Namibia. The South African-owned copper conglomerate pays Black workers an average hourly wage of 50 cents. It is also partly owned by the U.S.-based Newmont Mining Corp. of New York.

The regime has responded by arresting leaders of the MUN, along with officers of the Metal and Allied Workers of Namibia, the Namibian Food and Allied Workers Union, and leaders of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

## — 10 AND 25 YEARS AGO —

### THE MILITANT

A SOCIALIST NEWSWEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE  
Sept. 2, 1977

New York — A federal judge here has ordered the FBI to turn over complete files on 18 informers to attorneys for the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance.

If upheld by higher courts, the decision will be a blow to the government claim that the dirty work of its police spies, including burglaries and provocations, must be kept secret no matter how criminal or unconstitutional those activities are.

The ruling came as part of pretrial proceedings in the socialists' \$40 million lawsuit against government harassment.

U.S. District Court Judge Thomas Griesa actually issued the order about two months ago. At that time, however, he made his decision in a closed session and ordered the ruling kept secret. It only became public August 19 when the Justice Department argued against the decision in a public hearing before the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York.

The socialists had demanded files on 19 informers a year ago, as the first step in uncovering facts about the FBI's use of political spies. In their legal brief requesting the files, the socialists charged that the informers are "offensive weapons employed to attempt to manipulate . . . to sow and exploit discord."

**THE MILITANT**  
Published in the Interests of the Working People  
Sept. 10, 1962 Price 10c

(The Militant did not print on September 3. This item is from the September 10 issue.)

In the past two weeks headlines have screamed, "Castro Gets Red Missiles" and "Russian Troops Mass in Cuba," while senators from both big-business parties clamored for immediate invasion of the revolutionary island.

The vast propaganda machine for mass producing lies was put into high gear because Cuba had obtained large scale assistance in strengthening its anti-aircraft and shore defenses.

Following a mission of Cuban Industries Minister Che Guevara and Chief of Military Personnel Emilio Aragonés Navarro to the USSR, large shipments of equipment and instructors to teach its use began to arrive in Cuba. Immediately, the U.S. press launched scare headlines about a buildup in Cuba for invasion or rocket bombardment of the United States or South America.

Recognizing the favorable situation, Cuban counterrevolutionaries on August 24 shelled a Havana suburb from two vessels and then raced back to their base in Florida. Rather than being punished for this flagrant violation of the U.S. Neutrality Law, these counterrevolutionaries were lionized and put on television programs.

The equipment received by Cuba includes some fast patrol boats, electronically aimed anti-aircraft guns, and radar equipment. Indeed, Cuba's lack of radar until now has left it open to sea attacks and flights by U-2 and other U.S. reconnaissance planes as well as those that drop saboteurs and arms. The Cuban government has protested 149 violations of its air space since July.

In view of the U.S.-launched invasion of April 1961, continued U.S. support of counterrevolutionaries, and talk in Washington that Cuba's economic difficulties make it ripe for another invasion, the Castro government is perfectly justified in taking all the military aid it can get. The United States has no legal or moral grounds on which to object.

## Miners rally backs Pa. strike

Continued from front page

Coal Co. at its mines in southern West Virginia and eastern Kentucky.

Officers from the steelworkers' union at the nearby Allegheny Ludlum mill presented the strikers with a check for \$1,320. The money had been collected at the plant gate the day before.

Between speakers, singers Tom Juravich and Rocky Peck, a UMW member who has been involved in the battle against Massey, led the crowd in singing labor songs.

When Trumka began chanting, "We will win at Canterbury, we will win at Canterbury," the crowd rose to its feet.

He noted that the rally was taking place some 40 years after the signing of the anti-labor Taft-Hartley law. Antilabor laws restricting picketing were invoked against the mine workers during the 1984-85 Massey strike. A federal appeals court recently upheld contempt of court charges against the union stemming from that fight, and the union was required to print the court's full contempt citation in the *UMW Journal*.

Trumka noted that the Taft-Hartley law

was passed in 1947 to stop the movement of working people that had begun to recognize that "in unity, in solidarity, there is a force that can bring dignity, raise the standard of living of all Americans, give us hope that the sons and daughters of men and women who work with their hands for a living can gain an education."

Trumka said former Mine Workers president John L. Lewis had denounced Taft-Hartley.

Lewis, Trumka said, "knew in his heart that all the laws in the world, all the courts in the world, all the government agencies like the National Labor Relations Board, and all the money and corporations couldn't eradicate, couldn't destroy, couldn't stop working people from demanding and getting social justice, as long as they stuck together, they organized and focused that power, and they directed it."

Trumka asked all the children present to join him on the stage.

"For their sake, for the sake of the children," Trumka said, "someone has to stop the antiunion concessionary wave that has taken over in this country for the last period. The UMW is prepared to and will take on this challenge in 1987-88."

Kipp Dawson is a member of UMW Local 1197 in Eighty-four, Pennsylvania.

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the Militant



## Justice for the Hartford 16!

Fifteen Puerto Rican independence activists and a U.S. attorney are facing trial in Hartford, Connecticut. They should be immediately released and compensated for their illegal arrest and groundless imprisonment at the hands of U.S. authorities.

After eight months of investigation, a report filed with the U.S. District Court of Connecticut has concluded that the FBI tampered with its own electronic surveillance evidence in its case against the defendants, known as the Hartford 16.

The evidence consists of 22 tape recordings, made by the FBI, representing 1,000 hours of conversations. Each of the tapes tested by the voice identification firm of Frank and Michael McDermott has proven to be a copy; not the original, as the FBI claimed.

Furthermore, the report found that portions of some conversations on the tapes had been omitted or totally erased. There were also many undocumented gaps and stop marks in the middle of what the FBI said were complete and entire conversations. The report also found that on some of the tapes there are over-recordings that could not have been made with the machines the FBI claimed to have used during its surveillance.

The McDermott report further exposes the frame-up character of the arrest, imprisonment, and pending trial of the 16.

The basic democratic rights of the defendants have been trampled on from the very beginning. Their homes and offices were raided and ransacked. Their files, magazines, books, and personal possessions were confiscated.

They were forcibly taken from Puerto Rico and imprisoned in Hartford to await trial. Most were denied bail for

16 months. Two of the defendants, Juan Segarra Palmer and Filiberto Ojeda Rios, remain imprisoned and are beginning an unprecedented third year of "preventive detention."

The only crime committed by the 16 is having opposed the colonial domination of Puerto Rico by the United States. For the U.S. exploiters, the people of Puerto Rico are a vast reserve of cheap labor, both on the island and in the United States. U.S. corporations rake in an annual profit of \$6 million from the island. The unemployment rate stands at 40 percent.

The United States uses Puerto Rico as a staging ground for military aggression in the region.

International opposition to the continued domination of Puerto Rico remains strong. At its August session the decolonization committee of the United Nations reaffirmed "the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence," and expressed its "hope, and that of the international community, that the people of Puerto Rico may exercise without hindrance its right to self-determination."

The action against the 16 is also an attack on the rights of working people both in Puerto Rico and in this country. Its aim is to intimidate all those who oppose U.S. government policies.

This year's August 30 protests can send a message to the U.S. rulers that the 16 are not alone. All working people both in this country and Puerto Rico have a stake in this case. Winning freedom for the Hartford 16, and the dropping of all charges against them, would strengthen the rights of all those who fight for social justice.

## South Africa and the contras

Newly released documents and testimony given to the congressional committee investigating the Iran-contra arms deals reveal that in 1984 top administration officials had planned on using the South African regime to provide arms and training for the contra terrorists who are attacking Nicaragua.

The scheme was reportedly dropped as opposition to aiding the contras rose after Washington's role in mining Nicaragua's harbors was exposed later in 1984. But the apartheid rulers went ahead with the shipment of 200,000 pounds of equipment to one contra outfit.

At the same time, Washington moved toward more open support and assistance to the South African-backed terrorists seeking to overturn the government of Angola.

Ever since it launched the contra war against Nicaragua, Washington has sought to internationalize the war. By getting other governments to aid the contras, the U.S. rulers hoped to create the impression of wider international support for the contras and to cover up the U.S. government's role as the contras' paymaster and controller.

The resulting lineup of allies says something about the actual goals of the "war for democracy" that Washington claims to be bankrolling in Nicaragua.

The military dictatorship that ruled Argentina until

1983 — a regime with a record of murdering, torturing, and "disappearing" thousands of people — provided Washington with military officers who helped train and organize the contras. The Argentine advisers were pulled out after the Reagan administration lined up behind the British government in the 1982 war with Argentina over the British-occupied Malvinas Islands.

The Israeli regime has also played a role in funneling covert help to the contra terrorists. Based on the expulsion and oppression of the Palestinian people, the Israeli regime is one of the most undemocratic and hated regimes in the world.

Other governments that were tapped to aid the contras were the Saudi Arabian monarchy, the sultan of Brunei, the military dictatorship in South Korea, and the increasingly repressive regime of Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore.

The covert dealings with the apartheid rulers in South Africa also highlight Washington's continued alliance with the white minority regime against peoples fighting for their rights — whether in South Africa, Angola, Central America, or anywhere else.

Washington's secret dealings with the apartheid regime over the contras in Nicaragua and Angola should be answered by demanding that Washington cease all aid to the mercenary bands attacking those countries.

## The railroading of Sgt. Lonetree

A defense attorney charged that U.S. Marines Sgt. Clayton Lonetree was "railroaded" in his military trial. The charge is totally justified.

A jury of eight marine officers found Lonetree guilty of 13 counts of espionage in less than four hours. A Native American, Lonetree was sentenced to 30 years. The verdict will be appealed.

Lonetree was put in custody last winter against a backdrop of lurid headlines about a marine spy ring at the U.S. embassy in Moscow whose members cavorted with female Soviet agents and escorted Soviet spies through high security areas of the embassy, shutting off alarms as they went.

That story proved to be a hoax. Cpl. Arnold Bracy, a Black marine who had been branded coleader with Lonetree of the mythical spy ring, had signed a "confession" that he promptly repudiated as having been coerced.

The charges against Bracy and another marine were dropped. Two others still face legal action — but not for espionage.

The government's spy fantasy began when Lonetree came forward voluntarily and told superiors he had become involved with a Soviet woman and through her with a man he believed to be an agent.

Hoping to act as a double agent, Lonetree said he turned some material over to the man that was of little value.

Of the 13 counts on which he was convicted most were multiples of the same few charges. For instance, he was convicted of passing information he "knew" would be harmful to the U.S. government and, also, information

he "had reason to believe" would be harmful.

Lonetree's "public" trial had all the aspects of a modern-day kangaroo court.

On grounds that the courtroom was too small, reporters were shunted off to a "media center" where they followed the proceedings on closed-circuit TV. Repeatedly, the screen would go blank, assertedly for reasons of "national security."

The judge even tried to bar the defense from informing the jury that during Lonetree's interrogation, one investigator had urged him, "Lie to us, Clayton. Tell us anything."

Testimony was permitted by a St. Paul high school teacher that 10 years ago Lonetree had doodled a swastika on his school notebook.

Meanwhile, the judge barred testimony by several slated defense witnesses as "irrelevant." With that, the defense decided it would present no witnesses.

In a crude race-baiting attack on Lonetree, a government agent was permitted to speculate from the witness stand that the Native American had acted out of "hatred against the white man."

The military brass was dead set on convicting Lonetree. As Washington increases its use of spy scares to justify U.S. aggression abroad and restrictions on rights at home, it needs guilty verdicts to "prove" there really is a danger to "national security."

The Pentagon used prejudice against Native Americans to help grease the wheels of military "justice" to convict Lonetree.

## Are we doomed by a finite amount of resources?

BY DOUG JENNESS

Last week we ran a letter from a reader who pointed to what she felt was a contradiction in our coverage.

In a column by me in the July 10 *Militant* arguing against population control, I cited the example of China. I noted that that country, with the highest population in the world, "can increase both food and industrial production even more [than the spectacular gains in the 1950s through the 1970s]."

On the facing page, in a column explaining the stakes in protecting the environment, Phil Clark observed,

## LEARNING ABOUT SOCIALISM

"realization of the finite supply of nature's largesse is raising questions about human stewardship of the earth and all its myriad treasures."

Our reader, Elizabeth Lansing, chided us for seeming to say that when working people take political power from the capitalists, they can continue increasing production without harmful effects; and also asserting that there is a "finite supply of nature's largesse."

The question Lansing poses is frequently asked and deserves an answer. How can a socialist government provide a healthy life to everybody if there is a finite amount of land, water, fossil fuels, and other natural resources?

Lansing doesn't challenge that food production can be increased faster than population growth. The tired out bogeyman that babies are born faster than we can feed them has taken a real beating. Just in the past 25 years, for example, food production has outstripped the world's population growth by about 16 percent.

Farmers today produce enough for everyone on the planet to get enough to eat. And every indication is that with further technological advances, they can produce enough for many, many more.

But what Lansing, and many others, are worried about is that in the long run we can't sustain this. At some point, we're going to run out of unrenewable resources necessary for the fuel and chemicals used in growing food in the modern world.

It would be very light-minded of the workers' movement to not take this problem seriously. And the most prominent communist leaders don't. Cuban President Fidel Castro, for example, pointed out recently that 100 years ago "it seemed as though natural resources were unlimited, infinite, and that it was the social regime that was the only obstacle to the unlimited development of the productive forces and social wealth, especially material wealth."

But as humanity and society has developed, he noted, we recognize new problems, "pollution, for example, which is a reality and an enormous problem. There has also been an incredible amount of waste of nonrenewable natural resources, oil for example."

"It is possible," he said, "that in the brief span of 150 years man may exhaust all the hydrocarbons that accumulated over hundreds of millions of years."

One thing is certain: as long as capitalism remains the dominant system in the world, the waste of our natural resources is going to continue. Under the reign of the profit makers precious little is done to conserve natural resources. This class is very short-sighted, looking only to the profits they can make now or in the short period ahead.

As a result countless tons of top soil are lost every year, forests are spoiled by acid rain, rivers and lakes are choked with toxic wastes, fossil fuels are burned with little regard for future needs, and nuclear power, which cannot be used safely, is given the green light.

In fact, environmental destruction is increasing at such a pace that it lends added urgency for working people to take political power and economic power out of the hands of the capitalists and establish our own rule. This is a prerequisite for beginning to seriously reverse the deadly course the capitalist rulers are taking us on.

But, as Castro stated, changing the social regime by expropriating the capitalist class doesn't automatically solve these problems. There's nothing inherent in establishing state ownership of industry and a planned economy that will end the spoilage of our natural resources.

A conscious, political effort is required to organize the most prudent and safe use of what nature has endowed us and to develop new sources of energy. The quantity of fossil fuels are indisputably finite, but they aren't the only source or potential source of power. If science is directed toward dealing with these problems, instead of focusing on how to bring in more profits, we can solve them.

The relationship between our species and nature doesn't have to be limited to simply using up resources with the end result being mass starvation. We have a more dynamic connection with nature than that. And in a society where profits no longer are the guiding principle and human needs and creativity take priority, we will have the opportunity to prove this.



# Politics, Cubans, and the Pan American Games

BY BILL SCHEER  
AND SANDI SHERMAN

We took advantage of a three-day weekend to attend some of the Pan American Games in Indianapolis.

The media there wrote a lot about "politics" being injected into the games. Given the circumstances, we thought politics was inescapable.

One reason was the participation of Nicaragua. The

## AS I SEE IT

fact that its athletes had to train under conditions of a U.S.-imposed war could not go unnoticed.

And the presence of nearly 600 athletes from Cuba — the largest delegation to come to the United States at once since the 1959 revolution — was certainly an important political event. With almost 30 years of uninterrupted efforts by Washington to isolate Cuba and read it out of the Americas, how could it be otherwise?

And the fact that the team from this formerly semicolonial nation ranked second only to the one from the United States also gave people something to think about.

(The final tally was 369 medals for U.S. athletes, 175 for the Cubans, and 162 for Canada.)

Cuba's central role in the competition touched a raw nerve with some people. Sen. Dan Quayle from Indiana engaged in what one columnist called, "Fidel bashing." Quayle denounced the Pan Am organizers for "wooing Castro." The American Legion chimed in.

And a tiny group of right-wing Cuban exiles directed a series of provocations against the Cuban team and tried to whip up anti-Cuba sentiment.

The right-wingers were dealt with firmly by Cuban athletes when they made the mistake of messing with Cuba's boxing team. Overall, the disruption was held to a minimum by Cuban cooperation with Pan Am organizers. "The Cubans have been patient and cooperative," said the president of the Pan Am Games.

The fact is that the right-wingers were isolated from the big, mainly U.S. crowds attending.

Walking around town and at the games, we saw no evidence of support for this gang. To the contrary, the Cubans won a lot of respect for their performances and their sportsmanship.

One indication — the Pan Am pin with the Cuban flag on it was the hottest selling pin in the main gift shop. A week into the games, they were sold out.

Our own experience confirmed the isolation of the right-wingers. In response to their provocations, we decided to show our solidarity with the Cuban team. We wore our "Cuba si" and "Viva Cuba" T-shirts and, along with others, waved small Cuban flags in the stands.

At the Cuba vs. Canada women's volleyball game, we held up a placard against the U.S. economic blockade of Cuba.

With our flags and placard, we didn't get a single hostile comment. Most people seemed curious. We found that generally people are not aware of the embargo against Cuba or of the ban on U.S. travel to Cuba.

There were some who knew about it and agreed with us. One reporter for a major daily pointed to the sign and

said, "I agree with that."

A Black security guard told us he agreed with the sign but thought it should apply to all countries. "We are all part of the Americas," he said.

A high point of the competition was the two U.S.-Cuba baseball games. The U.S. team hadn't beaten Cuba in 20 years. But this year it scored a dramatic victory, scoring twice in the final inning of the first game. (In a rematch a few days later the Cuban team won, capturing the gold medal.)

The big, heavily partisan crowd roared its approval during game one, occasionally chanting, "USA, USA!" But a spirit of sportsmanship prevailed.

And when the Cuban Omar Linares belted out a home run, small pockets of the crowd rose and cheered, waving Cuban flags.

A good number of those we could see cheering seemed to be Cuban-Americans and clearly they way outnumbered the handful of right-wing exiles.

Before the game, one group of Cuban-Americans lined up to buy T-shirts from a vendor.

One stripped off his "Miami Hurricanes" shirt, replacing it with one that had the Cuban flag and said "Cuba."

Laughing at his boldness, his friends then did the same.

When the U.S. team won the game, the entire Cuba team crossed the field to congratulate them. The crowd responded with applause.

Perhaps that spirit of goodwill also had a political meaning — that passionate sports fans, among others, want friendship, not war, with the countries of the Americas.

## LETTERS

### Part of working class

I have really enjoyed my subscription to the *Militant*. However, I do find one small fault.

Socialism is for the working class, which includes a whole lot more than just workers. In the United States, an entire segment of the working class is denied the right to work. The foundation of a poor underclass is a necessary base for the ivory tower of a capitalist structure.

All the faults, contradictions, hypocrisy, twisted morality, and inhumanity become all the more clear. Unlike our employed brothers and sisters, we know this system stinks. We know it needs to change.

Please try to remember that the poor underclass is also part of the working class, and everything you do benefits us because we can only be helped by change. The United States has disenfranchised an entire segment of the working class of America. Please don't disenfranchise us, too.

I look forward to the day when the working class is again united for a truly free and democratic America and world.

M.A. Rutherford  
Baltimore, Maryland

### "Don't honor terrorists"

The groups in the Hudson Valley that oppose the contra war in Nicaragua won't let the right wing get away with anything.

On August 15 some 200 activists opposed to contra aid converged on Oliver North's hometown of Philmont, New York. They came from four upstate counties and were there to counter the mayor of Philmont's attempt to honor North as a hero. He had proclaimed Philmont's annual parade day as Oliver North Day. One local activist's placard countered this quite adequately: "We don't honor terrorists!"

National as well as local media covered the activists' news conference as well as the march and those that lined the parade route.

Kathy Stump, an activist from Philmont; a woman who had just come back from Nicaragua; Ed Block, a former marine; and David MacMichaels, a former CIA employee spoke at the news conference.

The general consensus among the activists was that we shouldn't

rely on the Central America peace initiatives and that we should keep the antiwar pressure up. In that vein, we agreed we should help build the September 10 anti-contra aid action in Poughkeepsie. This is around the time Congress will be voting on granting more aid to the mercenaries. It is part of the national call for action by Witness for Peace."

Sam Chetta  
Catskill, New York

### Venceremos brigade

I've just finished reading the June 26 issue of the *Militant*. Fantastic as always. Your article, "Venceremos brigade: 200 from U.S. see Cuba for themselves," especially caught my eye.

Upon tracing my family roots four years ago, it was revealed that I am of Namibian descent. It would be greatly appreciated if you would get in contact with one of the brigade leaders who can put me in contact with my brothers and sisters at the Isle of Youth school operated by the Southwest African People's Organisation.

A prisoner  
Huntsville, Texas

### Moratorium

My wife and I lobbied for a moratorium on foreclosure of homes of working people of New Mexico and some form of rent control during the last session of the New Mexico legislative body. We were very ineffective.

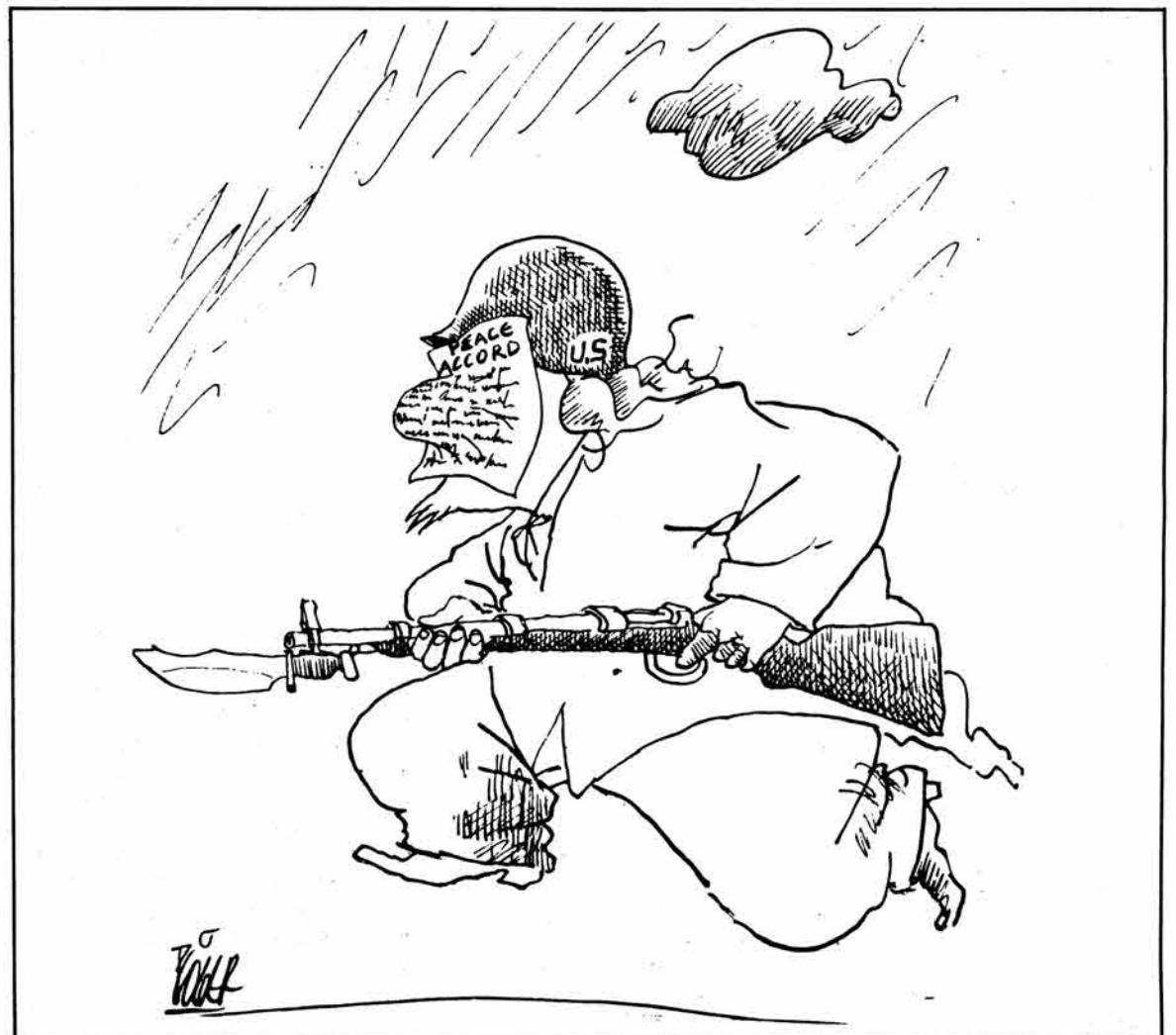
We then made up picket signs and stood at the front entrance of the New Mexico State House and passed out tracts. Some people were supportive, a few hostile. Most of the people were noncommittal.

Jack Baggerly  
Santa Fe, New Mexico

### Recording project

In the past month or so much headway has been made in a project with Recording for the Blind, Inc., to record books published by Pathfinder. I now have on hand four new recorded books: *Nelson Mandela: the Struggle is My Life*; *Fidel Castro: Nothing Can Stop the Course of History*; *Teamster Rebellion*; and *Socialism on Trial*.

Recording for the Blind has also informed me that sometime in July I should begin to receive the first installments of *Nicaragua: the Sandinista People's Revolution*



Barricada/Róger

and *The German Revolution and the Debate on Soviet Power*.

Mike Rose  
Austin, Texas

### Political prisoners

We would like your help in passing on the word about *Into the Night*, a newsletter for freedom for political prisoners held in the United States.

We know that there are thousands of political prisoners who are being held within the United States. We hope through publication to be able to help release them from their bondage, or at least to draw attention to the inhuman conditions of their confinement, and change that system.

The silence continues. Mention of political prisoners is limited to reports of vast prison camps holding untold millions in noncapitalist countries, but there is no mention of political prisoners held within the United States. In fact, it is reported that there are "no political prisoners held in the U.S."

We seek to name names, report trials, convictions, and releases,

and monthly to bring to the world a record of events that will bring to light the actions of this government, which tries to keep everyone in the dark.

*Into the Night* will publish articles, news, letters, book reviews, and bibliographies on the subject of political prisoners held in this country.

We need a list from everyone of people who, for political reasons, are being held in prisons. Members of revolutionary groups, etc., who are on trial now — any and all information about all political prisoners would help us with our most needed project. Pass the word — send news, names, prisoner addresses, and articles to *Into the Night*, c/o Stokes, 1980 65th St., Apt. 3-D, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11204.

D. Stokes  
Brooklyn, New York

### History and culture

I am writing on behalf of our History and Culture class. As you are aware, many of the brothers here have had the honor and privilege of receiving a subscrip-

tion through your prisoner program. Everyone here is satisfied with the actions of this government. The literature has broadened our awareness of the issues that are important in furthering our understanding of the world.

The main reason I'm writing today is to extend an invitation to spend an evening as our guest speaker. I would like to share with you a little bit about our group.

We have been in existence since 1985 and like many new groups, we've had our share of ups and downs. Today we're still together striving toward raising our level of consciousness in the areas of Third World struggles in general and Latin American history and culture in particular.

A prisoner  
Stormville, New York

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.



## Unions back Maine paperworkers' strike

### Workers resist International Paper's takeback demands

BY JON HILLSON

JAY, Maine — Strengthened by mounting labor solidarity, striking paperworkers here are holding firm in their battle against the takeback demands of International Paper Co. (IP).

More than \$22,000 in donations were brought to the August 12 and 19 mass membership meetings of Local 14 of the United Paperworkers International Union (UPIU), which has been on strike since June 16.

Among those pledging increased support was UPIU International President Wayne Glenn.

"In your strike," he told the more than 1,000 paperworkers and their supporters jammed into the Jay municipal building August 12, "You are carrying the banner for all members of this union." Hailing the "justice of your cause," Glenn told the cheering strikers, "we're going to raise a ton of money" to sustain the IP strikers. This effort, he said, "is the fight of every officer, every staff member, every union member" in the UPIU.

IP has maintained a lockout at its Mobile, Alabama, operation since March of this year, while UPIU locals are striking IP mills in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and De Pere, Wisconsin, against the drastic givebacks demanded by the paper bosses.

In Jay, the company is demanding the end of Sunday premium pay, which would cost workers between \$3,000 to \$5,000 in wages, a cut in the work force from 1,250 to 700, and the imposition of job combinations on both production and skilled workers.

## L.A. marchers protest right-wing terror attacks

BY OLGA RODRIGUEZ

LOS ANGELES — More than 300 people marched from Los Angeles' La Placita Church to city hall in a protest of a recent wave of right-wing terrorist attacks on Central American solidarity activists in this city. The action was called by the August 22 Committee, an ad hoc coalition that included a broad range of organizations.

These right-wing attacks became public with the kidnapping, rape, and torture of Yanira in July. Yanira is a leading activist in the Association of Progressive Salvadoran Women (AMPES). A week following the Yanira incident, Ana María López, an activist in the Guatemalan Cultural Committee, was abducted while waiting for a bus. She was terrorized for several hours by men who appeared to be Salvadoran.

While no further serious incidents involving physical violence have come to light, threatening phone calls and letters to Central American and refugee activists have continued.

So far investigations by the FBI and Los Angeles Police Department have failed to turn up a single suspect. In an August 3 *Los Angeles Times* article entitled, "Police Find Inconsistencies: Death Squads in L.A. — Less Than Meets the Eye?," an unnamed police official introduced an ominous note, into the investigations. He hinted that the threats and violence were perpetrated by the victims. The *Times* said, "Police investigators suspect that they are likely to turn up something far less interesting than international terrorism — a power play by a rival political group, an extortion, or a personal dispute, the LAPD official said."

But outrage over the attacks has forced other police officials to back off from such slanders and state publicly that the attacks are real. Every major daily in Los Angeles

Employer intransigence forced the strike this year after three successive concession contracts since the 1970s had been approved by the workers but by increasingly narrow margins.

Through coordinated action by the four currently affected IP mills and potential strikes at plants in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and Corinth, New York — where contracts expire September 1 and 30 respectively — the paperworkers hope to force IP to drop its demands.

### Solidarity by Boise Cascade local

Spirit was especially high at the August 12 local meeting. A huge cheer greeted Don Barker, president of the Rumford, Maine, paperworkers' Local 900 at the Boise Cascade mill.

These workers fought a bitter three-month strike last year against the paper giant, facing state and local cops, as well as private company thugs who herded strikebreakers through their picket lines. The Boise paperworkers went back to work with a concessions contract and scabs on the job.

But many scabs have quit the mill, and Local 900 committed itself to \$10,000 a month for its union sisters and brothers in Jay. Local officers and rank-and-file members from Boise Cascade are familiar faces at the Jay strikers' meetings.

At the conclusion of the August 12 meeting, workers, their spouses, families, and friends piled into hundreds of cars, vans, and campers in a mobile picket line headed by Local 14 President William Meserve and UPIU President Glenn.

has editorialized against the attacks and have urged swift and decisive action by federal and local police authorities to end them.

Public pressure generated by the news accounts of the attacks led Mayor Thomas Bradley to request that the Los Angeles City Council allocate \$10,000 as a reward to anyone providing information leading to the arrest, prosecution, and conviction of those responsible for the attacks. On August 7 the city council voted to allocate the money.

The August 22 demonstration demanded that the death squads in Los Angeles be stopped and a full investigation and prosecution of those responsible for the attacks be conducted.

Yanira was among those speaking at the rally. In her first public appearance since the assault against her in July, Yanira linked the attacks on her and other Salvadoran refugee activists to the continued U.S.-sponsored war in El Salvador. She gave notice to her attackers that Salvadoran refugees in the U.S. would not and could not be intimidated from speaking out against the war that has taken over 60,000 of her people's lives.

Steve Nutter, Western regional director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union reminded participants that the ILGWU has historically been a union of immigrant workers fleeing persecution and government-sponsored violence. "We won't allow death squads here," he said "to instill terror and fear in any immigrant worker in an attempt to prevent them from organizing and joining a union."

For more information or to contribute to the emergency fund, please write to: SCITCA, 1010 S. Flower, Los Angeles, Calif. 90015; or call (213) 225-6136.



Militant/Jon Hillson

August 12 union meeting in Jay, Maine, was attended by 1,000. Workers are on strike or are locked out at four International Paper mills. Contracts expire at two more IP mills in September.

It was the event of the week in Jay, a town of 5,000. The caravan snaked its way past the IP gates, as horns blared and scabs waited in idling cars behind the company fence for an hour and a half. Scabs attempting to enter the plant sometimes got sandwiched between strikers and entered the plant late.

Outraged by this militant display of union solidarity, IP bosses sought a contempt citation against Meserve and Glenn, claiming the two union officers had "coerced" local members. This, the bosses claimed, violated the rights of the "replacement workers" — the scabs, who are protected by an injunction limiting gate pickets to 12.

But IP is losing the battle for public opinion here. As a result of visible statewide strike solidarity, in early August the Maine Department of Employment Security decided the IP strikers were eligible for unemployment insurance.

Also in early August, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration slapped IP and two scab-herding subcontractors, BE & K — as the Alabama-based Brazzo, Edmunds, and Kennedy outfit is known

here — and Border Electric with 19 citations for workplace safety violations.

### Town meeting

On August 11 more than 1,000 Jay residents, many of them UPIU members, again filled the municipal building for a rare, special town meeting, which was called through a petitioning effort spearheaded by Local 14.

A cheering crowd overwhelmingly approved three resolutions.

They included passage of town ordinances aimed at monitoring environmental pollution, barring the employment of "professional strikebreakers" by any business in Jay, and enforcing housing codes more stringently — which applies directly to IP's use of 52 trailers within company property to house an undetermined number of scabs for weeks at a time.

The meeting was big news throughout the state. "They came," said town meeting moderator Michael Gentile of the thousand residents, not "to debate" but "to vote."

On August 13 IP thumbed its nose at the people of Jay by filing for a federal court injunction against implementation of the three ordinances approved by what was the biggest town meeting in Jay history.

## Big turnout at support rally for striking Pa. Paperworkers

BY MICHAEL PENNOCK

LOCK HAVEN, Pa. — "I never thought so many people would come," a striker told me.

She belongs to United Paperworkers International Union Local 1787 here. Its strike against International Paper began in June. On August 22, the 695 strikers joined in a march and rally of 3,000 in this small central Pennsylvania city.

Leading the strikers and their supporters were 150 members of UPIU Local 14 from Jay, Maine. They are also striking International Paper, as are workers in De Pere, Wisconsin. UPIU members are locked out at the IP plant in Mobile, Alabama.

Solidarity among workers at all the IP plants was the theme of the day. Lock Haven strikers were also celebrating a decision by the State of Pennsylvania a few days earlier that awarded them unemployment benefits.

IP is demanding sweeping changes in work rules. The company also wants to be able to schedule workers for straight time any day of the year. Many Local 1787 strikers wore T-shirts decorated with a

smiling winged pig wearing a Santa hat. The shirts said, "Sure I'll work Christmas ... when pigs fly."

The strikers are a determined group. One man told me, "Piper Aircraft closed the plant here, so did the Dye Company. IP thinks they have us over a barrel. But there's too many fighting people in this town."

The night before the rally, five strike supporters were arrested at the plant gate. They were charged with criminal mischief and disorderly conduct. About 300 replacement workers have been hired and about 25 former union members are scabbing on the strike.

As the march and rally proceeded through Lock Haven, over 75 state police and dozens of other cops in riot gear were on hand. But the march took place in a disciplined fashion, and the cops were not able to provoke any incidents.

"Solidarity," was how a striking paperworker from Maine summed it up. "Basic union solidarity. We have to let the people here know they are not alone. We have to stick together."