

TORCH

NEWSPAPER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST LEAGUE

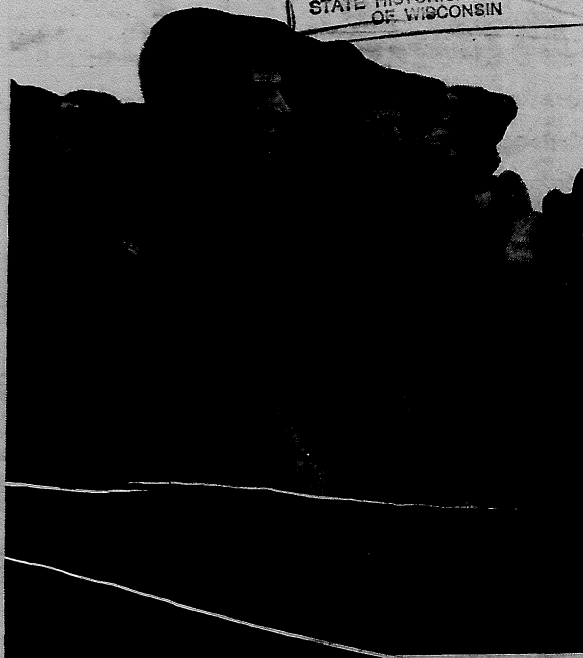


VOLUME 7, NUMBER 7

JUL 23 1980

JULY 15-AUGUST 14, 1980 / 25¢

LIBRARY
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF WISCONSIN



Elections '80: Ruling Class Shifts Right as Crisis Deepens

See page 12

Oppose the
Draft, U.S.
War Drive!

See page 9

Protests Rock
Apartheid
Regime

See page 14

SECCION
EN
ESPANOL

Nazis and Klan Linked to Racist Violence in Detroit

DETROIT, July 10—In recent weeks this majority-Black city has become the scene of a mounting number of guerrilla-like racist attacks by bands of whites.

ITEM: Friday, June 27, a bottle-throwing crowd of more than 25 whites lays siege to a Black couple's home on the southwest side, near the Detroit-Dearborn border. Cheryl Nobles and Maurice Clifton, the only Black residents of Sanger Street, and a few of their friends barricade themselves inside the house for protection, while the crowd pelts the house with bottles and spraypaints "KKK" and racial epithets on the outside. An all-Black television crew that shows up to cover the story is driven away by the whites. Police arrive five hours after they are first called; they arrest just two whites, on charges of disorderly conduct. The arrested give Dearborn and Dearborn Heights as their place of residence. The Black couple pack their belongings and move out of the neighborhood.

ITEM: The Winlans, a Black family living in the northwest Detroit suburb of Farmington Hills, suffer racist

harassment, and vandalism to their property throughout the month of June. On the night of July 3 a cross is burned on their lawn. No arrests are reported.

ITEM: A crowd of whites surrounds

the home of Mrs. Colleen Howard in the integrated community of Brightmoor on July 8, claiming that one of its occupants had been involved in the shooting of a young white several

(Continued on page 4)



Cheryl Nobles (left) with friends after racist attack on her home.

our readers write...

Send letters to:
TORCH, PO Box 1288
New York, NY 10116

No Klan in Indiana jails?

Greetings!

This is a note to let you all at the Torch know my location has suddenly changed from the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City to the reformatory here at Pendleton. The sudden relocation is because of my political activity inside the prison there—in particular, our recent organizing efforts to circulate an "Independent Report" on conditions at the state prison since the April 27 takeover [reported on in the May 15-June 14, 1980, Torch/La Antorcha—Ed.] and our efforts to exploit recent public accounts of scum-Klan guards recruiting among other guards and prisoners and being suspended. As usual state prison warden Duckworth is lying and covering up—he had the nerve to publicly say there are no Klan members among white prisoners or on his guard staff! We all know Indiana has long

been a Klan scum stronghold!

I'm going to fight to be taken back to Michigan City but I know it'll be a few months before I get some action. The conditions here at Pendleton are just as explosive—but with a lot less unity—than at Michigan City. And the way this kamp is cut up each cellblock is literally a separate prison and the average age appears to be 19-20. The mess hall is particularly filthy—all aspects of it, from preparation to serving to where you've got to eat. The utensils aren't hardly clean and then there's 15 to 20 pigs standing around, blowing whistles and intimidating people. Real disgusting. Meaning there's a lot of work to be done here!

Support the Prison Movement!
Achebe H. Lateef
Pendleton, Indiana

IN THIS ISSUE

JULY 15-AUGUST 14, 1980

- 1 Nazis and Klan linked to racist violence in Detroit
- 3 Chicago steelworkers march for jobs
Unionists meet on plant closings
- 4 Hearing for Klan permit turned into anti-fascist rally
- 5 Black temple bombed in Chicago
Jury selection protects killers of CWP 5
- 6 TDC activists put into permanent segregation
- 7 Prisoners must overcome disunity through study
Free the Puerto Rican Prisoners of War
- 8 One, two... a thousand Love Canals
- 9 Oppose the draft, U.S. war drive
Court kills abortion rights for poor women
- 10 Gov't considers worker I.D. cards
- 11 Jamaica on the brink of collapse, part 2
- 12 Elections '80: Ruling class shifts right
- 14 Strikes, protests rock apartheid regime
- 15 Right-wing Zionists attack Palestinians

FEATURES

- 2 our readers write
- 6 Break the Chains
Jomo Davis... Carl Harp... Jack Potts
- 10 Labor in Struggle
Copper miners... Detroit city workers... Glydons
- 15 World in Revolution
Poland... Walter Rodney of Guyana

'I am ready to make war'

Comrades,

For all my life my conflict has been between the struggle to make sense out of the world and to accept what I feel and think, and the struggle to make peace with the society we live in. I have finally given up the struggle to make peace and the attempts at reconciliation. I am ready to make war. It's right to rebel.

Since I have been with the League it is as though I have all of a sudden been able to put the pieces of the puzzle together. I can be a socialist without supporting the policies of countries that call themselves socialist. I can be gay without being content with what passes for gay liberation. I can be a revolutionary without compromising myself.

Everything that I have ever wanted is not possible under capitalism. Capitalism is the primary cause of all oppression, exploitation, and suffering in the world today. It must

be destroyed. And there is only one way to do it: **socialist revolution.**

I want to join with the members and sympathizers, and friends of the Revolutionary Socialist League in building a revolutionary party of the

working class to fight for Socialist Revolution. I agree with everything I know about the policies and positions of the League. I pledge my honesty and loyalty.
E.D.

New York City

Woman decries prison conditions

Dear Torch,

We the women at State Correctional Institution for Women are crying and pleading for all the help we can get from the outside world. All that we are enduring and all the wrong and evil things that are happening to us here are terrible: all the constant harassment, the tampering of our mail, the beating of women by the male guards here in Muncy prison,

the lack of medical treatment, the constant threats on one's life and also whenever the prison officials feel the urge to take one to solitary confinement for their own purposes, etc.

The prison officials inside this prison don't want the outside world to know what they are doing to us here. One is always in fear of their life. There have already been three deaths in this prison from lack of medical treatment. How many more will die in this prison and other prisons before something is done? How many more will be harassed by the prison officials?

The pigs' reign must be stopped. Every day is a struggle just to survive. For example, 2 prison guard named Alan Faust kissed me in my ear on 12/10/79 and because I reported him I have constantly been harassed, etc. There's the case of my comrade June Boyd who was taken to solitary confinement for 30 days for nothing. She was taken there because the prison officials had some inmates set her up and say she was tampering with locks. They also harassed her because of her writings to let the outside world know the truth of all the wrong that is being done to us inside this prison.

Also there's the case of Sister Dorothy Finley—she fell and broke her collar bone in February 1978 because of medication that she was forced to take. It took the prison officials 18 months before they fixed it.

That is another wrong thing they do here—they force women to take medication they don't want or need. If one refuses they are threatened by the pigs with a write-up or taken to solitary confinement. Also if they don't take the medication willingly, they are shot up with it.

When the pigs see they can't control you they do anything they possibly can to hurt us. We are fighting for our lives and freedom and better prison conditions, etc. Things are so terrible here that inmates even tried to burn the administration building up. In the struggle,
Thunder Cloud
Muncy, Pennsylvania

More on the Miami Rebellion

Dear Comrades,

On the Miami issue, I had been reading a copy of Marx and Engels' Communist Journal, No. 1; London, September, 1847 (see section under "The Prussian Diet & the Prussian Proletariat," together with the "Proletariat Through Germany"), which, with a few minor changes, revealed a stark resemblance the recent rebellion in Miami. Allow me to quote the pertinent section.

"Already we have instilled fear into the monarchy by the grace of God' no less than into the ranks of the bourgeoisie. Yet at present we lack cohesion, we act as individuals often at variance one with another, we tear one another to pieces, we know not the strength of unity. Did not a few hundred proletarians, without plan, without any agreement among themselves, without a common aim, demonstrate recently in the streets of Berlin, take part in a bread riot which made the whole city tremble so that the highest authorities were rendered helpless for half a day not knowing which way to turn? Have not two highly placed dignitaries declared that Berlin, in spite of the display of troops, would have fallen into the hands of the proletarians if the latter had only known how to utilize their forces and act in concert? For five full hours Berlin was in the hands of the working people without these same people being aware of that

fact! The same phenomena are to be seen elsewhere in Prussia and throughout the whole of Germany. If it is possible for a handful of proletarians, acting alone, without a concerted plan, to make the existing order totter, then it is obvious that so soon as we are organized, united, marching forward as one man, no power will be able to cheat us of our victory. Divided, we are and shall ever be weak slaves, victims of poverty and wretchedness, a prey to the arrogance of the good will of the mighty and the rich. Organized and united, we shall without difficulty break the chains which private property and the 'Most Christian German' monarchy have riveted upon us."

As stated above, though Marx and Engels were analyzing an entirely different circumstance, with a few minor changes, that analysis does not miss the mark of what transpired in Miami. Our divisiveness is the key negative trait we must overcome. We must not only work to unite our ranks, but we must work more consciously to bring into being the factor which alone can ensure the broad-based, organized unity necessary to "break the chains which private property and the (bourgeois state) have riveted upon us."

In struggle,
Comrade Awall
Texas Department
of Corrections

war'

class to fight for
Revolution. I agree
anything I know about
ies and positions of
gue. I pledge my
and loyalty.

City

ries
itions

of medical treatment,
ant threats on one's
also whenever the
cials feel the urge
ne to solitary con-
for their own pur-
c.

son officials inside
on don't want the
orld to know what
ing to us here. One
in fear of their life.
already been three
his prison from lack
al treatment. How
e will die in this
d other prisons be-
thing is done? How
e will be harassed
son officials?

son officials? Their
reign must be
every day is a strug-
survive. For exam-
son guard named
t kissed me in my
10/79 and because I
m I have constantly
ssed, etc. There's
f my comrade June
was taken to soli-
ement for 30 days
g. She was taken
use the prison offi-
some inmates set
nd say she was
with locks. They
ed her because of
s to let the outside
y the truth of all the
is being done to us
prison.

ere's the case of
rothy Finley—she
oke her collar bone
y 1978 because of
a that she was
take. It took the
cials 18 months
y fixed it.

another wrong thing
here—they force
to take medication
want or need. If one
y are threatened by
with a write-up or
ilitary confinement.
ey don't take the
willingly, they are
ith it.

ne pigs see they
trol you they do
they possibly can to
We are fighting for
and freedom and
on conditions, etc.
so terrible here that
en tried to burn the
tion building up.

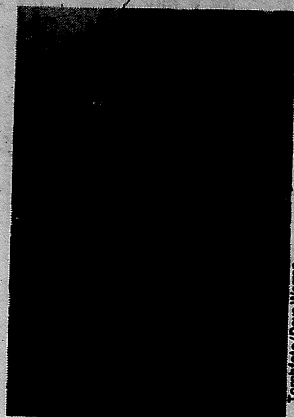
uggle,
loud

nnsylvania

Chicago Steelworkers March for Jobs; Call for National Fightback

CHICAGO, July 9—Chanting "Save Our Jobs, Save Our City, U.S. Steel Don't Need No Pity," over 500 steelworkers and their supporters marched and rallied yesterday against the temporary shutdown of U.S. Steel's South Works plant on this city's south side. Workers came not only from United Steelworkers of America (USWA) Local 65 (South Works), which had called the protest action, but also from throughout USWA District 31. Pullman Standard workers, who face a shutdown in early 1981, came to show their support and unite their struggle with their brothers and sisters at South Works. People also came from Rev. Jesse Jackson's People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers union (UE), and the Chicago fire-fighters.

A MORNING rally was held at the Local 65 union hall. Speakers from Pullman Standard and Wisconsin Steel workers spoke on the need to fight for jobs. Alice Peurala, president of Local 65, spoke about the need to unite all those affected by plant closings and mass layoffs, and to build a national march on Washington. Further, Peurala stated that working class people



Local 65 President Alice Peurala addresses steelworkers outside union hall.

need their own political party to fight for their needs.

After the morning rally workers took buses downtown, demonstrated at U.S. Steel Headquarters, marched to the Federal building and held a brief rally, where District 31 Director Jim Balanoff spoke.

The Local 65-led action was the result of an unprecedented two-week plant shutdown at the South Works plant announced in June. The company stated that the plant would reopen as orders for



Pullman Standard workers, who face plant shutdown next year, join South Works demonstration at U.S. Steel's headquarters in Chicago, July 8.

steel came in. What this really means, however, is that a majority of South Works employees could be out of work until March 1981.

In the wake of permanent closings and mass layoffs throughout the industry, workers at South Works acted quickly to meet the crisis. A special union meeting was called for June 19. RSL supporters and other workers put out a leaflet to mobilize people for the special meeting.

Three hundred workers attended the June 19 meeting. Workers' committees were set up to fight the shutdown and protect workers' jobs and livelihoods. These committees are: legislative, direct action, outreach, immediate needs, publicity and food co-op. Over 100 workers signed up for these committees.

During the next week the committees met. The direct action committee proposed the July 8 demonstration.

AT THE regular union meeting on June 25 the demonstration and all the workers' committees were officially voted up by the union. By this time even the right wing of the union, organized around Don Stazak, didn't dare speak out against the fight for jobs. At first, the Stazak forces had been saying that if the workers fought, the bosses would shut down the plant for sure to get rid of radicals. But the tide of militancy swept them aside.

All of this was accomplished for a few different reasons.

First, and most importantly, workers at South Works are willing to fight. A lesson has been learned from previous plant shutdowns—nobody will defend our jobs if we

don't. And so, the rank and file of the union has mobilized to defend itself from the bosses' attacks.

Second, there is a recent example at South Works that proves things can be won. Last November, women workers and their supporters at South Works held a plant-gate rally to fight for better washroom facilities. After the rally, repairs were made on the washrooms. Further improvements have been written into the local contract this year.

Third, Alice Peurala, president of the local union, remains somewhat responsive to the needs of the workers in the union. This is a big deal in District 31. Most of the steelworker "leaders" are becoming more passive in response to the company's takeaways. District Director Balanoff, for example, voted for the sellout national contract. Bill Andrews, president of Local 1010, followed suit. The pattern is the same throughout the district. Peurala stands out in her willingness to support the workers' fight for jobs.

Finally, delegate elections for the upcoming steelworkers' convention were going on at the same time as the struggle against the shutdown was building. That meant that once the majority of workers decided that action had to be taken in the fight for jobs, the more right-wing groups in the local—who normally would have opposed a mobilization of the ranks to fight for their own needs—had to shut up if they wanted to get elected.

The union mobilization is an important step forward in the fight against layoffs and plant closings. For a long while now, steel and auto plants have been closing

down and in many cases there's been very little response. The United Auto Workers union leadership, for example, has simply sat back and watched while the Ford plant in Mahwah, New Jersey, shut down. The response of the South Works steelworkers and the growing unity of workers affected by the threat of unemployment points a much better way forward for all workers than letting the bosses get away with murder.

We have to build on this! Workers should take direct action in the fight for their

jobs and their livelihoods. Workers at Local 65 will need to build on what's been accomplished. A demonstration could be held that goes through the community in South Chicago, drawing in the masses of people in the community who will be affected by the closing at South Works. Workers at Local 65 should be actively involved in a national demonstration to draw together all people who want to fight for jobs. There are many other activities that we could plan to build a strong movement that can effectively fight the shutdowns.

A GOOD step to take at this point would be to call a districtwide conference of steelworkers, to mobilize and organize against the closings and layoffs. By doing this, steelworkers could discuss and plan out strategy for dealing with this crisis. Different ideas on how to draw in workers in other industries and communities could be discussed. As well, plans for activities on a national scale could be gone over.

We have an opportunity to build a national movement of working people—in steel, auto, coal and other industries—that really could take things into our own hands. We have the possibility to take some real control over whether we will be working or not. We should recognize this opportunity and take it. □

Unionists Meet on Plant Closings

By a STEELWORKER CORRESPONDENT

On June 27 and 28 District 31 of the United Steelworkers of America (USWA) held its annual conference in Merrillville, Indiana. Over 500 delegates attended the conference, which focused on the plant closings hitting the steel industry.

Jim Balanoff, District 31 director, reported that for every District 31 steelworker with a job, two are laid off. Thousands of workers have lost their jobs due to permanent shutdowns at Wisconsin Steel and U.S. Steel/American Bridge. Two thousand more will lose their jobs when Pullman Standard shuts its gates, and thousands are being temporarily laid off from U.S. Steel's South Works and from Interlake Steel.

Plant closings and layoffs were also a major topic of discussion among the 500 people who attended a June 21-22 conference in Gary, Indiana, organized by Trade Union Action for Democracy (TUAD). TUAD is politically close to the Communist Party. Over 150 people packed the workshop on plant closings. The workshop discussed and voted to support a march on Washington for jobs this fall.

Several people in the workshop called for the government to take over and run plants that are going to be closed. We should support this demand, even though we should not trust the government. But no one in this discussion dealt with this: 1) The government will try to repay the capitalists for their investment. Revolutionary socialists and other working class activists should demand: No compensation to the capitalist bosses! 2) The new boss (capitalist government) is no better than the old boss. Let's not spread illusions. We should demand: Organize for workers' control of the factory! □

Nazis and Klan Linked to Racist Violence in Detroit

(Continued from page 1) hours earlier. After a few of the whites, described by a witness as "wearing brown paper bags over their heads, like the KKK," firebomb the house, Mrs. Howard's son and four of his friends go out on the porch with a rifle. The police arrive and arrest the five young Black men. Later in the day, some of the whites return

are slashed one night; on another, four white youths, one waving a pistol, stand in front of the house chanting racist slogans. A white neighbor of the Hamptons tries unsuccessfully to chase the racists away.

ITEM: Two young white women are seen in nearby Howell Park sporting "We Hate N——" T-shirts. A white

willing to get our hands dirty. Political terror—it's the only thing they understand. Build the national socialist revolution through armed struggle."

Detroit economy devastated

These items represent only a fraction of the anti-Black incidents that have taken place in Detroit in recent weeks. But, taken together with the fact that the Nazis and the Klan have been trying to get a permit for a citywide march in late summer or early fall (see article on this page) they should be enough to underscore the extent of the racist mobilization—and its seriousness.

The backdrop to the burgeoning racist movement in Detroit is the collapse of the auto industry, which has thrust this "Motor City" into the depths of a depression. Official figures put unemployment in Detroit at an astronomical 18.4 percent—only a few percentage points below the top recorded jobless rate during the Great Depression of the 1930s. For Detroit's young people, many of whom looked to the auto plants as their main hope for a steady job and decent life, the future looks particularly grim.

In this situation, many panicked whites, especially white youth, are clinging onto the only things they feel they still have in this society—the status and "turf" that come with being white. Fearing that they could lose everything, all too many whites have found it easier to hate Blacks for challenging this status and turf, than to blame the more anonymous and remote ruling class for the crisis. In so doing, these same people have formed a fertile recruiting ground for the Nazis and the Klan.

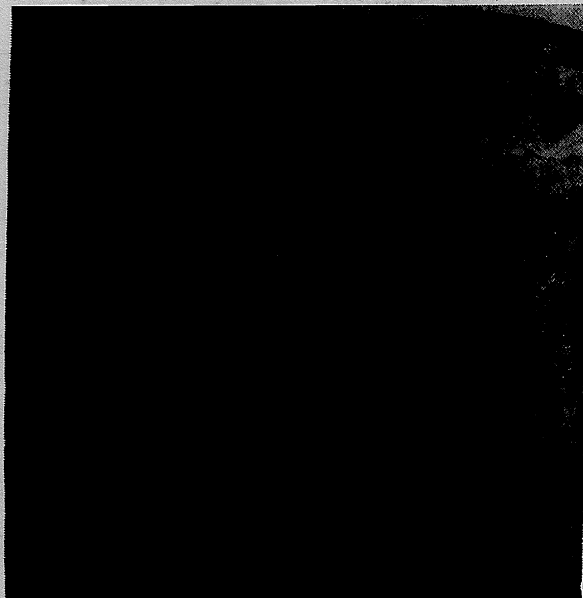
The media and Detroit public officials, however, have attempted to downplay the racist threat. At first the press barely reported on a number of the attacks; it now is covering the stories but treating each one as an isolated incident. The police have further claimed that many of the incidents were non-racial gang feuds, including coming up with the preposterous claim that the epidemic of spraypainted "KKK" around the city has nothing to do with the Ku Klux Klan. "... A gang of juveniles call themselves the Kilbourne Killers and apparently operate out of a housing project just north of Brightmoor. It's been repre-

resented by some that the group is predominantly whites but that's not true. The group's biracial and they've been responsible for the majority of KKK spraypainting there. People assume it stands for Ku Klux Klan but that's not true. It's that gang," asserted Deputy Police Chief James Bannon.

In reality there is every reason to believe that the Nazis and the Klan are involved in this latest wave of racist attacks. The southwest and south sides and the western suburbs of Detroit have been the targets for Nazi/Klan organizing efforts in the past few years. Since 1977 the Nazis have set up three different "White Power" bookstores on the southwest and south sides. Even though demonstrations forced the book-

stores to close, the Nazis were able to recruit racist youths in these areas. In addition, the fact that there were out-of-towners arrested in connection with the June 27 Sanger Street attacks and the firebombing of the Howard home on July 8 strongly suggests Nazi/Klan presence.

It is no accident, however, that the cops are covering up Nazi/Klan activity in Detroit. A Brightmoor resident reported in 1977 that a number of the people attending discussions in the Nazi's bookstore were cops out of uniform. Around the same time, the Nazis put out a special leaflet aimed at recruiting white cops. The actions of the cops themselves also make clear where their sympathies lie. When Cheryl Nobles of Sanger Street first called the police she was asked, "Why do you call the police? If you are afraid to live there why don't you move?" Earlier, last October, a Black woman called the cops when a racist youth was knocking out the windows of her house. The cops came and arrested the



Cops pull anti-Klan militant away from microphone at Detroit City Council meeting June 27.

to the Howard home and burn a six-foot cross on the lawn. Police again are called and this time are forced to arrest 13 whites, four carrying Molotov cocktails. Two of the arrested live miles outside of Detroit.

ITEM: In the same west side of Detroit neighborhood, another Black woman, Mrs. Nancy Hampton, reports that for weeks she and her family have been subject to racist attacks. The tires of her family's car

youth tells reporters: "The Blacks have spray-painted their gang names everywhere—the Sconies, the Latin Kings, the B.K.'s. The only major gang for the whites is the KKK and now everyone wants to be in that one."

ITEM: A leaflet signed the National Socialist Movement and the National Socialist Liberation Front is being quietly circulated among white Detroiters. It reads: "The future belongs to the few of us still

CHICAGO	DETROIT
Saturday, July 19 7:00 p.m.	Sunday, July 27 7:00 p.m.
at Haymarket Books 160 N. Halsted St.	at Highland Park YMCA 13130 Woodward Avenue
For more information, call (312) 226-5915	For more information, call (313) 893-5868
Childcare provided	Childcare provided

HEARING FOR TURNED INTO ANTI-

DETROIT, June 27—Over 600 people overflowed City Council chambers yesterday during public hearings on a permit for the Klan/Nazis to march and rally downtown on August 23. Despite the efforts of some of Detroit's city councillors to give the Nazis and Klan a "fair hearing," the people turned the hearings into a mass anti-Klan rally and a political debate on how to fight the Klan and Nazis.

A coalition of left organizations, initiated by the Revolutionary Socialist League, including the Communist Workers Party (CWP) and the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), organized a picket line outside the City Council chambers on the morning of the hearings. The picket was joined by supporters of the Workers World Party and the Revolutionary Workers Group, while supporters of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) stood by some distance away. Not long after the picket began, Seth Kliphoth, the Grand Dragon of the Detroit-area Klan, walked up to a group of PLP militants and asked for a copy of their newspaper, *Challenge/Desafio*. The PLPers knocked down Kliphoth and beat him. Then, as the council hearings began, the demonstrators went into the chambers. Inside, the supporters of the left groups sat together, raised their banners and chanted anti-right-wing slogans. When Nazi leader

Bill Russell entered the room, PLPers rushed and kicked him, while other leftists tried to help them. Three PLPers were arrested.

After this, things quieted down for a moment and the Nazi Russell and a supporter of the CWP were named as the next two speakers. But when Russell started to address the council, the leftists started chanting "Death to the Klan" and drowned him out. In the uproar, the cops escorted Russell and Kliphoth to safety. At this point, Councilman Clyde Cleveland cancelled the hearings. The CWP spokesman who was the next in line to speak then protested cancelling the meeting, first on the regular mike, and when that was cut off on his own portable bullhorn. The cops attacked him. The leftist section of the balcony then broke into the chant "The cops and the Klan work hand in hand," while three leftists tried to defend the CWP speaker. The three were arrested, including an RSLer.

However, other council members requested that everyone be heard and the hearings resumed. When, during the debate, Councilman Jack Kelley denounced the RCP's May Day march, four RCPers jumped up one after another, denouncing both Kelley and the Klan. They were each attacked, choked and arrested by the cops.

The bulk of the speakers at the council hearings lined up

woman's husband for assaulting" the youth!

No reliance on cops, politicians

To deal with the violence, anti-racist and oppressed people follow a two-pronged approach.

First, we cannot rely on cops, who have proved they really stand for people under attack in their neighborhoods—Black, Latin and white—who are

KLAN P FASCIS

in two liberal camps. The group included Paul E. an ex-United Auto Workers union bureaucrat who active in the struggle against the Nazi bookstores; the Communist Party, the Communist Labor Party and others. People argued against the Nazis and Klans permit to march and call the government to outlaw Klan/Nazis. They also pressed confidence that the capitalist state would with the fascists. When if he would support a tant counter-demonstration against the fascists, B refused to answer.

Councilman Kenneth Cockrel spoke for the other group, which is for granting the permit. Cockrel, a socialist democrat who calls himself Marxist, is emphatically against the Klan/Nazi's right march. And he specifically insisted that the police provide adequate protection for fascists.

Before the hearings, Cockrel had called for a mass rally of 10,000 to "kick the Nazis asses." He backed off that statement soon after, saying he meant this the same way Carter meant he would "kick Kennedy's ass." Cockrel is now calling for a peaceful liberal demonstration. But he is not saying when and where this demonstration should be. Despite his Marxist pretensions, Cockrel is determined to prevent Blacks and other

close, the Nazis
to recruit racist
these areas. In addi-
fact that there were
rners arrested in
n with the June 27
reet attacks and the
ng of the Howard
July 8, strongly
Nazi/Klan presence.

accident, however,
ops are covering up
activity in Detroit.
rnor resident re-
1977 that a number
ple attending dis-
n the Nazi's book-
cops out of uni-
nd the same time,
put out a special
ed at recruiting
The actions of the
selves also make
their sympathies
Cheryl Nobles of
set first called the
was asked, "Why
the police? If you
to live there why
love?" Earlier, last
a Black woman
ops when a racist
knocking out the
her house. The
and arrested the

ING FOR ANTI-

entered the room,
shed and kicked
other leftists tried
m. Three PLPers
d.

, things quieted
moment and the
and a supporter
were named as the
eakers. But when
ed to address the
leftists started
ath to the Klan"
d him out. In the
cops escorted
d Kliphoff to
is point, Council-
Cleveland can-
hearings. The CWP
who was the next
ak then protested
ne meeting, first
t mike, and when
off on his own
horn. The cops
The leftist sec-
acony then broke
t "The cops and
k hand in hand."
leftists tried to
WP speaker. The
rested, including

other council
quested that ev-
ard and the hear-
d. When, during
Councilman Jack
nced the RCP's
rch, four RCPers
ne after another,
both Kelley and
they were each
oked and arrested

f the speakers at
hearings lined up



Toronto/Dave Warren

woman's husband for "as-
saulting" the youth!

No reliance on cops, politicians

To deal with the racist
violence, anti-racist working
and oppressed people need to
follow a two-pronged ap-
proach.

First, we cannot rely on the
cops, who have proved where
they really stand. Instead,
people under attack and their
neighbors—Black, Latin, Arab
and white—who are opposed

to this racist violence must
get organized. We must ar-
range our own community
defense groups, which can
also do publicity against the
intimidation the racist thugs
use to keep people who are
opposed to their actions
quiet.

Furthermore, we need to
demand that the unions take
action and set up volunteer
worker defense guards in
these situations. For exam-
ple, Cheryl Nobles is a tele-
phone worker—yet her union
did nothing to protect her and
her home. Most important,
the United Auto Workers

could play a powerful role in
fighting racist attacks, but
instead has ignored the whole
issue. Militants and revolu-
tionaries must be prepared to

fight for and lead worker
defense guards in their locals.

Second, we cannot depend
on the capitalist politicians to
meet our needs. We must
organize our own independent
mass movement that can fight
against the plant closings and
cuts in social services and for
the jobs, decent housing and
the social programs that are in
the interests of all working
people. This movement must
recognize that the root of the
crisis we are facing and the
cause of the racist violence is
a capitalist system in crisis
and the capitalist class that
runs it.

A crucial part of building

such a movement is to fight
inside the trade unions to
demand that the material and
human resources of the entire
union movement be mobilized
to this fight. If the union were
to launch a struggle for the
needs of the broad mass of
working people, they could
provide a real alternative to
the phony solutions the arch-
right wing is proposing. Such
a struggle could cut the
ground out from under the
Klan and Nazis, reach out to
white workers who are demor-
alized and disoriented by the
crisis, and make significant
progress in uniting the work-
ing class against its real
enemy, the capitalist class. □

NAZIS REVIVE IN MARQUETTE PARK

Black Temple Bombed in Chicago

CHICAGO—One of the Nazi
groups here, the National So-
cialist Party of America, has
stepped up its activity in
Marquette Park, a heavily Lith-
uanian white neighborhood
next to the largely Black com-
munity of West Englewood.

When a Black group, the
Beyth-EI Temple, recently
bought a building on the all-
white west side of Western
Avenue, the Nazis seized upon
it as a target. They demon-
strated in front of the building
on June 21, with chants of
"Keep Marquette White" and
"White Power." They had per-
haps a dozen uniformed mem-
bers, and no more than two
dozen sympathizers and
friendly bystanders.

Members of the Temple
came out and confronted the
Nazis with signs reading "Na-
zism is Dead." Several dozen
Black people watched from
across the streets. There were
lots of police and no inci-
dents. But the Nazis pro-

claimed it as a successful first
step, and promised more.

Beyth-EI Temple members
report that in the early morn-
ing of the following Wednes-
day, June 25, someone set fire
to their building. The fire was
spotted quickly and damage
was minor. In the meantime,
city inspectors have been har-
assing the Temple over al-
leged building code viola-
tions. But the Beyth-EI Tem-
ple people are determined not
to be driven out.

The Nazis have spent many
months reorganizing in prepa-
ration for these recent ac-
tions. Recently the Nazis im-
ported Michael Allen from St.
Louis to replace the deposed
Frank Collin as their Chicago
leader. They have put their re-
corded "White Power" mes-
sage back into operation. They
have a new "White Power"
van cruising Marquette Park,
giving away racist T-shirts
and posters. And they claim
they will soon start up

their own FM radio station.

The National Socialist Party
of America has gained stand-
ing among Nazi and Klan sup-
porters through its participa-
tion in the murder of five anti-
Klan demonstrators in Greens-
boro, North Carolina, last
November. Their prominence
was then increased when one
of their leaders, Harold Cov-
ington, received 56,000 votes
in this spring's Republican
North Carolina primary. Now
they are trying to use this
momentum to strengthen Mar-
quette Park as a racist strong-
hold.

The RSL has begun orga-
nizing and building up the
anti-racist and anti-Nazi for-
ces in the West Englewood-
Marquette Park area. RSL
members leafletted to inform
the Black community of the
Nazi demonstration. Further
work is being done to mobilize
in the community as well as
on the left. For more informa-
tion, contact the Chicago RSL
at (312) 226-5915. □

KLAN PERMIT FASCIST RALLY

in two liberal camps. One
group included Paul Boatin,
an ex-United Auto Workers
union bureaucrat who was
active in the struggle against
the Nazi bookstores; the Com-
munist Party, the Communist
Labor Party and others. These
people argued against grant-
ing the Nazis and Klansmen a
permit to march and called for
the government to outlaw the
Klan/Nazis. They also ex-
pressed confidence that the
capitalist state would deal
with the fascists. When asked
if he would support a mili-
tant counter-demonstration
against the fascists, Boatin
refused to answer.

Councilman Kenneth Cock-
rel spoke for the other liberal
group, which is for granting
the permit. Cockrel, a social
democrat who calls himself a
Marxist, is emphatically for
the Klan/Nazi's right to
march. And he specifically in-
sisted that the police provide
adequate protection for the
fascists.

Before the hearings, Cock-
rel had called for a mass rally
of 10,000 to "kick the Nazis'
asses." He backed off this
statement soon after, saying
he meant this the same way
Carter meant he would "whip
Kennedy's ass." Cockrel is
now calling for a peaceful,
liberal demonstration. But he
is not saying when and where
this demonstration should be.
Despite his Marxist preten-
sions, Cockrel is determined
to prevent Blacks and other

working class people from
fighting the Klan/Nazis in the
streets.

Unfortunately, Cockrel's po-
sition on the Nazi/Klan dem-
onstration probably held the
greatest support among peo-
ple attending the hearings and
most people there looked to
the City Council as reliable
allies in the anti-Klan strug-
gle. As of now, it appears that
the council will grant a permit
for a Klan/Nazi rally (no
march) in September or Octo-
ber. □

KLAN PERMIT FASCIST RALLY

in two liberal camps. One group included Paul Boatin, an ex-United Auto Workers union bureaucrat who was active in the struggle against the Nazi bookstores; the Communist Party, the Communist Labor Party and others. These people argued against granting the Nazis and Klansmen a permit to march and called for the government to outlaw the Klan/Nazis. They also expressed confidence that the capitalist state would deal with the fascists. When asked if he would support a militant counter-demonstration against the fascists, Boatin refused to answer.

Councilman Kenneth Cockrel spoke for the other liberal group, which is for granting the permit. Cockrel, a social democrat who calls himself a Marxist, is emphatically for the Klan/Nazi's right to march. And he specifically insisted that the police provide adequate protection for the fascists.

Before the hearings, Cockrel had called for a mass rally of 10,000 to "kick the Nazis' asses." He backed off this statement soon after, saying he meant this the same way Carter meant he would "whip Kennedy's ass." Cockrel is now calling for a peaceful, liberal demonstration. But he is not saying when and where this demonstration should be. Despite his Marxist pretensions, Cockrel is determined to prevent Blacks and other

working class people from fighting the Klan/Nazis in the streets.

Unfortunately, Cockrel's position on the Nazi/Klan demonstration probably held the greatest support among people attending the hearings and most people there looked to the City Council as reliable allies in the anti-Klan struggle. As of now, it appears that the council will grant a permit for a Klan/Nazi rally (no march) in September or October. □

uanian white neighborhood next to the largely Black community of West Englewood.

When a Black group, the Beyth-EI Temple, recently bought a building on the all-white west side of Western Avenue, the Nazis seized upon it as a target. They demonstrated in front of the building on June 21, with chants of "Keep Marquette White" and "White Power." They had perhaps a dozen uniformed members, and no more than two dozen sympathizers and friendly bystanders.

Members of the Temple came out and confronted the Nazis with signs reading "Nazism is Dead." Several dozen Black people watched from across the streets. There were lots of police and no incidents. But the Nazis pro-

ing of the following Wednesday, June 25, someone set fire to their building. The fire was spotted quickly and damage was minor. In the meantime, city inspectors have been harassing the Temple over alleged building code violations. But the Beyth-EI Temple people are determined not to be driven out.

The Nazis have spent many months reorganizing in preparation for these recent actions. Recently the Nazis imported Michael Allen from St. Louis to replace the deposed Frank Collin as their Chicago leader. They have put their recorded "White Power" message back into operation. They have a new "White Power" van cruising Marquette Park, giving away racist T-shirts and posters. And they claim they will soon start up

porters through its participation in the murder of five anti-Klan demonstrators in Greensboro, North Carolina, last November. Their prominence was then increased when one of their leaders, Harold Covington, received 56,000 votes in this spring's Republican North Carolina primary. Now they are trying to use this momentum to strengthen Marquette Park as a racist stronghold.

The RSL has begun organizing and building up the anti-racist and anti-Nazi forces in the West Englewood-Marquette Park area. RSL members leafleted to inform the Black community of the Nazi demonstration. Further work is being done to mobilize in the community as well as on the left. For more information, contact the Chicago RSL at (312) 226-5915. □

Jury Selection Protects Killers of CWP 5

Jury selection started June 16 in the trial of six Klan and Nazi members for the November 3, 1979, murder of five members of the Communist Workers Party (CWP) in Greensboro, North Carolina. The defendants are charged with murder and felonious rioting. Two are believed to be Nazis; the rest are Klansmen. Besides these six, five other Klansmen will be tried on lesser charges later.

In the first three weeks of the trial five jurors were picked. All five are white. The seven Black jurors accepted by the prosecution were discarded by the defense. The Klan's lawyers asked white jurors about their jobs, military service, etc. But they questioned the Black jurors on their feelings about the Klan. The prosecutors didn't object to this racist questioning.

The fact is the state is not anxious to convict the Klan. They dropped the original charges of conspiracy, which means that the only testimony allowed in the trial will be about the actual events on the murder scene. The Klan and Nazis won't be discussed, and the Klan leaders who organized the murder party won't even be mentioned. The state wants to blame the Greensboro murders on the

CWP. They even accepted a juror who said he would find it hard to convict the Klansmen because the victims were communists.

On the day the Klan trial started, the state arraigned five CWPers on charges of felony riot at the murder scene November 3. If they are found guilty, it will make the Klansmen look a lot less guilty in the eyes of the jury. CWP member Nelson Johnson and three others refused to enter pleas and were removed from the courtroom for addressing the spectators. A fifth defendant pleaded guilty.

Meanwhile, 40 or 50 supporters of the slain CWPers, including their widows, were denied entrance to the Klan trial. Paul Bernatovich, in a wheelchair since he was shot by the Klan November 3, was assaulted by the cops for insisting on his right to go inside. Several people who came to his aid were beaten, and four were arrested on charges which include assaulting a police officer. The judge said he expects the trial to last three months, and will continue to restrict spectators. Several anti-Klan and civil rights groups intend to send members to the trial as legal observers.



Cleveland Jomo Davis acquitted

Cleveland Jomo Davis, a participant in the 1971 Attica Rebellion, was acquitted June 28 on charges of killing two cops and another Attica Brother, Dalou Asahi (Marlano Gonzalez), in an April 1978 Brooklyn shootout. Two previous trials ended in hung juries, the first evenly divided, the second eight to four for acquittal. He was found innocent in his third trial despite the suppression of defense evidence by Judge Robert Kreindler.

The judge ruled out the tape of a police radio broadcast right after the shooting, which described the suspect as a five-foot-five to five-foot-six Hispanic, wearing a beard, heading east on Willoughby, and possibly armed. Davis is six-foot-two, Black, and at the time was clean-shaven. The prosecution's own witnesses swore he was unarmed and heading in the opposite direction. The judge ruled that the tape was hearsay, because the cop who put it on the air claimed he couldn't remember who gave him the description.

The judge also ruled out all reference to Attica, which meant that Davis wasn't able to tell the jury how Dalou saved his life in the Attica massacre, when he was left for dead with seven troopers' bullets in him.

Finally, the judge refused to allow Davis to describe to the jury how two cops pistol whipped him after his arrest in Brooklyn and almost blinded him. The District Attorney's office tried to cover it up by charging Jomo with trying to kill the cops. The jury threw out that charge in the first trial.

Charges dropped against Carl Harp

On June 13, a Washington state court dismissed all charges against Carl Harp for his part in the May 19, 1979, takeover of Walla Walla prison. Harp and two other prisoners held 10 hostages for 12 hours to focus public attention on inhuman conditions in the penitentiary. They surrendered as soon as the prison authorities agreed to let them talk to the media. The keepers dropped the charges to avoid more exposure of their crimes in a public trial. This decision came shortly after a group of Walla Walla prisoners won a civil suit in federal court against the inhuman conditions and brutality.

But even though the charges against Harp were dropped, the prison keepers are still punishing him. In a letter dated July 4, Harp writes that he is now in segregation in California's San Quentin prison, locked up in a five by 10 foot cell for 30 hours at a time. "I have no table and no place but on the floor to put my property, and I sleep on a concrete block." He can have no contact visits, his mail is censored, and only one monitored personal phone call is allowed every two months.

Potts wins stay of execution

On June 29, just two days before he was scheduled to die in the electric chair, Georgia prisoner Jack Potts won a stay of execution. Potts has been on death row since 1975. He twice asked the state to kill him because he lives in continuous pain, unable to get medical treatment. At his arrest in 1975, Potts was hit in the mouth by a bullet, which shattered his teeth and almost severed his tongue. The only treatment he ever got, aside from being stitched up so he could go to trial, was an operation to remove a whole tooth and several bullet fragments from his tongue.

A Reidsville prison butcher did this in a clinic, on an examining table, under local anesthetic. He started cutting and probing before the anesthetic had time to work. Potts almost choked to death from the blood in his throat, but the doctor wouldn't let a medical technician apply suction. The biggest bullet fragment, which lodged in Potts' neck near the spine, has never been removed. Prison officials call him a "chronic complainer." Potts preferred to die rather than live like that.

But now Jack Potts is fighting, not just for his life, but for the life of every person on death row in this country. In a statement read by his lawyer, he said he is committed to life because his brothers need him in the struggle and this gives him the strength to survive.

—AL

TEXAS PRISON CONDEMNS TWENTY ACTIVISTS TO PERMANENT SEGREGATION

By ADELE LOHMAN

On May 12, the Classification Committee of Ellis Unit in the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) condemned 20 prisoners to permanent segregation. The 20 were transferred to death row, which means 24-hour lockup, no

"Swift has been a malcontent and has not adjusted during his stay on Ellis."

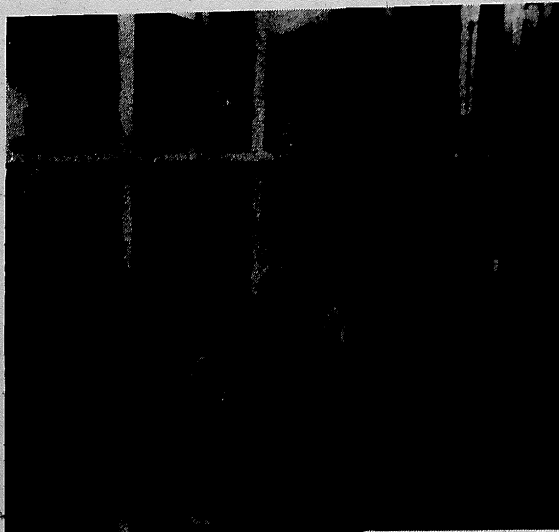
The prisoners have the right to appeal. But they must submit the appeal within two days, including any documents and arguments they want considered. And the keepers have done all they can

the keepers to please let them exchange one. Finally, the prisoners are only allowed one ballpoint pen with no refills.

But even under these conditions the prisoners are fighting back. They have filed a motion for a federal court order that would restore the prisoners to their previous status, including the return of their property. It would also restrain the keepers from "classifying" the prisoners until the segregation lawsuit, *Martinez v. Estelle*, is decided.

.....

In an unrelated matter, TDC—after months of harassment—finally granted media correspondence status to staff members of the Torch/La Antorcha. The official notice from Huntsville, dated May 28, 1980, and signed by Ropald D. Taylor, chairman, Director's Review Committee, states: "All correspondence and from staff members of the Torch will be handled as media correspondence in accordance with the correspondence rules and regulations." That means Texas prisoners can send us sealed letters and get back sealed answers, and the keepers don't have the right to open them. A letter-writing campaign by our readers was a key factor in winning this decision. □

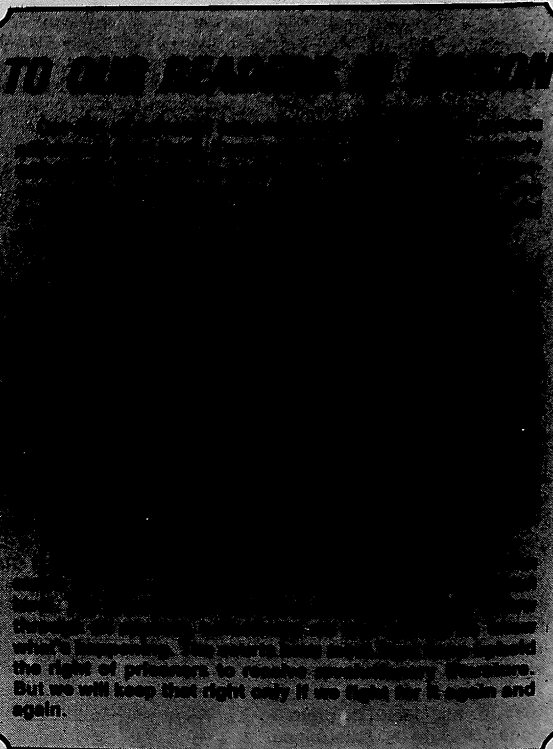


Prisoners in Ellis Unit of TDC.

fresh air, exercise or recreation, as well as restrictions on their mail, visitors and access to the courts. Several of the prisoners must wear handcuffs when they're out of their cells, always, even in the shower. In addition, most of the men's personal and legal property was taken away from them before the transfer.

This is supposed to be permanent, for the rest of their time in prison. For those men who are in prison for life, they will have to suffer this barbaric treatment till the day they die.

Because they are jailhouse lawyers and political activists, all of the 20 prisoners have already spent years in administrative segregation at Ellis, which is the most secure of TDC maximum security prisons. There they have continued to fight and organize against inhuman conditions. They have also brought numerous lawsuits against TDC, including one (*Martinez v. Estelle*) against their continuous administrative segregation. Because of this, these 20 men have now been "classified" into permanent segregation. For example, the Classification Committee's findings in the case of long-time Torch/La Antorcha correspondent Johnny Swift state:



In the Santa Fe... February T... we raised a... facing rev... including: political... prisons th... organize th... we go abo... day-to-day... oners? Ho... struggles... the struggl... people in... printing th... part of this... and we en... lutionary... the Torch... their views... In this le... raises the... revolutiona... offer stud... prisoners v... and carry o... with indiv... groups dis... ary theory... oners inter... study with... write to us...

Though I... the repres... the prison... cessarily ca... of unity a... population... situation is... ent.

Within t... system, the... tem I am p...

CHICAGO... County Cri... today took... reach a guil... Luis Rosa... guenz on ch... acy, armed... session of... Along with... Rican natio... April 4 in E... Rodriguez a... cused of b... FALN (Fuer...

Dearest Com...

I am a Pue... er of War... Jimenez. On... us we send... revolutionary... love. We ar... maintain str... our struggle t... land—Puerto... crime of co... though we ar... the concentr... United States...

We receive... issue of the... this opportu... appreciation f... well written

vis to describe to the
fter his arrest in
istrict Attorney's office
h trying to kill the
he first trial.

Carl Harp

dismissed all charges
19, 1979, takeover of
prisoners held 10
attention on inhuman
rendered as soon as the
lk to the media. The
more exposure of their
ime shortly after a group
t in federal court against

Harp were dropped, the
In a letter dated July 4,
on in California's San
0 foot cell for 30 hours at
it on the floor to put my
sk." He can have no
d only one monitored
o months.

ution

was scheduled to die in
k Potts won a stay of
v since 1975. He twice
ives in continuous pain,
s arrest in 1975, Potts
shattered his teeth and
eatment he ever got,
ld go to trial, was an
several bullet fragments

n a clinic, on an
c. He started cutting and
to work. Potts almost
throat, but the doctor
y suction. The biggest
' neck near the spine, has
all him a "chronic
ner than live like that.
ust for his life, but for the
s country. In a statement
itted to life because his
this gives him the

—AL



Prisoners in Ellis Unit of TDC.

fresh air, exercise or recrea-
tion, as well as restrictions on
their mail, visitors and access
to the courts. Several of the
prisoners must wear hand-
cuffs when they're out of their
cells, always, even in the
shower. In addition, most of
the men's personal and legal
property was taken away from
them before the transfer.

This is supposed to be
permanent, for the rest of
their time in prison. For those
men who are in prison for life,
they will have to suffer this
barbaric treatment till the day
they die.

Because they are jailhouse
lawyers and political activists,
all of the 20 prisoners have
already spent years in admin-
istrative segregation at Ellis,
which is the most secure of
TDC maximum security pris-
ons. There they have contin-
ued to fight and organize
against inhuman conditions.
They have also brought num-
erous lawsuits against TDC,
including one (Martinez v.
Estelle) against their contin-
uous administrative segrega-
tion. Because of this, these 20
men have now been "classi-
fied" into permanent segrega-
tion. For example, the Classi-
fication Committee's findings
in the case of long-time
Torch/La Antorcha corres-
pondent Johnny Swift state:

to make this impossible. They
have forbidden the prisoners
to have more than four books,
including law books. If they
want more they have to ask

La Antorcha. The official
notice from Huntsville, dated
May 28, 1980, and signed by
Ronald D. Taylor, chairman,
Director's Review Committee,
states: "All correspondence to
and from staff members of the
Torch will be handled as
media correspondence in ac-
cordance with the correspon-
dence rules and regulations."

That means Texas prisoners
can send us sealed letters and
get back sealed answers, and
the keepers don't have the
right to open them. A letter-
writing campaign by our read-
ers was a key factor in
winning this decision. □

TO OUR READERS IN PRISON

Our list of prisoner subscribers is growing, but prison officials in New York, Texas and other states still regularly withhold the Torch/La Antorcha, often bypassing procedures mandated by court rulings. In these cases you aren't told the paper is being withheld or what your appeal rights are. Here's what we can do.

The Torch/La Antorcha is mailed out around the 15th of every month. Because most prisoner subscriptions go bulk rate, it takes about two weeks to get to you, which means you should receive EITHER the paper OR a formal notice that it's being withheld no later than the 30th. If you don't get the paper or a notice, ask what happened. If it's been withheld, ask for a formal notice. Then make your appeal. (Appeals generally have to be filed within 10 days of the notice.) When you file the appeal, send us a copy along with a copy of the notice. In most cases, we can then appeal it ourselves and, in New York state, contact prisoners' rights lawyers who may be able to help in taking the appeal to the statewide review board.

If you don't take these steps we can't do much. In some states we can't even appeal unless it gets past the prison level. But experience has shown that when we do follow through on appeals, sometimes we win—so let us know what's happening. The courts have more than once upheld the right of prisoners to receive revolutionary literature. But we will keep that right only if we fight for it again and again.

cessarily cause a high degree
of unity among the captive
population, the reality of our
situation is markedly differ-
ent.

Within the federal kamp
system, the only prison sys-
tem I am personally familiar

Free the

CHICAGO, July 9—A Cook
County Criminal Court jury
today took 54 minutes to
reach a guilty verdict against
Luis Rosa and Alycia Rodri-
guez on charges of conspir-
acy, armed robbery and pos-
session of a stolen vehicle.
Along with nine other Puerto
Rican nationalists arrested
April 4 in Evanston, Illinois,
Rodriguez and Rosa are ac-
cused of belonging to the
FALN (Fuerzas Armadas de

Dearest Comrades of the RSL,

I am a Puerto Rican Prison-
er of War—Ricardo Dick
Jimenez. On behalf of all 11 of
us we send you our warmest
revolutionary embraces and
love. We are all fine and
maintain strong and firm in
our struggle to free our home-
land—Puerto Rico—from the
crime of colonialism, even
though we are incarcerated in
the concentration camps of
United States.

We received your recent
issue of the Torch. We take
this opportunity to extend our
appreciation for them. It is a
well written revolutionary

EMNS TO ATION

o please let them
e. Finally, the
only allowed one
n with no refills.
nder these condi-
soners are fight-
they have filed a
a federal court
ould restore the
their previous
ding the return of
y. It would also
keepers from
the prisoners
regation lawsuit,
Estelle, is de-

ated matter, TDC
ths of harass-
granted media
ce status to
s of the Torch/
a. The official
Huntsville, dated
, and signed by
aylor, chairman,
view Committee,
correspondence to
members of the
be handled as
pondence in ac-
n the correspon-
nd regulations."
Texas prisoners
ealed letters and
ed answers, and
don't have the
them. A letter-
igh by our read-
key factor in
decision. □

In the evaluation of the Santa Fe prison uprising in the February Torch/La Antorcha, we raised a series of questions facing revolutionary prisoners, including: "How do we build a political leadership in the prisons that can unify and organize the struggle? How do we go about fighting for the day-to-day needs of the prisoners? How do we tie the struggles of the prisoners to the struggles of working class people in general?" We are printing the letter below as part of this needed discussion and we encourage other revolutionary prisoners to write the Torch/La Antorcha with their views.

In this letter Brother Mateen raises the need for study of revolutionary literature. We offer study guides to help prisoners with their readings, and carry out correspondence with individuals and study groups discussing revolutionary theory and practice. Prisoners interested in pursuing study with the RSL should write to us.

Though it would seem that the repressive atmosphere of the prison camps would necessarily cause a high degree of unity among the captive population, the reality of our situation is markedly different.

Within the federal kamp system, the only prison system I am personally familiar

We Must Overcome Disunity Through Study and Organization

with, concerted, premeditated efforts to divide the captive population and to psychologically destroy the individual prisoner (i.e., behavior modification) has resulted in an atomized, antagonistic (intra-antagonistic) prisoner population. Needless to say, we are weakened to such an extent that the keepers are able to ply their trade with worry-free fervor.

Progressive/revolutionary captives have no one to blame but ourselves. We must acknowledge that we are failing to devise and implement effective, efficient organizing/politicizing programs and move from there to a point where organization and politicization among the captive population is having positive results.

Obviously, before we can even begin to build a strong, principled prison movement, we must have a correct understanding of the dynamics and social forces involved. In other

words, we must know what we're doing.

For those who wish to remain apart from the work of raising political consciousness in the kamps on a widespread basis, but who are committed to righteous socioeconomic change, a frame of mind should be inculcated, or rather nourished, which causes us to view imprisonment as a time to immerse one's self in the study of revolutionary theory; studying, researching, observing, thinking, seeking to raise our level of consciousness ever higher. We should approach our studies from a non-sectarian angle, reading and digesting the works of great revolutionary thinkers from Marx to Mao to Machel.

We should form study collectives, maintain a central treasury, develop viable lines of communication with outside individuals and organizations. Collective letters of solidarity with liberation move-

ments in other lands, position papers reflecting our collective perspective on various issues, care and protection of each other—these are some of the things we should be doing.

Indeed, organizing a series of collectives with co-ordinating committees and central material depositories should rank high on our list of priorities.

Of course it is easy for me to sit in this cell/cage and drop all kinds of "we shoulds" on paper. However, this brother recognizes that theory and practice are two sides of the same coin, so to speak, and one without the other is nothing.

I'm not advocating "parlor theorism." I do advocate—vehemently advocate—intensive, consistent study of Socialist Theory as well as historical research. The level of our commitment is the measure of how much work



we are willing to do in this area.

One cannot teach what one doesn't know. This alone should inspire us to investigate deeper, always deeper into the area of our concern. Insofar as we are able to, we want to master history, turn it in a direction that will result in a qualitative leap forward in social development. Unless we understand how this has been done elsewhere (bearing in mind the conditions prevailing in other societies) we are, at the worst, doomed to failure this time around.

Until later...

Regards to the righteous,
Mateen

Free the Puerto Rican Prisoners of War!

CHICAGO, July 9—A Cook County Criminal Court jury today took 54 minutes to reach a guilty verdict against Luis Rosa and Alycia Rodriguez on charges of conspiracy, armed robbery and possession of a stolen vehicle. Along with nine other Puerto Rican nationalists arrested April 4 in Evanston, Illinois, Rodriguez and Rosa are accused of belonging to the FALN (Fuerzas Armadas de

Liberacion Nacional—Armed Forces of National Liberation).

Rodriguez and Rosa refused to take part in the two-day trial. They demanded to be treated as prisoners of war and repeatedly called for freedom and independence for Puerto Rico. In response, Judge James Bailey ordered his bailiffs to clamp their hands over the defendants' mouths and sentenced Rodri-

quez to six months for contempt of court. Both prisoners are already serving one year in contempt sentences imposed during earlier hearings.

Bailey then had the accused removed from the courtroom to watch their trial in another room over closed-circuit television. Only prosecution witnesses were heard, as the two presented no defense.

The judge barred supporters of the prisoners from the

courtroom unless their names and addresses were given to him in advance. However, 50-60 supporters of the prisoners demonstrated outside the courthouse throughout the trial. The RSL took part in these demonstrations.

Trials for eight other militants accused of FALN mem-

bership will start in Chicago July 21. A demonstration has been called for that day by the National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War in front of the courthouse, 2800 S. California, at 9:00 a.m. Sentencing for Rosa and Rodriguez is set for August 4. □

Dearest Comrades of the RSL,

I am a Puerto Rican Prisoner of War—Ricardo Dick Jimenez. On behalf of all 11 of us we send you our warmest revolutionary embraces and love. We are all fine and maintain strong and firm in our struggle to free our homeland—Puerto Rico—from the crime of colonialism, even though we are incarcerated in the concentration camps of United States.

We received your recent issue of the Torch. We take this opportunity to extend our appreciation for them. It is a well written revolutionary

paper, which informs the masses of the evils of a capitalist, imperialist society, struggles in different parts of the world, and the working class struggles to achieve victory by all means necessary.

As you know we are in Cook County concentration camp until our so-called local and state charges are over. Federal charges are now being fabricated for all of us. Hence our destination after the state charges is unknown yet. They will be coming out within a few weeks. Nevertheless we would appreciate further copies of your newspaper no

matter where we are. By the way, at this time we are somewhat together (same concentration camp), therefore when you mail the next issue of your newspaper, two copies for the men, and two for women comrades will be enough. (We will circulate them.)

Thank you for your support and time, and we close sending all of you at the RSL our strongest revolutionary love and embraces.

Long live the working class struggle for total liberation! Long live the armed clandestine Puerto Rican liberation



Three of the 11 POWs give solidarity salute from police van.

movement, for we will achieve our victory for a free and socialist Puerto Rico! Long live the socialist revolution and the destruction of capitalism and imperialism! Long live the Revolutionary Social-

ist League and its newspaper the Torch!
In the struggle until final victory for all oppressed people.
The 11 Puerto Rican Prisoners of War in U.S.!

By LEE RAMIE

"We all sort of looked at the earth as a big sponge; whatever you put there somehow went away. But things didn't go away. The waste doesn't go away just because you take it out of the air and water. You wind up with some kind of gunk or goo, and if you think you can take that stuff and throw it in a river someplace, you're living in a fool's paradise."

—Jackson B. Browning, director of health, safety and environmental affairs for the Union Carbide Corporation.

A major feature of the post-World War II boom was the massive growth of chemical technology. Almost everything we use was either improved or synthesized (created artificially) in the laboratory. The plastics industry was born through chemical research. Chemical breakthroughs in fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides boosted agricultural productivity.

But with the benefits of this technology came hidden costs. Among the most lethal of these were that many of the "miracle" chemicals were highly toxic, and the wastes created in their manufacture were even more so. For over 30 years, hundreds of thousands of workers were poisoned on the job, while chemical wastes were dumped recklessly. Consider the following:

- 20 percent of all cancer has been linked to industrially used chemicals.

- 100 billion pounds of hazardous wastes are generated annually in the production of herbicides, fertilizers, house paints, leather bags and other products. **Ninety percent of these wastes are disposed of unsafely.**

- This doesn't include radioactive wastes from nuclear reactors and power plants, which are still disposed of "temporarily." The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has found neither a safe permanent disposal method nor acceptable disposal sites. A number of temporary dumps are leaking.

- Some 30,000 to 50,000 chemical dumps around the country are "contaminated to a degree" by industrial wastes.

- There are about 1,000 communities around the country known to be built on chemical dump sites; 4,000 to 5,000 other suspected sites have yet to be surveyed.

Corporation, gov't complicity in poisoning

Love Canal has become the symbol for this butchery of our land, water and air. In 1947, Hooker Chemical and Plastics bought the site in New York state, near Niagara Falls. In the next five years it dumped 21,800 tons of toxic chemicals there, including 11 known or suspected carcinogens (cancer-producing substances). A public school and houses were built on landfill over the dump.

According to the *New York Times*, Hooker knew as early as 1958 that the dump was leaking and that children had already suffered chemical-related burns. But Hooker did not publicize the problem because "the company did not feel it was responsible for doing so."

In the early 1960s, half the pregnancies of women living on a street bordering the dump site ended in miscarriage. There was also a high inci-

dence of birth defects and reduced infant weight.

Chemicals began seeping to the surface in 1971. Early in 1978 children at the school began to suffer epileptic seizures, liver disorders and asthma. Investigators found higher than average rates of birth defects, blood diseases and respiratory disorders in newborn children. In 1978, New York state health officials declared Love Canal a health emergency and 239 families were evacuated. A 1979 study said that the odds of Love Canal residents contracting cancer were as high

no information was available on what the army might have buried there and that no detailed search for any 40-year-old records is planned.

It is known, however, that 20,489 tons of radioactive wastes were stored at the largest of these dumps, the Lake Ontario Ordnance Works. Eight thousand tons of these wastes were not even buried! The dump is now leaking radioactivity. Contamination has been found in a drainage ditch leading to Lake Ontario.

Given this government complicity, attempts at regulation of the chemical

also the decontamination of the soil and water (if that is even possible). And there is the human cost as well: loss of people's homes, the deaths, the prolonged treatments for cancer and blood diseases, the deformed children who may require a lifetime of care.

Even in a period of economic boom it would be virtually impossible to get industry to plow that kind of capital into cleanup and safe disposal, much less make good the workers' losses. Indeed, the boom of the '50s and '60s that created this monster was based on putting off these costs "until tomorrow."

Well, tomorrow is here and the bills have come due. Now we are in a deep and worsening recession, and there is just no way that the corporations can, or will, come up with the capital required to clean up the mess they have created.

So long as capitalism exists this problem will grow. Every day this rotten system lives is another day that poisons are dumped into the environment, another day that the poisons already there seep out a little bit more. Every day brings us closer to the point where the damage may be irreversible.

As it is, if the working class were to seize power tomorrow, it would still be generations before the problems could be solved and all the damage repaired. But only a society run by the working class has even a chance of dealing with the problems. The workers in power would begin by expropriating the banks and corporations, seizing their assets to be put to productive use. All the money now poured into researching how to make bigger and better weapons would be turned over to the task of how to produce the things people need without polluting the environment and destroying people's health, and non-productive industries would likewise be converted. Tackling the environmental crisis would also provide jobs for tens of thousands of people.

In addition, the workers' state would take a number of initial steps to deal with the legacy of capitalist destruction.

First, an immediate ban on the use of all chemicals known or suspected to be harmful to humans. Maximum safety rules for the manufacture and use of chemicals whose side-effects are not yet known.

Second, establish safe disposal methods. Every known dump would be cleaned up, contaminated soil removed and stored under optimum safety conditions. The EPA now has one "model" dump where the chemicals are shielded by 500 feet of clay. Similar dumps would be built immediately and monitored consistently.

Third, full and free medical care for all victims of chemical and radiation poisoning. Full funding for cancer research and on the carcinogenic qualities of all chemicals now in use or being developed.

These steps would be a bare beginning, not a full solution to the problem. But minimal as they are, they are impossible under capitalism. The first, absolutely necessary step toward stopping the destruction of the planet is for the working class to organize to rise up and smash capitalism and set up a society that we run in our own interests. If we fail in this, our destruction—whether through nuclear war or poisoning—is assured. Socialist revolution is the only hope for the survival of the human race. □

ONE, TWO... A THOUSAND LOVE CANALS



as one in 10. Two other studies were taken in 1980. One showed that 11 out of 36 people tested had suffered chromosome breakage, believed to be an early sign of cancer. The other found nerve damage possibly caused by chemicals in 28 out of 35 residents.

When the chromosome study was released, the state immediately announced plans to "temporarily relocate" 710 more families. Permanent relocation is bogged down in a fight between the state and federal governments over who will foot the bill. In the meantime, the families have to stay in motels, or with friends and relatives. The strain on the families has been destructive: One 12-year-old boy nearly suffered a nervous breakdown. Forty percent of the couples who have moved are either separated or divorced.

So far, almost 1,000 families have been evacuated. New York has already spent \$36 million on waste containment and resettlement, and the final cost is now estimated to hit about \$300 million.

But Hooker and other private companies are not the only guilty ones. The government itself dumped radioactive wastes and lethal gases (including mustard gas) at Love Canal and three other sites in the Niagara Falls/Lake Ontario region during World War II. Army spokesman Major Lee DeLorme told the *New York Times* that

industry's deadly practices have been near meaningless. In June, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) put out 2,000 pages of regulations covering the disposal of hazardous wastes. It is one of the longest bad jokes ever written. Even two EPA officials called the regulations "ineffectual and loopholed with exemptions." Hooker Chemical says that "the design of the Love Canal site was well within the standards."

Is a clean-up possible?

The capitalist government has done nothing and will do nothing either to clean up the thousands of already existing "Love Canals" or to prevent new ones. The cost alone is prohibitive: Officials estimate it will cost \$1 billion a year for industry to implement the EPA regulations (which wouldn't solve anything anyway), and cannot begin to calculate the cost of cleaning up the old dumps. Initial estimates put the cost of cleaning up each abandoned dump at \$1 million. The projected \$300 million tab for Love Canal shows that estimate to be wildly low.

Today the final cost is incalculable. It not only includes the removal and safe disposal of the chemicals, but

By RIC

On June final approval of the constitution and set as a goal to revitalize the System.

Registration July 21 a weeks. Four in 1960 a required to offices through try. Women register; the legislation to register down in Co actually b but registra first step to the future.

The cu plan is shore to shore fortress of. The ruling growing v ability of t

Su

On June Court, in a sion, gave val to the r tack on wor tion in rece Amendment Amendment passed by to the fed year since federal Me medically tions.

Last Janu trict court ruled the a stitutional Court agreee diate appe sion, and abortions to they consid June 30 d Hyde Ame force.

Three re alternat

The Hyde verts the rig a privilege f It is a direc income w Black and L are now left alternatives.

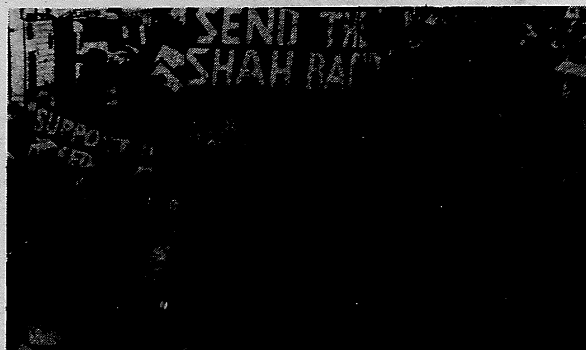
Oppose the Draft, U.S. War Drive!

By RICHARD ALLEN

On June 25, Congress gave final approval to the reinstatement of draft registration, and set aside \$13.3 million to revitalize the Selective Service System.

Registration is set to begin July 21 and will last two weeks. Four million men born in 1960 and 1961 will be required to register at post offices throughout the country. Women will not have to register; the needed separate legislation requiring women to register has gotten bogged down in Congress. No one is actually being drafted now, but registration is a necessary first step to a possible draft in the future.

The current registration plan is part of Carter's attempt to shore up the sagging fortress of U.S. Imperialism. The ruling class has been growing worried about the ability of the U.S. military to



Anti-draft march in Washington, D.C., March 22, 1980.

defend its empire; particularly, they worry about the number, education and reliability of recruits to their volunteer army. The direct effect of draft registration will be to provide the military with a standing capability to mobilize the large number of soldiers that will be needed in the event of war.

More broadly, however, draft registration is part of a comprehensive war program signaling at home and abroad that the U.S. imperialists are taking a "get-tough" attitude toward defending their interests, both against their Russian rivals and against national liberation movements. Alongside the draft are in-

creased military spending, development of complex weapons systems such as the MX missile system, renewed interest in chemical warfare (a \$3.1 million appropriations bill has been passed by the House and is awaiting Senate approval), the grain embargo and Olympic boycott, the hostage rescue mission, etc. And all of this is designed to whip up militaristic and pro-imperialist sentiments among the masses of people, so we will be willing cannon fodder for the capitalists' greed.

But the draft and the war drive have not gone unopposed. Following Carter's State of the Union Address where he announced the planned registration, a wave of protests swept across the country, culminating in the March 22 national demonstration of 30,000 people in Washington, D.C. The movement subsided after March 22, but the reality of the impending registration has sparked re-

newed activity. Protests are being planned for the two weeks of registration, as well as at the Republican and Democratic party conventions. Every post office is a visible target for anti-draft activities. The RSL will be actively participating in these protests.

It is in the vital interests of workers and oppressed people to oppose the draft and the imperialist war drive. We have no interest in supporting the war plans of imperialism. No! Our real interest lies in uniting with workers and oppressed people throughout the world to overthrow the system of capitalism and imperialism that is oppressing us and dragging us into world war. To do this, we need to build a united, anti-imperialist movement, one that will be able to stand up in the face of increased militarism, patriotism and war hysteria. Stop the draft! Stop the imperialist war drive! □

Supreme Court Kills Abortion Rights for Poor Women

On June 30, the Supreme Court, in a five to four decision, gave its stamp of approval to the most notorious attack on women's right to abortion in recent years: the Hyde Amendment. The Hyde Amendment, which has been passed by Congress as a rider to the federal budget each year since 1976, cuts off federal Medicaid funds for medically necessary abortions.

Last January, a federal district court judge in Brooklyn ruled the amendment unconstitutional. The Supreme Court agreed to hear an immediate appeal of that decision, and ordered Medicaid abortions to be paid for while they considered the case. The June 30 decision puts the Hyde Amendment back in force.

Three rotten alternatives

The Hyde Amendment converts the right to abortion into a privilege for the well-to-do. It is a direct attack on low-income women, especially Black and Latin women, who are now left with three rotten alternatives.

One is to seek a legal abortion at great expense—which many women simply can't afford. In the biggest cities abortions cost \$150-\$200. "At what cost does a woman who is getting maybe \$86 on welfare manage? What sacrifice does she have to make to raise \$150?" asked Dr. Steve Hartwell, who works at a clinic in Dallas, referring to the price his clinic charges for a first trimester abortion.

"Prostitution? Selling her food stamps? Borrowing from a loan shark at enormous interest?"

Outside the major cities, legal abortions are even more expensive. The average national cost is near \$300. In many places prices are \$400-\$600. In rural areas and small towns the effect of the Hyde Amendment is often to make legal abortions completely unavailable: Public hospitals and health programs don't have to provide them, and right-wing private doctors choose not to.

A second choice for women is a cheaper, but more dangerous, illegal abortion. Last year, a South Carolina woman went to an illegal abortionist charging \$110. Three days later she was in the hospital for a hysterectomy because the abortionist had torn her

uterus. In Kansas, one woman who was turned away from the Medicaid office then attempted a self-induced abortion using a Drano douche. The Federal Center for Disease Control estimates that if all public funding for abortions were cut off in all states, 90 women each year would die and 25,000 a year would be hospitalized due to complications from illegal and self-induced abortions.

The third alternative for a pregnant woman who previously would have had a Medicaid abortion is to go ahead and have a child after all. Medicaid pays for nearly all costs of full-term pregnancies and childbirth. But after that, the woman must either give the child up for adoption, often an emotionally devastating experience, or else raise the child on her own. But is there food and clothing for the child? Is there housing for it? Is the child wanted and therefore welcome and cared for? None of the reasons that led a woman to seek an abortion are changed by not having it. The result, more often than not, is hardship and bitterness for both mother and child.

The Supreme Court ruling will affect women in 40 states. After the Hyde Amendment

went into effect in 1977, 10 states plus the District of Columbia picked up the federal government's half of Medicaid abortion costs, and they are expected to continue to pay for abortions with state money. Thirty-two states enacted "mini-Hyde Amendments" that ended payments for the state half of Medicaid abortion costs, and one state, Arizona, has no state Medicaid program for anything.

The remaining seven states have continued Medicaid abortion payments but only because of various court orders, which are now dead letters because of the Supreme Court ruling. These states included some of the most populous, urban ones: California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Cutting edge of right-wing attack

The Hyde Amendment has been the cutting edge of the right-wing attacks on all abortion rights. Henry Hyde, the sponsor of the amendment, is against all abortions but figured the Medicaid program, which doesn't affect middle

class or employed working class women, was the best target for a first attack. "The unborn of the rich are very much in jeopardy today," he said after the Supreme Court ruling. At a news conference after the decision was announced, leaders of 13 "right-to-life" organizations said they were now inspired to "redouble our efforts to restore legal protection to each human being from the moment of fertilization...."

These right-wingers talk about preserving the life of the unborn, but they don't have too much concern for the thousands of already-born women who will be butchered by amateur abortionists, the already-born women going through hell to raise money to pay a private doctor, or the thousands of already-born children without decent food, clothing or housing. The hypocritical "right-to-lifers" oppose government funding for birth control, sex education in the schools for our youth, and public childcare for our children. But they do not oppose the many Medicaid-paid-for sterilizations that are forced on women each year.

On Friday, July 10, supporters of women's rights held demonstrations in half a dozen cities. Over 200 people protested in Chicago, while over 600 people gathered at the General Post Office in New York. These demonstrations showed that the fight for full reproductive rights will continue. The anti-abortion movement and all government attacks on our rights must be stopped! □

Gov't Considers I.D. Cards to Control Workers

HOW WOULD you like to have to present a "work authorization card," complete with photograph and "some personal information," to every employer and be cleared by the federal government before you could get a job? According to reports in the June 16 **New York Times**, the Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy will recommend proposals for such a "work authorization card" to the U.S. Congress in December.

The commission's proposal is a major element in the ruling class's plan for cracking down on undocumented workers. There are anywhere from three million to 12 million undocumented workers in the U.S. Growing sections of the ruling class fear that the large number of undocumented workers entering the country looking for jobs could eventually pose a threat to U.S. capitalism's political and economic stability. The ruling class is most afraid that undocumented workers are forming a major part of a so-called "underclass" outside of offi-

cial U.S. society. Forced to live an outlaw existence, taking whatever jobs they can get while constantly being on guard against discovery and deportation, undocumented workers form a proletariat that literally "knows no country" and has no stake in or loyalty to U.S. capitalism.

The capitalists are also worried that rising unemployment will increase the discontent in the working class as a whole. Believing that undocumented workers take jobs away from "American" workers, the ruling class hopes to keep unemployment among these workers down by keeping undocumented workers out.

BUT THE old methods of keeping undocumented workers out, such as beefing up immigration's border guards, haven't worked. So in 1978 Congress set up the Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy to develop a new strategy for dealing with undocumented workers. The commission's plan is to attack undocumented workers where they are most vulnerable,

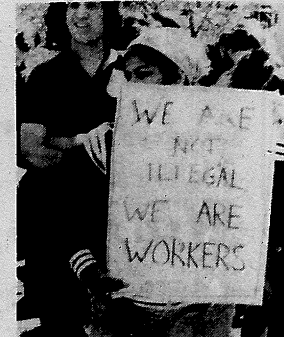
namely, when they risk discovery by looking for work. Under current law, it's not a crime for employers to hire undocumented workers. Many bosses hire such workers because they can be exploited easily; it is extremely difficult for them to fight against starvation wages and miserable working conditions. The commission wants to make the hiring of undocumented workers illegal and is seeking an easy way to enforce such a law. The "work authorization cards" are the commission's favored solution.

Another aspect of the commission's approach is to grant a form of amnesty to undocumented workers already living in the U.S. They argue that it will be "impractical" to track down all these workers, and that in the long run it will be safer to grant them legal status so that they will have a minimal stake in the capitalist system. However, given the right-wing turn in both the ruling class and the major political parties, it's unlikely that Congress will pass such

an amnesty.

The proposed work authorization cards are an obvious threat to undocumented workers, who would be forced to choose between starvation and deportation if they are introduced. But they are also a threat to all workers, undocumented or not. Regardless of what constitutional safeguards are thrown in with the "work authorization cards," the ruling class would end up with a new means of attacking the working class. If they needed to, the capitalists could use the cards to regiment the working class, blacklist militants, and track down revolutionary workers.

SEVERAL CIVIL rights and Hispanic-American organizations are opposing the commission's proposals. But the AFL-CIO leadership supported the introduction of workers' identification cards last February. The AFL-CIO bureaucrats, who are under pressure from their ranks to respond to the economic crisis, see the attack on undocumented workers as an easy



way to "fight for jobs" while helping to spread the prejudices against undocumented workers that exist among some sections of the working class in this country.

Striking copper miners (see **Labor in Struggle** article below) have recently provided a welcome repudiation to this racist policy. Many of the miners are Spanish-speaking workers who are familiar with the problems faced by undocumented workers both in their homelands and in the U.S. After 13 Salvadorean refugees died in the Arizona desert, government officials jailed the survivors. Miners in Ajo, Arizona, vowed to raise their \$30,000 ball and circulated petitions demanding that the government grant them political asylum. □

LABOR IN STRUGGLE

39,000 copper workers strike

Over 39,000 copper miners began a nationwide strike against the eight major copper producers on July 1. Although 26 different unions are involved in the walkout, most of the miners are represented by the United Steelworkers of America (USWA). The main issue in the strike is the workers' struggle to win a decent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) against the companies' take-back demands. The miners want improvements in the COLA formula to gain some protection from double-digit inflation. The copper companies are not only rejecting this demand, but are also insisting that the workers give up the 29 cents an hour COLA increase which was due July 1 under the old contract, in order to pay for pensions and other benefits. Although the copper companies complain that "COLA is killing us," Phelps-Dodge, the second leading producer, reported a huge 285 percent rise in profits last year. Other firms recorded similarly large gains.

The copper companies have been stockpiling copper for months in preparation for a long strike. According to one Wall Street analyst: "We could have a strike of four or five months duration without any hardship." However, the copper miners have a tradition of waging militant strikes to win their demands. No copper contract since the mid-1960s has been signed without the miners striking for at least four weeks.

Det. city workers OK contract

Detroit city workers ratified a new contract on July 12 after a 12-day strike. Nine thousand workers, members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) District 25, walked off their jobs on

July 1. Almost immediately after the strike began, police clubbed 300 strikers picketing Detroit Water and Sewage Plant. The next day workers barricaded the city's civil defense headquarters with cars, wooden sawhorses, and benches from a nearby park. On the same day, Detroit's bus mechanics joined the walkout, shutting down Detroit's public transportation system. Support for the strike spread. On July 9, a coalition of 17 unions organized a mass picket line at the City-County Building to support the striking workers.

Despite the city workers' militancy the final contract settlement is a disaster. The workers had demanded a cost-of-living allowance (COLA) which would keep pace with inflation, as well as a modest seven percent pay raise. But the contract contains no raise at all in the workers' base pay and includes a phony COLA which is not tied to the rate of inflation. It provides only two 20-cent "COLA" raises in the first year of the contract, and a 25-cent raise every six months in the last two years of the three-year agreement. And although the city is planning to lay off hundreds of workers, the only compensation laid-off workers will receive is \$30 a week in Supplemental Unemployment Benefits.

The poor settlement is the responsibility of the union leaders who sabotaged the workers' efforts to wage an effective strike. Leaders of AFSCME and the union support coalition pledged beforehand not to put the heat on Detroit Mayor Coleman Young by picketing the site of the Republican Party convention, which is being held in Detroit. On July 2 AFSCME negotiators also agreed to limit picketing at the sewage plant, even though technicians there sympathized with the strikers and organized a half-day walkout of their own to support the workers' demands. These and similar measures allowed Young to hold out and force the workers to accept a poor contract.

Glydons strike enters 6th month

The Glydons garment workers strike in Los Angeles continues into its sixth month. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) won a union representation election in the factory last December, and the Glydons workers struck in February over unfair labor practices. Since April, however, the union has limited its strike activities to a consumer boycott of Glydons products. While the boycott has the endorsement of the Los Angeles Federation of Labor, it has not had a significant effect on the Glydons boss, who is determined to stop all unionizing efforts inside his shop.

Throughout the strike, the close alliance of the capitalist courts and police with Glydons management has led to numerous arrests and injunctions against the Glydons workers. Most recently, when the strikers began an evening picket outside the boss's home, they were quickly hit with an injunction forcing them to leave.

As if the attacks from the state weren't enough, the ILG leadership itself is now actively sabotaging the base of strike support built up in large part by the Revolutionary Garment Committee (el Comité Revolucionario de la Costura—CRC). The CRC, which was initiated by the Revolutionary Socialist League, includes workers from Glydons and other garment plants. It has played a key role in the strike by participating in picket lines, organizing support demonstrations and raising funds for the strikers. But in a letter circulated by the ILG, the union's vice-president, Cornelius Wall, has repudiated "outside" supporters and has announced that all financial contributions to the union's strike fund for the Glydons workers will be returned.

Several criminal charges arising from strike support rallies last April were recently dismissed, but the cases of the 18 people arrested while on the picket line June 6 are still awaiting trial. About 50 Glydons workers remain active in the strike.

—PB

Jamaica on the Brink of Collapse

Part 2: Which Way Forward for Workers and Small Farmers?

The first part of this article discussed the collapse of the Jamaican economy in recent years, bringing mass unemployment, shortages of basic foodstuffs and other necessities, skyrocketing prices and political gang warfare. It explained that the roots of this crisis lie in the centuries of domination and looting of the island by British and U.S. imperialism and, most recently, by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Earlier this year, under the pressure of resistance by the Jamaican workers, the ruling People's National Party government broke with the IMF and called new elections for this fall. Part two, below, discusses the solutions to the crisis proposed by the major political forces in Jamaica today.

By WILLIAM FALK

The "non-IMF road" to recovery now advocated by Michael Manley and the People's National Party (PNP) is more of a cheap slogan than a serious plan to solve Jamaica's problems. It simply means more borrowing to cover the country's balance-of-payments deficit. Only now Manley hopes to borrow money directly from other countries, rather than going to the IMF (International Monetary Fund).

Since March, when the break with the IMF occurred, Manley has obtained loans from Libya and Venezuela, as well as from West Germany and Holland. Iraq and an OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) fund have also granted Jamaica small loans.

Yet these loans, like those from the IMF, will have to be paid back. To come up with the money, the PNP government is enforcing the same policy it followed under the IMF's rules: wage restrictions, cutting back of social services, and ordering the police to harass strikers and help the capitalists crush strikes. In other words, Manley's new plan is the same as his old one: Make the workers and small farmers pay—only this time the creditors are "not the IMF."

It is almost certain, however, that Jamaica will go back to the IMF in the not too distant future. The reason is that Manley's somewhat less-demanding non-IMF sources will be unwilling to loan the amount of money Jamaica needs.

"If Mr. Manley's PNP wins the election, it will have a hard time proving its alternative path is not simply a roundabout (and expensive) way of going to the IMF's door. So far it has managed to borrow very little from alternative sources," wrote the British magazine, *The Economist* (June 21, 1980).

Manley's "non-IMF road" to the IMF is a far cry from the PNP's promises to the Jamaican people. The PNP says it stands for "democratic socialism," and in 1976 it won the election under the slogan "socialism time now." But instead of socialism, the workers and small farmers got the same oppressive capitalism, touched up with some state-supplied services, hollow reforms such as land-lease, government ownership of some industries (such as the railroad and communica-

sion about "no more," its solution to Jamaica's crisis is another proposal to make the workers and small farmers pay.

The JLP's plan is what its leader Edward Seaga calls "the Puerto Rican model." The JLP wants to take the bankrupt country and pawn it to the U.S. ruling class, hiring themselves out as the local straw bosses who will run the place for Uncle Sam.

To do this the JLP would entice corporate investment with low or non-existent taxes, special pro-business regulations, freedom to take all profits out of the country, government-enforced low wages and quick suppression of strikes and other forms of workers' struggles.

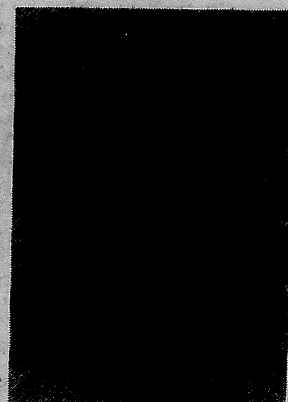
The JLP's views are not very different from those of the IMF's board of directors, and any JLP government would work closely with the IMF. Seaga has served as Jamaica's representative on the IMF in the past and has worked for several related international economic organizations.

He also has many other connections to the international capitalist class. He was educated at Harvard, is a cousin to the recently replaced head of the First National Bank of Chicago, Robert Abboud, and maintains close ties to the anti-Castro Cuban organizations in Miami, where he spends much of his time. He is friendly with several right-wing U.S. Congressmen and has reportedly raised money from wealthy supporters of the U.S. right.

During the 1976 election campaign, the JLP worked closely with the CIA and the right-wing Jamaican newspaper, *The Gleaner*, in a destabilization campaign to try to knock the PNP from power. Some of the tactics of that campaign are being repeated this year. For instance, under the cover of the real material shortages, many capitalists have been shutting down their plants to make the crisis worse. They thereby hope to discredit Manley and his government, and thus bring the JLP, committed to a more straightforward neo-colonial strategy, to power.

WPJ supports Manley

Today in Jamaica there are two significant left organizations that claim to have working class solutions to the



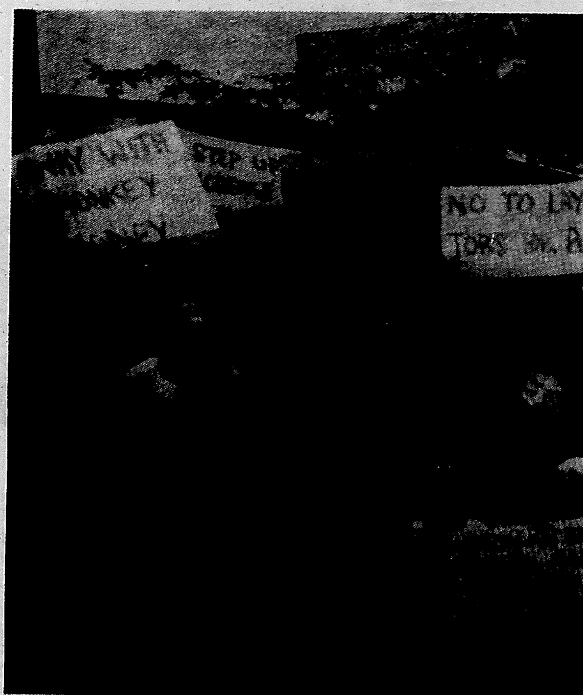
JLP leader Edward Seaga.

tions) and a foreign policy somewhat independent of the U.S. As the international capitalist crisis tightened the squeeze on Jamaica, Manley resorted to the method the capitalists always use to try to save their system—squeezing more surplus value out of the workers and small farmers.

JLP advocates neo-colonialism

Manley's policies have disillusioned thousands of his supporters. Meanwhile, the opposition Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), using the slogan "The poor can't take no more," has been gaining strength, even among the urban workers who have been the heart of the PNP's base.

The JLP, despite its name, is the traditional right-wing party of Jamaica. Behind its



Combined Tobacco strike in 1978. The RML was active in this struggle against the PNP/IMF wage restrictions.

crisis of Jamaican society. These are the Workers' Party of Jamaica (WPJ) and the Revolutionary Marxist League (RML).

The WPJ is the larger of the two groups. It is a pro-Cuba, pro-Russia Stalinist organization that has all but replaced and absorbed the older Communist Party of Jamaica.

For the past three years, the WPJ has attempted to appear to oppose the IMF/PNP attacks, while at the same time supporting the PNP leaders who were carrying them out. In early 1978 the WPJ leaders said "the alternative to the IMF is rejection not renegotiation." By April of that year they did an about-face, writing that "...any govern-

ment which defends the interests of the people and not just the capitalists must struggle for a renegotiation of the terms..." (*Struggle*, April 27, 1978.) The following month, the WPJ urged workers to accept the 10 percent wage gain limit. In January 1979 the WPJ opposed the gasoline price rebellion and by May 1979, it openly called for an end to the anti-IMF struggle until some unspecified future date "when we are stronger."

Now that the PNP has broken off relations with the IMF, the WPJ is hailing this as a great step. They proposed a "new road" similar to the PNP's, calling for postponement of debt payments. And they have cancelled plans to run candidates in the elections and are supporting the PNP in all districts.

The WPJ's actual goal is state capitalism. Essentially they want to consolidate the separate capitalist enterprises into one large one and run it in a supposedly planned way by a state bureaucracy. They hope this will give them enough economic strength to bargain for a more equal relationship with the imperialists. They also believe that by rallying the people of Jamaica around anti-imperialist slogans the workers and small farmers can be convinced to make sacrifices to build a supposedly socialist, but actually state-capitalist, Jamaica. This "voluntary" austerity plan, like all the others, means building up Jamaican capitalism at the expense of the working people.

The WPJ hopes to achieve

(Continued on page 17)

SUBSCRIBE TO

SEIZE THE FACTORIES!

NEWSPAPER OF THE RML OF JAMAICA, WI

One Year Subscription: \$5.00

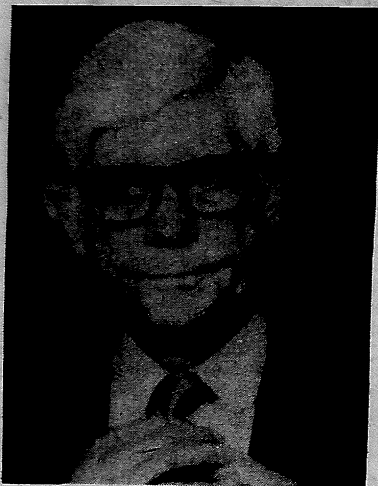
Order From: RSL
PO Box 1288
New York, NY 10116

By RON TABER

Whoever is elected president of the United States in November, this year's race represents a turning point in the recent history of the U.S. It marks the decisive defeat of corporate liberalism as the dominant ideology within the U.S. ruling class. The liberal strategy—deficit spending to finance government intervention into, and regulation of, the economy, including social programs to paper over the underlying problems of poverty and discrimination—has been revealed as bankrupt. It was based on an economic prosperity made possible by the strength of U.S. imperialism following World War II, and artificially extended by an explosion of debt throughout society.

This prosperity is now gone. The power of U.S. imperialism has been weakened and the capitalist system is stumbling toward a crisis of global proportions. In this new situation the liberals have nothing to offer but tired old slogans and clichés. As a result, there will be no major candidate in this fall's elections running on the traditional liberal program, the first time this has happened in the postwar period.

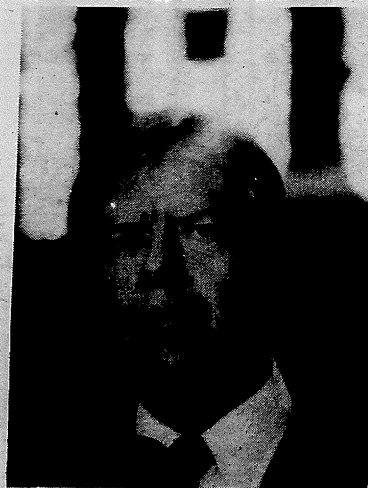
In the Democratic primaries, Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, running as a traditional liberal on a traditional liberal platform, fared dismally against President Carter who, after his



brief conversion from Southern racist to "born again" liberal in the early '70s, has quickly moved to the right in the last year. Kennedy's loss came despite the fact that he started off with a big lead and was running against a man who has the lowest public confidence rating of any president since these kinds of polls were first taken after World War II.

Meanwhile, in the Republican primaries, former California governor Ronald Reagan, employing a program and rhetoric that was rejected in the 1964 Johnson-Goldwater race as representing the far right lunatic fringe, rolled over a large field of challengers to win his party's nomination. Reagan is now ahead of Carter in the polls and has more than a good chance of winning in November.

Furthermore, Reagan has the support of a large majority of corporate leaders and bankers. According to a Wall Street Journal/Gallup survey, Reagan is considered the best man to be president by over 80 percent of the chief executives of the large corporations and 70 percent of those of medium sized companies.



At the same time, the old Democratic Party coalition—made up of Blacks, labor, city machines and middle class liberals, and held together by promises of something for everybody—is falling apart, while the Republicans are making substantial inroads among white workers who used to be taken for granted as part of the Democrats' political base. This has led the Republicans to proclaim that they are replacing the Democrats as the party of working people.

Thus with the demise of corporate liberalism, the conservatives have gained the initiative in the ruling class and over the entire political scene. In this year's elections, the political programs of all the major candidates—Carter, Reagan, and independent John Anderson, Representative from Illinois—are fundamentally conservative.

Agreement on economic policy...

When it comes to basic economic policy, Carter and Reagan and the majority of their respective parties all support a new conservative trend in bourgeois economics known as "supply side" economics.

This school argues that the basic cause of the crisis afflicting the U.S. economy is government intervention. It contends that the industrial infrastructure has become outmoded because business has been over-regulated and over-taxed. According to the proponents of "supply side" economics, the solution is to boost productivity by encouraging investment and to modernize the productive apparatus. This is to be done by lowering taxes on business, increasing the speed at which corporations can write off their plant and equipment, and cutting down on government regulation. They also propose to rely more on the market and control over the money supply and less on direct government intervention and deficit spending to regulate the economy, distribute resources, conserve energy, etc.

As Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors under Gerald Ford and a leading spokesperson of conservative economists has said: "Both parties are running on the 1976 Republican Platform. In terms of economic policy, the Republicans and Democrats are 90 percent to 90 percent in agreement." (Wall Street Journal, July 1, 1980.)

Elections '80:

Ruling Class Shifts Right as Crisis Deepens

Insofar as economic policy is an issue between Carter and Reagan, it's only election maneuvering. To try to appeal to the voters, Reagan has proposed a 10 percent across-the-board tax cut for 1981, which would add up to \$22.3 billion. Carter, on the other hand, wishing to seem most concerned about inflation, and anxious not to appear to be simply parroting Reagan, is opposing a tax cut...for now. Yet Carter's anti-inflation advisor, Alfred E. Kahn, has already come up with a proposal for a tax cut of \$15 to \$25 billion for 1981, and Carter is only waiting for the right time to announce it.

Anderson, despite his claims to be the only honest man running, is extremely difficult to pin down on his economic policy. One of his few definite proposals is for a 50 cent per gallon tax on gasoline, which is merely another form of using high prices—that is, the market—to conserve oil. He claims to be considering wage-price controls (a liberal proposal) but only if inflation for the second quarter of 1980 hits 16 percent, which is highly unlikely

to happen.

Anderson also says he's for using budgetary policy rather than just mere monetary policy (primarily control over interest rates), in contrast to what he claims are the intentions of both Carter and Reagan. But in fact neither Carter nor Reagan are for focusing exclusively on monetary policy.

Here, as elsewhere, Anderson's policies come down to empty generalities about how he is going to be different from the other candidates. If elected, Anderson will pursue the same "supply side" economics supported by Carter and Reagan, if only because that is the only even half-way believable solution to the crisis the bourgeois economists have come up with.

Foreign policy...

The three main candidates also agree on a conservative foreign policy. Their starting point, of course, is support for

U.S. imperialism, and they all seek to prevent its decline. This year's candidates favor a more aggressive policy than has been followed by U.S. imperialism's defeat in Vietnam in 1975. This means, for one thing, beefing up the military apparatus and increasing "defense" spending. The only differences on this are quantitative; most of them are actually ploys to support for their candidacies.

For example, Carter proposes to increase "defense" spending by 10 percent a year over the rate of inflation. Reagan would probably boost military spending a bit more than this. Reagan is also more outspoken about the aspect of his program. This is almost exclusively because his political base is more conservative than Carter's and has less to worry about if he comes openly for a military buildup.

For the same reason, Carter and Anderson must appear to be somewhat reluctant to raise defense spending. This is why Anderson, for example, says he opposes deploying the Midgetman land-based mobile missile. This is more peaceful. Not so prominently has come out in favor of deploying sea-based MX missile!

The differences among Carter, Reagan and Anderson on other foreign policy matters are also relatively small. Carter says he is for SALT II (strategic arms limitation treaty) but now while the Russians are still in Afghanistan. Anderson supports the treaty, but says that the gains it offers for U.S. imperialism are "only moderate." In other words, it ain't that valuable. Reagan opposes the treaty altogether.

But these differences all occur in a context that 1) all agree that U.S. strategic forces need to be modernized; 2) the Russian imperialists are ahead of the U.S. imperialists in key areas of strategic weapons, such as the number of missiles deployed; and 3) the main purpose of any strategic arms limitation treaty is to help the U.S. ruling class catch up to the Russian ruling class in these areas.

In other words, they agree on all the important points, flowing from their agreement on the fundamental issue: to take aggressive actions to shore up the sagging U.S. empire.

And social policy

When it comes to social policy, the candidates' claims to stand for differ-

Black Miami residents demonstrate outside the NAACP convention. Carter, the "born-again" southern racist, claims to be a friend of Black people; Anderson says he doesn't know much about Blacks but wants to learn; Reagan, who failed to appear at the NAACP convention, doesn't much care what Black people think of him.

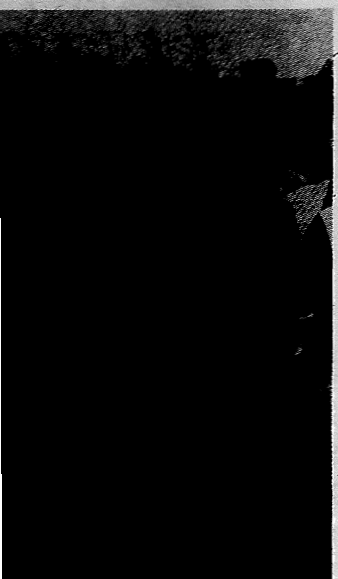
ing Class ts Right as s Deepens

happen. Anderson also says he's for using monetary policy rather than just mere monetary policy (primarily control over interest rates). In contrast to what he claims are the intentions of both Carter and Reagan, but in fact neither Carter nor Reagan are for focusing exclusively on monetary policy.

Here, as elsewhere, Anderson's policies come down to empty generalities about how he is going to be different from the other candidates. If elected, Anderson will pursue the same "supply side" economics supported by Carter and Reagan, if only because that is the only even half-way believable solution to the crisis the bourgeois economists have come up with.

Foreign Policy...

The three main candidates also agree on a conservative foreign policy. Their starting point, of course, is support for



te outside the NAACP
in" southern racist,
ople; Anderson says he
but wants to learn;
the NAACP convention,
ople think of him.

U.S. imperialism, and they all seek to prevent its decline. This year all candidates favor a more aggressive policy than has been followed since U.S. imperialism's defeat in Vietnam in 1975. This means, for one thing, beefing up the military apparatus and increasing "defense" spending. Their only differences on this are nuanial and most of them are actually ploys to win support for their candidacies.

For example, Carter proposes to increase "defense" spending by five percent a year over the rate of inflation. Reagan would probably boost military spending a bit more than this. Anderson is also more outspoken about this aspect of his program. This is almost exclusively because his political base is more conservative than Carter's and he has less to worry about if he comes out openly for a military buildup.

For the same reason, Carter and Anderson must appear to be somewhat reluctant to raise defense spending. This is why Anderson, for example, says he opposes deploying the MX, a land-based mobile missile. This looks more peaceful. Not so prominently, he has come out in favor of deploying a sea-based MX missile!

The differences among Carter, Reagan and Anderson on other foreign policy matters are also relatively small. Carter says he is for SALT II (the strategic arms limitation treaty) but not now while the Russians are still in Afghanistan. Anderson supports the treaty, but says that the gains it offers for U.S. imperialism are "only modest," in other words, it ain't that valuable. Reagan opposes the treaty altogether.

But these differences all occur in the context that 1) all agree that U.S. strategic forces need to be modernized; 2) the Russian imperialists are ahead of the U.S. imperialists in key areas of strategic weapons, such as the number of missiles deployed; and 3) the main purpose of any strategic arms limitation treaty is to help the U.S. ruling class catch up to the Russian ruling class in these areas.

In other words, they agree on all the important points, flowing from their agreement on the fundamental issue: to take aggressive actions to shore up the sagging U.S. empire.

And social policy

When it comes to social policy, the candidates' claims to stand for different



things appear somewhat more substantial. After all, Carter and Anderson claim to be for the Equal Rights Amendment, while Reagan says he is opposed. Moreover, Carter claims to be a friend of Black people; Anderson says he doesn't know much about Blacks but wants to learn; and Reagan, who failed to appear at the recent convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), doesn't much care what Black people think of him.

But as with economic and foreign policies, all three candidates stand on, and if elected would pursue, a conservative social policy. On a personal basis all three men are conservative.

Reagan has had arch-conservative views since right after World War II when he decided Rooseveltian liberalism and friendly relations with the Communist Party were not going to help his career during the Cold War. He has been a spokesperson for the most right-wing sections of the ruling class and a leading figure in the conservative movement in this country since the '50s.

Despite some of his claims, Carter is also a conservative man. Although he says he defends abortion rights, he admits he is personally against abortion. Carter in fact is a southern white politician who found it opportune to appear to be liberal during the period of the civil rights movement and Black liberation struggle, and to use such superficial liberalism to get himself elected in 1976. Once in office, it didn't take him much time to "forget" the promises he made to Black people before the election and to follow the mainstream ruling class policy of "benign neglect," that is, to ignore Black people and hope the issue goes away.

Anderson's "liberalism" is of recent vintage and is barely skin-deep. For years he introduced some of the most reactionary legislation the U.S. Congress has seen. As a freshman Congressman in 1961, for example, Anderson unsuccessfully pushed for an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that read: "This nation devoutly recognizes the authority and law of Jesus Christ, Savior and Ruler of nations, through whom are bestowed the blessings of Almighty God." Anderson now claims to be for the complete separation of church and state and to support other liberal social causes such as the Equal Rights Amendment. He also says he supports government-financed abortions for poor and working class women.

But as his own history and his present maverick role suggest, Anderson is not exactly a model of political consistency. It would be more than a little naive to assume that Anderson will continue to be liberal on social issues merely because he says he is now. For example, when asked in a recent *Wall Street Journal* interview (July 9, 1980) if he would do anything to repeal the Hyde Amendment that limits federal funding for abortions, Anderson replied, "No, I don't think I would."

Rulers looking to conservative ideology

But what policy decisions are made after the elections will have very little to do with the successful candidate's political history, current claims or individual characteristics. Much more central will be the fact that the U.S. ruling class, almost in its entirety, is looking to conservative ideology and policies to try to hold together its crumbling system.

Internationally, the U.S. capitalists are junking detente with Russia, returning to a tough-talking Cold War stance, and trying to muscle the West European capitalists to do the same. They are also trying to patch up NATO and secure more military bases in the Indian Ocean in order to protect their access to the oil in the Persian Gulf. They are dropping "human rights" rhetoric and returning to a policy of supporting hard-line defenders of U.S. imperialism. Last, but certainly not least, they are beefing up the army, bringing back the

Somewhat more specifically, "reindustrialization" means letting some obsolete sectors die, cutting down and modernizing others (for example, steel and auto), emphasizing those industries that are vital to the security of the ruling class, such as energy, and encouraging big business to spend more on research and development.

To pay for all this, the capitalists are launching a colossal attack on the working class through mass unemployment, lower real wages, slashed government programs, speedup and deteriorated working conditions, and attacks on political and social rights, and on unions and left organizations. To convince the workers to accept this, the capitalists have begun a propaganda campaign that calls on the workers to sacrifice for the good of the country, to defend the "Free World" from communism. And they are saying that material values (that is, things people need to eat, clothe their families with, the few luxuries they may now have access to) must be sacrificed on the altar of higher "spiritual values" (God, Country, Freedom).

This, in bare outline, is the ruling class strategy for the 1980s. It is a right-wing one, and it is one that each of the major candidates, no matter which one is elected, will follow.

Capitalists worried candidates incompetent

Yet, despite the near unanimity in the ruling class on this conservative program, the capitalists are not all that



The land-based MX missile. Carter and Reagan are for it. Anderson tries to look peaceful by saying he is against deploying it. But not so prominently, he is in favor of deploying a sea-based MX missile!

draft and boosting military spending. While they do not want a war with Russia in the short run, they are getting ready for one.

Domestically, there is growing agreement within the capitalist class for a program of "reindustrialization" of the U.S. economy. Broadly, this means a campaign to modernize the industrial infrastructure, that is, basic industry, and the means of transportation and communication; boosting productivity; lowering production costs; and increasing profits.

happy with the choice they face in the November elections. One of the reasons for this is the question of "competency."

For a variety of reasons, under bourgeois democracy the individual who may be best to carry out the ruling class's policy may not be able to get elected, while the person who can get elected may not be the best to carry out the policy. This is obvious in the case of Carter. By and large the capitalists consider him to be indecisive, ignorant (Continued on page 10)

Strikes, Protests Rock Racist Apartheid Regime

By PAUL BENJAMIN

Black workers and students in Azania (South Africa), together with mixed-race (Coloured) and Indian militants, have risen up in the greatest rebellion against the white minority ruling class and its racist apartheid system since the 1976 Soweto revolt.

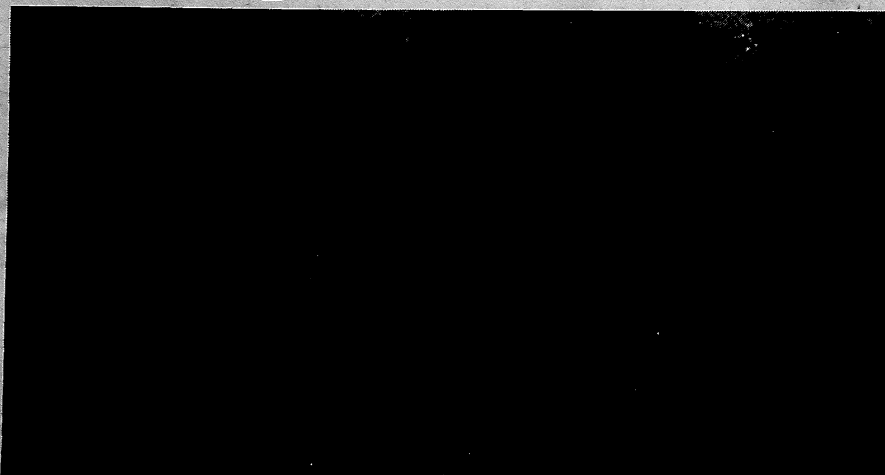
After a series of strikes and student boycotts during the spring, the whole country again exploded on June 16, the fourth anniversary of the Soweto Rebellion. On this day demonstrations against white rule broke out in Johannesburg and Bloemfontein, while in Cape Town over 200,000 Black and mixed-race workers organized a two-day general strike as a commemoration of the 600 students slaughtered by police during the rebellion. Textile manufacturers reported that 90 percent of their workforce joined the strike. Cape Town docks were paralyzed when thousands of Black and mixed-race stevedores refused to report for work.

The following day, June 17, youths from the mixed-race townships of Elsie's River, Bonteheuwel, Ravensmead and Retreat, which surround Cape Town, went into the streets and fought police with stones and clubs.

On the 18th, militants in Paarl stormed a police station with bricks and Molotov cocktails, while Indian students in Durban organized anti-government demonstrations and fought with police sent in to disperse them. In Uitenhage, the center of the South African auto industry, workers in Volkswagen, Ford and General Motors plants walked out June 18 to enforce demands for higher wages, as did workers at a Goodyear Tire Company plant and two auto parts plants. According to the *Johannesburg Star*, over 10,000 workers at 16 different plants in Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth went on strike in the last two weeks of June.

Gov't steps up repression

These recent struggles follow months of rising opposition to the apartheid regime. In April, mixed-race students began a boycott against the racist school system, which Black students joined in May. Workers in the textile and meatpacking industry spearheaded the country's biggest strike wave since 1973. Members of the Azanian under-



Students roll over a VW to use as a barricade in June protest in Noordgesig township, near Johannesburg.

ground scored their most spectacular success in the armed resistance to white rule when they blew up a synthetic fuel plant and refinery near Johannesburg on June 1.

When the protests began last spring Prime Minister Pieter Botha's regime tried to buy off Black and mixed-race activists by admitting they had "legitimate grievances" and promising reforms. But as the Soweto anniversary neared, the government instead initiated a new round of repression. Claiming that "hostile radicals are using grievances to bring about the downfall of the state," Botha banned all political meetings of more than 10 people on June 13. When demonstrators defied the ban, cops attacked them with clubs, dogs and tear-gas. These measures also failed to suppress the militants, and on June 18, Police Commissioner Michael Geldenhuys issued a "shoot to kill" order to his forces. The Botha government, which wants to maintain a moderate image to minimize international support for the struggle against apartheid, hastily withdrew the order two hours later. But the cops got the message. They began to fire on demonstrators, killing at least 33 people and wounding 171.

In particular, the Botha regime wants to smash the strike wave before it spreads any further. On June 20 and again on June 25, police fired on strikers outside the Goodyear Tire plant. The government is trying to break the Goodyear strike by threatening to deport the strikers to the so-called homelands. In other actions, the government jailed 40 leaders of the meatpackers' strike, and denied the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU), a

mostly Black organization which represents 50,000 workers, the right to raise funds inside or outside the country. This action forced the Volkswagen workers, who belong to the federation, to return to work on July 7.

Workers move to forefront

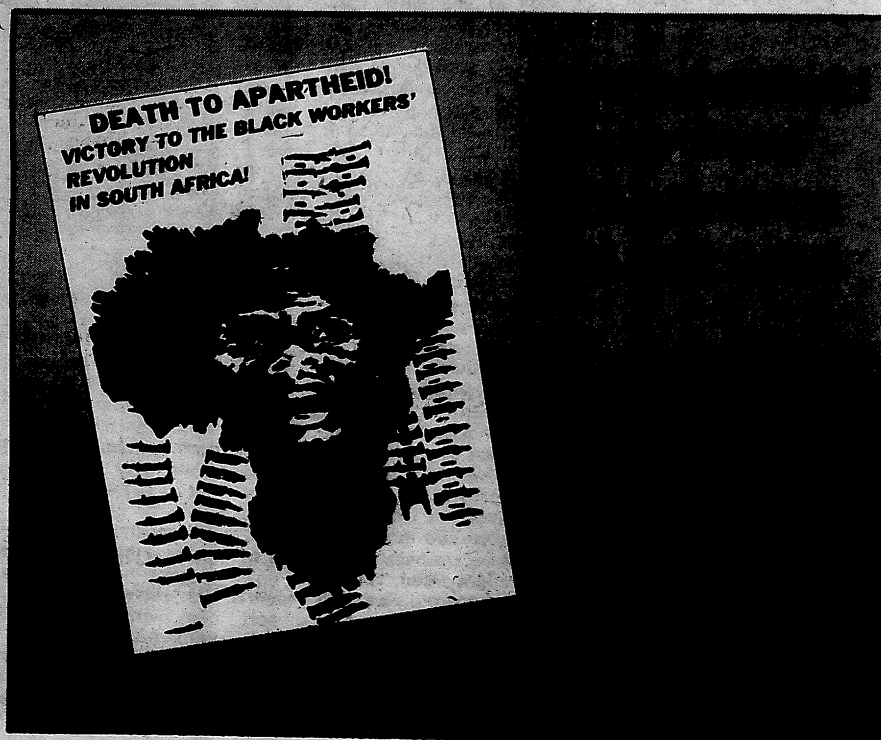
The growth of a militant Black and mixed-race working class represents the greatest single threat to the survival of the South African white settler regime. British and Dutch settlers conquered Azania through a series of wars

against the Black population lasting through the 19th century. They devised the apartheid system to deny Black people even minimal political or civil rights and reduce them to slaves in their own country. The capitalist class used the apartheid system as a weapon to enforce the super-exploitation of Black workers and construct a wealthy industrial economy. It can maintain its profits and its control of the country only by continuing its oppression of the Black and mixed-race population. Yet despite overwhelming odds these workers have risen up time and again against the apartheid regime.

After Botha took over the

government in 1978, he introduced a program aimed at stabilizing the apartheid system and heading off the threat of rebellion. It included granting concessions to the Black population, creating a Black middle class to act as a buffer between the capitalists and the Black workers, and building a pool of Black skilled labor to serve the changing needs of the South African capitalists. (For a detailed analysis of Botha's policy, see the previous issue of the *Torch/La Antorcha*, Volume 7, Number 6.)

The June rebellions in South Africa demonstrate that Botha's strategy offered too little, too late to provide the ruling class with the long-term security it desired. Black workers, in alliance with the other oppressed people of Azania, are using their ability to shut down South African industry to enforce economic and political demands that threaten to undermine the apartheid system and eventually smash white rule. Their struggles are forcing the Botha regime to abandon its pretense of moderation and resort to open repression against the workers and their organizations. Such measures will result only in shattering whatever illusions Black workers may have about a "peaceful reform" of apartheid, and in strengthening their determination to destroy the apartheid system completely and regain control of their country. □



Right-Up Att

By a EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT

JUNE 15—Since the tempted assassination of two West Bank Pales mayors, Bassam Shak Karim Khalaf, on June 15, the government of Menachem Begin has bent over backwards to cover up the facts in the case. Two days after the investigation, the police are still "no clues." The official position of the regime is that "anyone" could have planted the bomb, including the Palestinians.

A group calling itself Against Terror claimed responsibility for the attack. This group says that while ideologically close to Meir Kahane and his right-wing group, Kach, it has no organizational ties with them. It suggests that it was in fact Kach which organized the attacks. Kahane himself remains in administrative detention after plans were uncovered for Kach to launch a terrorist action. Yossi Dahan, Kach's number two man, said he is in "complete control" with the assault on the Palestinian mayors.

The real point here is that an armed right-wing underground exists. It can count on support and recruits from Gush Emunim (the right-wing group responsible for many of the illegal settlements on the West Bank), and Kach—therefore, it can get support within the government army, which are filled with Gush people and sympathizers. One reflection of this support is the bickering between the police and the army over responsibility for the investigation—each claims the job belongs to the other. Neither wants to touch it, and a 10-foot pole.

Liberal Zionist office ransacked

The Israeli left is also coming under pressure from the right wing. On June 7, the left-wing parliamentary coalition known as Shein Toud It's Aviv headquarters ransacked. Its leaders have received threatening phone calls. Shein is now organizing an "unarmed militia" to protect itself. Shein is basically a liberal Zionist outfit—it wants more money spent on social programs, questions the legality of the press censorship, the deportations of the mayors and others, and the way in which the army broke the commercial strike in East Jerusalem (i.e., it asks, ho-

Right-Wing Zionists Step Up Attacks on Palestinians

By a
EUROPEAN
CORRESPONDENT

JUNE 15—Since the attempted assassinations of two West Bank Palestinian mayors, Bassam Shaka and Karim Khalaf, on June 2, the government of Menachem Begin has bent over backwards to cover up the real facts in the case. Two weeks after the investigation, there are still "no clues." The official position of the Begin regime is that "anyone" could have planted the bombs—including the Palestinians!

A group calling itself Terror Against Terror claimed responsibility for the attacks. This group says that while it is ideologically close to Meir Kahane and his right-wing group, Kach, it has no organizational ties with them. This suggests that it was indeed Kach which organized the attacks. Kahane himself remains in administrative detention after plans were uncovered for Kach to launch a terrorist action. Yossi Dayan, Kach's number two man, has said he is in "complete sympathy" with the assaults on the Palestinian mayors.

The real point here is that an armed right-wing underground exists. It can count on support and recruits from Gush Emunim (the right-wing group responsible for many of the illegal settlements on the West Bank), and Kach—and, therefore, it can get support within the government and army, which are filled with Gush people and sympathizers. One reflection of this support is the bickering between the police and army over responsibility for the investigation—each claims this job belongs to the other; neither wants to touch it with a 10-foot pole.

Liberal Zionist office ransacked

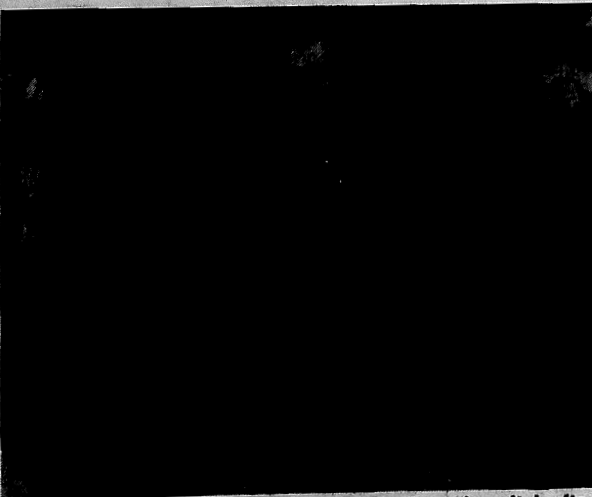
The Israeli left is also coming under pressure from the right wing. On June 7, the left-wing parliamentary coalition known as Shell found its Tel Aviv headquarters ransacked. Its leaders have received threatening phone calls. Shell is now organizing an "unarmed militia" to protect itself. Shell is basically a left-liberal Zionist outfit—it wants more money spent on social programs, questions the legality of the press censorship, the deportations of the mayors and others, and the way in which the army broke the commercial strike in East Jerusalem (i.e., it asks, how

can the army have authority in East Jerusalem which is not "occupied territory" because the government refuses to consider it part of the West Bank for political reasons).

On June 3, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) called for a general strike to protest the assassination attempts. Immediately, the Border Police (the most brutal section of the Israeli security forces) and regular troops were called out to smash it. The strike affected Jerusalem, Nablus, Ramallah, Tulkarm, Jericho, Bethlehem, Hebron, and Haihoul. In most towns,

more fundamental level, many Palestinians are hardening their determination to liberate all of Palestine and reject the mini-state solution.

On the universities within Israel, a relatively new group (started in 1977-78) is making some headway. It is called the Progressive National Movement (PNM) and is close to the more left-wing elements within the PLO. Most of the Arab Student Committees on Israeli campuses are controlled by the Democratic Front (DF) which is close to the Rakah (the Israeli Communist Party). The DF carries



Mayor Shaka of Nablus returning home from hospital after losing both legs in May car bombing by Zionists.

the strike was effectively broken. In East Jerusalem, however, two-thirds of the shops managed to stay closed throughout the first day. In Nablus, the strike was completely effective (this is Shaka's home town and the heart of the resistance movement).

On the same day, three Palestinians were arrested for closing down shops in East Jerusalem. Two youths were arrested outside Jerusalem for possessing copies of Al-Fajr and Al-Sha'ab, two Jerusalem dailies which Begin has barred from distribution in Gaza and the West Bank.

Every day brings more arrests. One result of the swelling mass movement is that forces within the PLO to the left of its leader Yassir Arafat are gaining ground. The Fatah Congress renewed its stand to "liquidate the Zionist entity and for 'armed popular revolution.'" While a Fatah spokesman later said that this did not rule out negotiations over a West Bank/Gaza state, Arafat is feeling some pressure against his recent course of relying more on diplomacy than armed actions. On a

the Communist Party line of two states—pre-1967 borders for Israel, the mini-state for the Palestinians. The PNM, however, is for a "democratic, secular, multi-ethnic state"—the official PLO formulation. The PNM recently won control of the Arab Student Committee at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, Arab students are being thrown out of Israeli universities at a growing rate. Every time a protest is called against a suspension or expulsion, two or three more Palestinian students are thrown off campus. The university authorities are trying to use the right-wing attacks against Palestinian students and left-wing Israelis to bar all political activity in the schools.

PLO halts mayors' resignations

One of the more interesting developments to follow the terrorist raids against the Palestinian mayors was the

(Continued on page 16)



WORLD IN REVOLUTION

Polish workers strike over price hikes

Polish workers shut down factories all over the country on July 2 after Prime Minister Edward Babiuch's state-capitalist regime raised meat prices. The strikes began in Warsaw and spread to Gdansk, Tczew, Wloclawek and other cities over the next two days. Workers returned to their jobs after managers promised wage bonuses to compensate for the price increases. But after Edward Gierek, leader of the Polish Communist Party and the real ruler of the country, announced on July 9 that workers must accept the increases without demanding higher wages, workers in four Warsaw factories walked out again.

The Polish working class has rebelled against price increases three times in the last 10 years. In 1970 mass strikes and demonstrations brought down the government of Wladyslaw Gcmulka. In 1976 similar demonstrations forced Gierek to withdraw an earlier round of price increases.

These struggles reflect a deep-seated economic crisis in Polish society. In Poland, as in other state-capitalist countries, the workers have no control over the government or the economy. Instead, the ruling class tries to buy their loyalty by providing cheap food through government subsidies. But the Polish ruling class can no longer afford to carry out this policy. The economy registered a minus two percent growth rate in 1979, the first year of negative growth in Poland since World War II. In addition, it is weighted down by an \$18 billion debt to the U.S. and other Western countries. At the Communist Party Congress in February, Gierek announced plans to phase out the subsidy program, beginning with the \$3.3 billion meat subsidy. It remains to be seen whether Gierek can get away with this attack on workers' living standards without provoking another full-scale rebellion.

It appears that Russian workers may also be fighting back against their state-capitalist rulers. According to reports in several U.S. newspapers, between May 6-8, 70,000 workers shut down the massive Togliatti Automobile plant some 500 miles southeast of Moscow. One source indicated that the autoworkers were protesting shortages in meat and dairy products. There are also reports that 200,000 autoworkers in Gorky went on strike against food shortages on May 8 and 9.

We don't know whether these news stories are true or not, as the Russian press never reports on strikes. But the frantic denials of the Russian ruling class, which have even included letters to the *New York Times* by Russian trade union officials, indicate that they have something to worry about.

Walter Rodney assassinated in Guyana

On June 13 Walter Rodney, a leader of the Working People's Alliance (WPA) in Guyana and a well-known opponent of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham's regime, was assassinated by a bomb placed in his car. The Guyanese government claims that Rodney was the victim of his own bomb. But no one doubts that the government itself murdered Rodney. His brother Donald, who was present at his death and is now in hiding, issued a statement charging that the bomb was concealed in a radio given him by a member of the Guyana Defense Force, who claimed he wanted to help the WPA keep track of government surveillance of party members.

Rodney was a leader of the Caribbean Black Power movement in the late 1960s. He later went to Africa and wrote several books on imperialism, including *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*. In 1974 he returned to Guyana and became active in the workers' struggle against Burnham's oppressive regime, helping to found the WPA in 1976. Since then, the WPA has gained a mass working class base, and has become a serious threat to Burnham's rule. The government jailed Rodney on phony arson charges in July 1979 as part of a campaign against the WPA and other opposition parties. His trial opened on June 3. Apparently Burnham decided it was safer to eliminate Rodney than to give him a platform for exposing the government's crimes in an open trial.

However, the brutal murder of Rodney is already backfiring against Burnham. Workers and students responded to his death by organizing protest rallies and vigils, despite police attempts to suppress them with tear-gas and bayonets.

—PE

Elections '80

(Continued from page 13) of international affairs, and more interested in getting elected than in protecting U.S. capitalism. Nevertheless, he got elected in 1976 and can't be totally counted out this year.

Despite their dissatisfaction with Carter, the ruling class is not raving about Reagan either. Many believe him to be shallow and without much knowledge of political and economic questions. They also fear that he has a simplistic philosophy, and a dangerous tendency to "shoot from the hip," that is, to speak and act without thinking.

The worries expressed by A. Alan Post, former head of the nonpartisan California legislative analyst's office, are typical of those who know something about Reagan: "What troubles me is that he's so superficial. He's an actor. He goes around, making six or eight speeches a day, saying the same thing, reading from these note cards of his, with all those facts. It's like he has a conditioned response,

like Pavlov's dogs." (The New York Times Magazine, June 29, 1980.)

The apparent mediocrity of both Carter and Reagan is the main reason Anderson has been able to launch any kind of independent campaign at all. Whatever he says, Anderson is primarily running a campaign on the issue of personal competency; he contends he is better prepared (better informed, more honest, more decisive and less concerned with party politics) than Carter or Reagan. While he claims to have a distinct program, his actual program, when you can pin it down, only differs from Carter's or Reagan's in its details.

Anderson is hoping that some sections of the ruling class, as well as people from other sections of the population, will support him because they see him as better qualified to be president. So far, though, he has only won the support of a tiny group within the ruling class, exemplified by investment banker Felix Rohatyn, partner of the Wall

Street firm of Lazard Freres, and some pockets of affluent middle class liberals, disillusioned with Carter and opposed to Reagan's straightforward conservatism.

Workers' struggle obstacle to right's plan

But beyond the level of the competency of the person who will be the next president of the United States, the ruling class has a more serious problem to worry about, one that has not really surfaced to date in the election race. This is the danger that many people in the working class are, and will increasingly become, hostile to the ruling class's plan to sweat a reindustrialization program out of their skins. The capitalists are already worried that the most oppressed workers, such as undocumented workers, poor Blacks and Latins, the unemployed—youth in particular—will be "outside" the political system. That is,

they will be without jobs, without a future, with few or no political rights, and—most important—with no stake in or loyalty to U.S. capitalism. The ruling class fears—correctly—that these workers will be particularly prone to rebellion and open to revolutionary ideas.

A major political problem for the ruling class, therefore, is how to keep these people under control. The capitalists all agree on the need for more police, courts, prisons, etc. But some more-farsighted sections recognize that this will not be enough, that some efforts are desperately needed to make the young, unemployed, Black and Latin workers feel part of the system.

In addition, there are other sections of the working class that the ruling class is worried about. The costs of the capitalists' programs will be borne not just by the most oppressed workers, but by the overwhelming majority of the working class, including those who are members of trade unions and have some organized way of fighting back. So far, except for some relatively modest strike activity, they have not launched much of a counter-attack. But

these workers are not likely to remain passive in the face of a ruling class offensive that is designed to take away their hard-won gains and hobble the trade unions.

Moreover, some sections of the trade union bureaucracy, whose cushy position in U.S. society is now being threatened, are beginning to make some militant noises. An increasing number of local union officials, such as Alice Peurala of United Steel Workers Local 65, are calling for the unions to form their own political party independent of the Democrats and Republicans.

Sooner or later, the rank and file of the trade unions, along with millions of workers outside the unions, will respond to the capitalist offensive with a mass counter-attack that will transform the workers' movement and the political face of the entire country.

If there is any one reason for the doubts the more liberal-minded elements in the ruling class have about Ronald Reagan, it is their fear he will be unwilling and/or unable to do what is necessary to keep the working class loyal to the system. In particular, they are afraid he will totally cut the ground out from under the reformist Black, Latin and trade union leaders, thus giving the ruling class no choice but to resort to brute force to control the workers.

In sum, this year's election signals the demise of corporate liberalism and a political shift of the U.S. ruling class to the right. But it means more than this. It reflects the fact that the entire social, political and ideological fabric of the country is getting torn to shreds. The old class alignments, political coalitions and patterns of thought are dissolving. More important, the entire structure of class collaborationism that has stabilized capitalist rule in the U.S. for 30 years is crumbling right before our eyes. □

Zionists

(Continued from page 15)

attempt of the Palestinian mayors of Bethlehem and Gaza to resign. These two stand out for their efforts to conciliate with the Zionists. Had they resigned, other mayors would have been forced to follow suit and the Israeli government was worried that the army would have to run the West Bank and Gaza directly—an almost impossible task. However, it was not pressure from the Israelis which led the mayors to withdraw their resignations. It was pressure from the other mayors and town councils and from the PLO. The PLO is as anxious as the military government to preserve the mayoral/town council structure. While the mayors are independent of the PLO, the PLO is organizing the mass movement through them. In other words, it is entrusting the leadership of the masses directly to a layer of the Palestinian bourgeoisie.

The PLO is also apparently negotiating with Jordan to reopen bases in that country. Since the U.S., Europe and the Israeli Labor Party are eager to get Jordan's King Hussein into the so-called "autonomy talks," this may be a ploy by Hussein to raise the price at which he plans to sell himself.

The Labor Party in particular is running hard on uniting the West Bank/Gaza Strip with Jordan as the "solution"

to the "occupied territories." Hardly a Sunday goes by without the Jerusalem Post interviewing General Bar-Lev or some other Labor big shot on what a good friend Hussein is, and how eager he would be to have the Gaza Strip as access to the Mediterranean Sea. It was also revealed recently that Begin has been conducting secret meetings with Hussein. The usual "solution" involves turning most of the territory over to Jordan with Israel maintaining strategic military points and the right to deploy forces "as necessary" (i.e., as Israel deems necessary). Hussein, I think, still pales at the thought of adding another million and a half Palestinians to his kingdom. He would need Israeli forces in the West Bank to prevent the Palestinians from overthrowing him—under this plan, Palestinians would comprise a majority of Jordan's citizens.

Runaway inflation in Israel

Within Israel, inflation is around a 290 percent annual rate according to latest projections. It is between 11 and 12 percent per month. The government is slashing subsidies on many food items (so far, they haven't gone after milk and a few other sensitive foods). And Begin can't get

the trade union federation, Histadrut, to put ceilings on wages—Israeli workers in the more privileged categories get cost-of-living (COL) raises that match inflation much more closely than in other countries where COL is common.

There is the basis for a real class struggle in Israel, particularly but not exclusively, among the North African and Yemenite Jews who make up 65-70 percent of the population. There are two things holding this back. One is the Histadrut which has a total stranglehold on the workers. The other is the anti-Arab hysteria—this is the far more serious problem. Even those who would like to drag Begin out of his house and finish him are held back. The government and the whole Zionist

establishment has so effectively brainwashed the population with Holocaust ideology and racism against Arabs that they won't make a serious move against the ruling class. The struggle nearly always stays respectable and "nice." The words are angry, but the demonstrations are peaceful. The Israeli workers reason that if they use their power to weaken the state too much, the Arabs will march in and massacre them. This country has many similarities with South Africa—and there are those who want to turn the West Bank into an apartheid-type area outright. But the problem among the workers is more ideological than a question of bribes—the workers are not well paid and poverty is becoming an increasingly open kind of thing. □

PSAL DIRECTORY		© 1980
NATIONAL OFFICE		Revolutionary Socialist League
PO Box 1288 New York, NY 10116		Editorial Board: Paul Benjamin, Susan Edmunds William Falk, Ron Taber
BOSTON	LOS ANGELES	Circulation Manager: Wayne Pierce Production Manager: Lee Ramie Production Staff: M. Evers, Pat Nelson
PO Box 114 Boston, MA 02188	PO Box 327 Hollywood, CA 90028 (213) 865-0345	Address all correspondence to: Torch/La Antorcha PO Box 1288 New York, NY 10116
CINCAGO	NEW YORK	Subscription Rates: (U.S., Canada, Mexico)
PO Box 6022 Chicago, IL 60680 (312) 228-5915	PO Box 1288 New York, NY 10116 (212) 665-6802	Prisoners.....FREE 3 issues (introductory).....\$1.00 12 issues (one year).....\$5.00 Supporting (one year).....\$10.00
DETROIT	SAN FRANCISCO	(Overseas)
PO Box 485 Detroit, MI 48221 (313) 341-1250	PO Box 1147 Berkeley, CA 94701	12 issues (airmail).....\$5.00 12 issues (airmail, unsealed).....\$12.00
		Make checks payable to: Torch/La Antorcha

(Continued from its goal by more radically- members of the PM middle class pe capitalism is t achieve the



WPJ leader announces to that his party struggle against

LEAD

The Rise of Was Sm The Russian Educat Imperialism (Educat Maoism and Basic Analys of the Union). Gay Libera of Strug Flag Ur South Africa Chile: Never Programme

Chile: iQue

TORCH

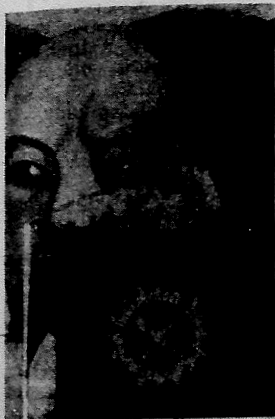
15¢ EACH Ga Bl W Black Wome Against Why Marxist Has China Ce Imperial Why Marxist For A Work Malcolm X:

¿Reforma o i Mujeres See La Estrategia los Hom Malcolm X: L Por Qué los Nacional ¿Ha Viajado

Order from

Jamaica

(Continued from page 11)
its goal by convincing the more radically-inclined members of the PNP and various middle class people that state capitalism is the only way to achieve the independence



WPJ leader Trevor Munroe announces to May 1979 rally that his party is suspending struggle against the IMF.

from imperialism that Manley and the whole PNP says it wants. To the WPJ, the working class is the prod to push the "PNP Left" into creating state capitalism. This is why the WPJ says that workers should vote for the PNP and generally support "progressive" middle class groups against more conservative ones.

RML organizes for revolution

The Revolutionary Marxist League is the only group in Jamaica that opposes any and all these schemes for making the workers and small farmers pay for the crisis. Instead the RML is organizing for the workers and other oppressed people to take over the island, reorganize the economy, and do whatever is necessary to ensure their survival.

The RML has proposed, for instance, that the farmers, landless youth and the sugar

and other workers of the countryside take over all agricultural holdings over 25 acres and use them to grow food. The RML has also called for the workers to take over industry, beginning with those factories that have been shut down and closed up. Many of these factories should be converted to make "files, small machetes, simple farming tools" and other things needed by Jamaica right now. **Forward**, newspaper of the RML, has written.

To prevent hoarding and ensure fairness, the RML says that the distribution system should be put under workers' control, and prices should be lowered to pre-IMF levels.

Finally, the RML says that the workers have no interest in or reason to pay the debts that the Jamaican capitalists have run up. The debts need to be renounced and the money that is going for loan payments used instead for essential items for the people.

None of these measures can be implemented, however, as long as the capitalists hold the power. To see them come true the workers and small farmers will have to destroy the capitalist government and its armed forces in a violent revolution. To do this successfully, the majority of workers and small farmers must be united and agree that a revolution is the only way to solve the crisis. Moreover, there must be a group of workers, organized in a disciplined and democratic revolutionary party, that can lead the Jamaican people in that revolution.

The goal of the RML's day-to-day work is to make those conditions a reality. In the past few years, the RML has put much of its efforts into strike support and organizing work in the factory district of Kingston. An organization they formed and have led, the Standing Strike Support Committee (SSSC), has played a prominent part in the strike wave against the PNP/IMF wage limits. The SSSC's chief goal is to help workers organize to strengthen their strikes and to build support for them among other workers. It has



RML speaker at strike support rally in Kingston.

been active in the struggles of workers from the Jamaica Railway Corporation, the Combined Tobacco Company, CMP Footwear and several other companies.

The RML and the SSSC have been organizing for an all-trade union conference to coordinate defense against wage restrictions and layoffs.

The RML has also formed the RML Women's Committee to make special efforts to organize working class women, both in the factories and at home. And the RML has begun to connect up with people in the countryside who agree on the need for revolution.

In all the struggles they are involved in, the RML carries out revolutionary propaganda and agitation and seeks out those people who want to become professional revolutionaries. In this way, the RML is building the core of a revolutionary party in Jamaica.

But a revolutionary Jamaica could not survive while the rest of the world was ruled by the capitalists. All the military and economic power the imperialists have would be brought down on this one small island. The success of the Jamaican Revolution depends on its being part of a worldwide revolutionary struggle to overthrow capitalism and bring the workers and

other oppressed people to power everywhere. An important part of the RML's work is therefore its efforts to build, along with the RSL, an international revolutionary party to lead that struggle.

To advance the struggle for revolution, the RML says that Jamaican workers and small farmers should not vote for either of the capitalist parties in the upcoming elections in Jamaica. It is a tragic mistake, they say, for workers to choose between the PNP or the JLP, both of which are committed to foisting the cost of capitalism onto the working people.

A ballot cast for PNP or JLP is a "vote for more suffering and bitterness" an RML radio broadcast said last February. "We don't vote when there is no party that defends our interests to vote for."

"The correct road, the only road for the working people of Jamaica now, is to step up the struggle to beat back the capitalist attacks," another section of the radio broadcast said. "In the coming months the RML and its supporters will be campaigning. But not for the rotten capitalist politics of the PNP, JLP and their lackeys. We will be campaigning for revolutionary socialist politics, which is the only real alternative to the stinking mess the capitalists have put the masses in." □

LEAGUE LITERATURE

PAMPHLETS

- The Rise of State Capitalism (How the Russian Revolution Was Smashed).....\$.50
- The Russian Revolution (Revolutionary Socialist Educational Series, No. 1).....\$ 1.00
- Imperialism, National Liberation and Socialist Revolution (Educational Series, No. 2).....\$ 1.00
- Marxism and the Soviet Union.....\$.95
- Basic Analysis of State Capitalism (Document of Struggle of the Revolutionary Tendency of the Red Flag Union).....\$.60
- Gay Liberation Through Socialist Revolution (Document of Struggle of the Revolutionary Tendency of the Red Flag Union).....\$.50
- South Africa: Victory to the Black Workers' Revolution. \$.50
- Chile: Never Again!.....\$.50
- Programme of the RML of Jamaica.....\$.05

(AVAILABLE IN SPANISH)

- Chile: ¡Que Nunca Vuelva a Suceder!.....\$.50

TORCH/LA ANTORCHA REPRINTS

- 15¢ EACH
- Gay Liberation Through Socialist Revolution
- Black Lesbian Speaks Out
- Woman Be Free!
- Black Women in South Africa: Revolutionary Fighters Against Oppression
- Why Marxists Support National Liberation Struggles Has China Come Full Circle? Deng Opens the Door to U.S. Imperialism
- Why Marxists Look to the Most Oppressed Workers For A Working-Class Strategy To Fight the Nazis
- Malcolm X: Revolution Knows No Compromise

(AVAILABLE IN SPANISH)

- ¿Reforma o Revolución? Cuestión Clave por la Izquierda
- ¡Mujeres Sean Libres!
- La Estrategia Leninista por la Liberación de los Homosexuales
- Malcolm X: La Revolución No Tiene Ningún Compromiso Por Qué los Marxistas Apoyan Luchas por Liberación Nacional
- ¿Ha Viajado China el Círculo Completo?

Order from: RSL, PO Box 1288, NYC, 10116

Subscribe to the TORCH

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____

- PRISONERS—Free, donations appreciated U.S., CANADA, MEXICO AND PUERTO RICO
- Introductory—3 months—\$1.00
- One year—\$5.00
- Supporting—\$10.00
- OVERSEAS
- One year (seamail)—\$5.00
- One year (airmail)—\$12.00
- CONTRIBUTION \$ _____
- I would like more information about the Revolutionary Socialist League.
- Contribution to the Prisoner Literature Fund (for free prisoner subs) \$ _____

Please send this blank and check to: TORCH, PO Box 1288, New York, NY 10116