



workers world

WORKERS AND OPPRESSED PEOPLES OF THE WORLD UNITE!

X-523

Pro-Mandela protesters defy South African regime

Racist economy shaken by mass actions

**Strikers win
showdown at
Wheeling-
Pittsburgh**

—p. 3

**New Orleans
dockers
to boycott
apartheid ships**

—p. 7

**South African
Black miners
challenge
gold bosses**

—p. 7

**ASAT test
shows
Pentagon aims
for star wars**

—p. 5



Aug. 13 anti-apartheid rally in New York City.

WW PHOTO: G. DUNKEL

By Carmen Roundtree

AUGUST 28—South African police and soldiers fired live ammunition directly into a crowd of 2,000 Black people marching today on Pollsmoor Prison to demand the release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, who is being held there. At least six were killed.

Five minutes after ordering the crowd to disperse, police in ~~armored military vehicles~~ opened fire with shotguns. The extent of the casualties is unknown, but initial reports say the people remained in the area, fighting back from behind burning barricades.

Cops also attacked an anti-apartheid demonstration of several thousand mostly white students over at Capetown University, but did not use their guns.

The outpouring of support for Nelson Mandela's freedom occurred despite every possible attempt to stop it. The demonstration was specifically banned by the government as soon as it was announced.

"No illegal gathering will be allowed and the police will take stern action in this regard," threatened Lewis LeGrange, the country's "Minister of Law and Order." The regime immediately arrested 32 members of the United Democratic Front (UDF), which called the action, including the organization's acting president, Farouk Meer.

On the very eve of the action, security police also arrested the Rev. Allen Boesak, the UDF leader who had first announced the march. He was seized under Section 29 of the Security Act which allows for an indefinite period of incarceration in solitary confinement without trial, legal aid or family visits.

Continued on page 6

On The Picketline

Meatpackers on the march.

Demonstrators with sleeping bags, camping out on the way—is it the 1960s? No, it's the Hormel strikers in the Midwest, fighting to save their union, Local P-9 of the UFCW. A caravan of 1,000 of them in buses, cars and motorcycles left the offices of the union in Austin, Minn., on Aug. 22 to picket branches of the First Bank in Minneapolis and St. Paul. (First Bank owns 16% of Hormel and pretty much calls the shots.) Four days later some 400 strikers started out on a longer trip. They're taking leaflets and banners to Hormel plants in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota to raise support among fellow workers there. The issues? Hormel, despite record profits, is demanding givebacks equivalent to 35% of the workers' present wages and benefits, plus a commitment of no raises for 10 years! First Bank and Hormel are using some of their ill-gotten gains in a big publicity campaign to make their "offer" sound good. The strikers don't have money for full-page ads, but they have justice and the bonds of worker solidarity on their side. They say hard, dangerous jobs—like having to bone 96 hams per hour!—deserve decent pay and medical benefits.



Boycott Campbell's!

Boycott the Trib! In solidarity with 1,000 striking production workers, the AFL-CIO has called for a boycott of the Chicago Tribune. The workers, out for six weeks now, are continuing to picket all the facilities of this corporate empire. Even with supervisors and scab labor working, the paper had to cut out its afternoon edition last week, and has considerably reduced its size. Management forced the first strike in 40 years at the Trib by demanding major changes in work rules that many view as union-busting. Net income of the Tribune Company, which owns newspapers, TV stations and factories throughout the U.S., was \$103 million last year, but it wants to force out printers, press operators and mailers it considers "excess" workers.

TWU appeal to straphangers.

This Labor Day, subway and bus riders in New York City will be joining drivers, conductors and track workers in the big march showing labor solidarity. Local 100 of the Transport Workers Union (TWU) wants the Metropolitan Transit Authority to know that the transit workers and the riding public have a lot in common in demanding better conditions on the subways and buses. So bus drivers and conductors are going to be handing out leaflets to their passengers this week inviting them to join the TWU contingent in the Labor Day parade. After all, when it's 100 degrees on a stalled subway train and everyone's temper is about to go through the roof, the ones to complain to are the MTA biggies in their air-conditioned suites, not the subway workers! Unity between the riders and the transit workers could put some of that heat under the bankers who run New York City.



Pay equity now! On Aug. 26, a news conference and rally were held on the steps of New York's City Hall to commemorate Women's Equality Day, the day women won the right to vote. The theme of the event, sponsored by the National Organization for Women and co-sponsored by a number of unions, was pay equity. Among the speakers was a representative of the District 65-United Auto Workers union at Columbia University, where there is the possibility of a strike next month. One of the issues is pay equity between women and men. Also present was a delegation of 911 operators, members of District Council 37 of AFSCME. These all-women and mostly Black and Latin workers answer the city's telephone hotline for fire, hospital and police emergencies, a high pressure job. Their starting salary is \$4,000 less than that of the mostly-male Fire Department operators, even though the jobs are essentially the same.

—Deirdre Griswold

In This Issue...

SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICA

As a great confrontation looms with the approach of the Sept. 1 strike deadline set by South African miners, New Orleans dock workers have announced their own act of solidarity by vowing they will no longer unload cargo shipped by the apartheid state. (Page 7.)

PHILIPPINES

President Ferdinand Marcos took his own personal public opinion poll and determined that he is so universally loved and respected by the millions of people who have been rebelling against him and his Pentagon backers that he may stay in office without benefit of election. (Page 4.)

AT&T LAYOFFS

The layoff of 25,000 workers at AT&T means more than just another increase in the unemployment rolls. It blows away the myth that the economic crisis won't hit the high-tech industries. (Analysis by Sam Marcy, page 9.)



Pretoria arrested 800 children this week. See page 6.

REAGAN'S REMARKS

While repression in South Africa increases dramatically each day, Reagan's shocking remarks that Pretoria has "eliminated" segregation and that the regime is really a "reformist administration" show just how firmly Washington backs apartheid. (Page 8.)

UAW AT 50

This week marks the 50th anniversary of the United Auto Workers union. The UAW started as a small group with the big goal of organizing auto and became one of the most powerful unions ever built in this country. (Page 8.)

STAR WARS

The MX and ASAT tests, the bizarre stories about "spy dust" and the belligerent speeches from Washington all indicate more moves by the Reaganites aimed at sabotaging the arms talks and the upcoming summit conference. (Page 5.)

WHEELING-PITT STRIKE

Wheeling-Pittsburgh strikers have won an important frontline skirmish with the company. And while morale is high, the need for direct union intervention in the firm's bankruptcy proceedings becomes clearer than ever. (Page 3.)

Also

South Africa news	1
On the picketline	2
Labor Day edition	3
Reagan was a fink	3
Contras kill prisoners	4
U.S. represses Irish activists ..	4
Boston protest hits warships ..	5
Museum awards Mandela	5
Chicago apartheid protest	6
South African Black miners ...	7
KAL 007 spy role	8
Boston Asian community	10
Chile meeting set	10
Atlanta police killings	11
Pro-Nazi SF police	11
Back copper strikers	12
Interview with Ray Isner	12

workers world

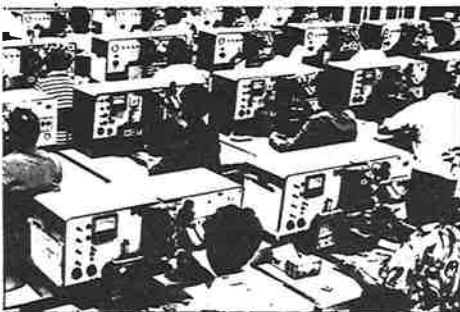
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Strikers win showdown at Wheeling-Pitt

By Gary Wilson

AUGUST 26—It was a confrontation between Wheeling-Pittsburgh (W-P) and the Steelworkers, and the union won. Some 1,000 steel workers stood eight abreast, inches away from a flatbed truck loaded with machinery that the company had planned to move out of one of the nine steel plants.

The confrontation began around daybreak at the W-P facility in Beach Bottom, W.Va. Tension continued to rise during the morning as company officials and local police tried to force the truck through the picketline. It was a stand-off until it became apparent that the rank and file would not budge. Around noon the company backed off. "The cheers that went up from the pickets," said a strike leader, "could be heard in Steubenville," just 17 miles across the river in Ohio.

The action had begun in the middle of the night when pickets on duty at Beach Bottom found the company had cut the chains on one of the closed gates. Within hours the word had spread and roving pickets from W-P plants in Aliquippa, Steubenville, and Yorkville, Pa., and Martins Ferry, Ohio, were on their way to the Beach Bottom plant. Coal miners from District 6 United Mine Workers showed up to give their support. Through a network organized by local steel unions, three bus loads of the rank and file appeared on the scene.

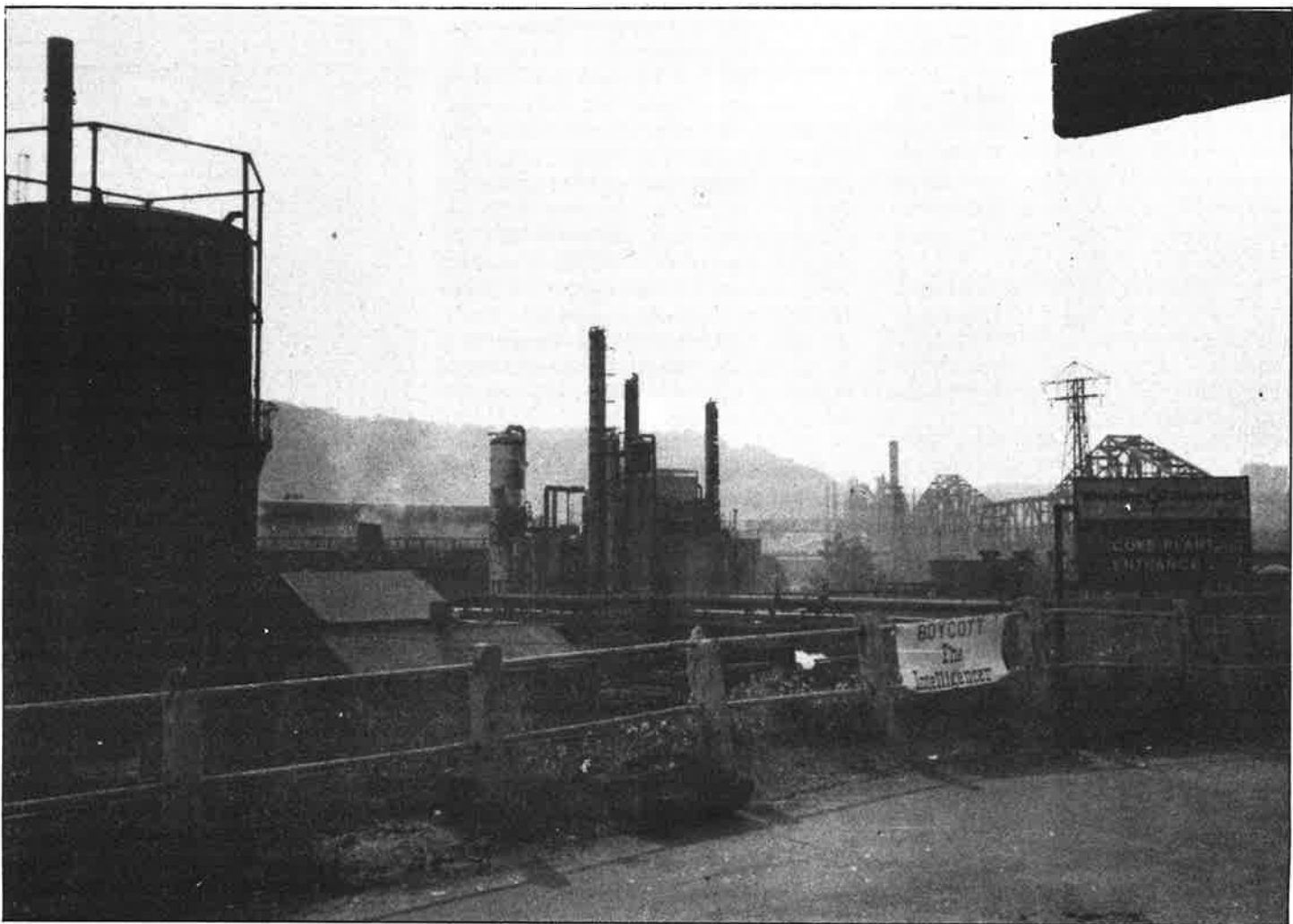
With the roadway blocked from one end to the other, the cops ordered the workers to disperse and move out so the driver could get through. "By law, I'm telling you to clear out the road," said the officer in charge. When not one picket moved, the cops arrested many of the workers, including a number of leaders.

Front line of a war

The unity and determination of rank and file W-P steel workers to battle on the picketlines has made believers of the tens of thousands of laid-off steel workers that this strike is the front line of a war that has been waged against them by the giant steel companies and their banker allies. While morale is at a fever pitch and the strike is stronger than ever as it enters its sixth week, there are many questions being raised as to what is going on in the bankruptcy proceedings.

Though the strength of the strike has made it difficult for the bankruptcy judge to pursue his reorganization on behalf of W-P and the banks, nevertheless, the absence of a broad strategy by the top union officials, like District Director Paul Rusen and his staff, to intervene on the union's behalf as the largest and principal creditor, creates a multitude of problems for the steel workers. There is a veil of secrecy over what is happening in the bankruptcy reorganization, lowered by bankruptcy Judge Bentz, the W-P executives and the bankers.

It is clear that what is needed is the intervention of the rank-and-file steel workers and their strike leaders in the bankruptcy proceedings in the same spirit of struggle that they displayed so magnificently in the battle at Beach Bottom.



Wheeling-Pittsburgh—what is needed is the intervention of the workers in the bankruptcy proceedings in the spirit of struggle shown on the picketline.

Special Labor Day edition on how to fight union busting

WORKERS WORLD has produced a special edition for Labor Day 1985. This edition will be distributed to the expected one million Labor Day marchers in major cities across the U.S.

The special edition is a full printing of a three-part series by Sam Marcy on the newest challenge to the rights of the labor movement—the use of the bankruptcy courts by the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. to tear up its union contract.

Marcy, the chairman of Workers World Party and a regular contributor to Workers World newspaper, is a former steelworker and a long-time labor organizer with extensive experience in preparing strike tactics as well as dealing with the day-to-day problems of union work.

This series of articles is an important contribution to the current debate taking place within the union movement on how to meet the union-busting that has become rampant under the Reagan administration. The articles examine the issues in the strike and put forward a strategy that could lead to victory for the workers.

In examining the legal questions raised by Wheeling-Pittsburgh's use of the bankruptcy court to eliminate the union contract, Marcy shows how the company has lost legal title to its properties. Therefore, as the company's principal creditor, the steel workers' union is the de facto owner and can take over as trustee in bankruptcy reorganization and operate the mills for the benefit of the workers.

The articles conclude that in order for the union to defend its rights, it is legally necessary to take possession of the mills:

"Every passing day makes it more urgent that the union take concrete steps in a new direction. That is, for the union and the workers to complete the process begun by the company and to move from being the de facto owner of the company to taking possession

and occupying the mills . . . The question of possession is critical to the success of the strike."

These articles offer a valuable analysis and strategy for victory. They are a welcome antidote to the poison offered by the TV and newspaper commentators and some of the so-called "friends of labor" who all seem to say that the unions can only move in the direction of setbacks and defeat.

Already these articles have been read and discussed by many local activists in the union movement. But they deserve a wider circulation, which is why they have been reprinted for this Labor Day.

Copies are available for 25 cents each from Workers World, 46 W. 21 St., New York, N.Y. 10010. Special prices are available for bulk orders.

Reagan's first government job: fink against unionists

By Bruce Bradshaw

AUGUST 26—According to FBI documents obtained from the government under the freedom of information act by the San Jose Mercury News, Ronald Reagan, at the age of 32, became a police informer against Hollywood actors, actresses, directors, screenwriters and others in the movie industry and continued to spy on people for their political views for at least four years!

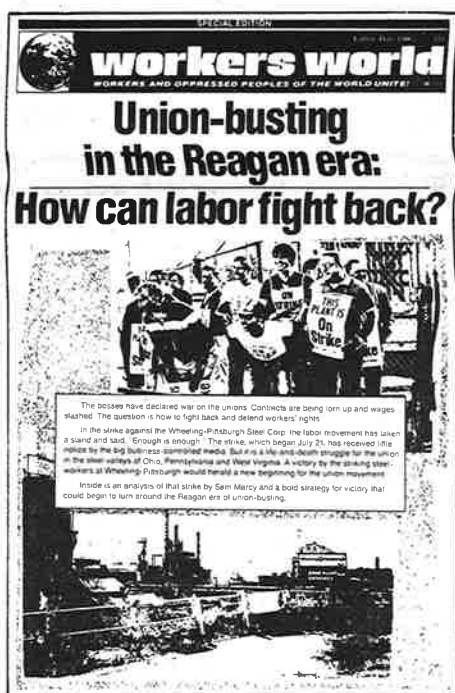
The FBI gave him the code name "T-10" as he circulated about cocktail parties and union meetings with an ear cocked to anyone who sounded "pro-communist" (especially those who played a militant role in the Warner Brothers strike), promoted civil rights or opposed the cold war.

Hundreds of actors and actresses were banned from work, often for life, as a result of the witch-hunting Re-

gan and his fellow stool pigeons carried out for FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover and the House Un-American Activities Committee. This hysteria culminated in 1947 with the prison sentences given out to 10 well-known screen writers who asserted their first amendment right to free speech before Congress and denounced the whole charade of toadying informers and government interference into what personal political views people hold.

How does the "nice guy" image crafted for Reagan by the media square with the reality of a little worm who gives a friendly smile to a fellow actor during a private conversation and then runs home to make a phone call to the FBI breathlessly repeating every word?

The San Jose Mercury News did not say if Reagan was paid to snitch or did it for free.



ANATOMY OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

By Sam Marcy

World View Publishers

\$3.25

(add 75¢ for postage)

Fascist contras kill their prisoners

U.S. government directs anti-Nicaragua forces

By Neville Edwards

AUGUST 25—This week, Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary military commanders acknowledged holding only two prisoners. This means that over the five year period of the war the contras have murdered every one of their prisoners, military and civilian, except for two. This is one of the worst records in the history of war.

The fascist contras are resorting to the most brutal means in their effort to turn back the Nicaraguan revolution. And this vicious and inhumane war is being sustained and supported by the CIA and Wall Street.

The Sunday Aug. 25th New York Times reported that a "new anti-government rebel unit" has been formed in Costa Rica directly allied with the so-called United Nicaraguan Opposition (UNO) in Honduras and the new unit in the south in Costa Rica will constitute a two-front war against the Nicaraguan people. The new contra group has given itself the deceptive

name of UNO-Nicaraguan Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The UNO headed by Adolfo Calero and Alfonso Robelo, two former businessmen, is directly supported by the U.S. Members of the new group have stated that shipments of weapons are flown in from El Salvador with arrangements being made by the CIA. Two mercenaries from the U.S. and Britain who were arrested by the Costa Rican government for openly supporting the contras told the Times in a jailhouse interview that the rebels were receiving aid from a U.S. rancher living in Costa Rica.

National Security Council backing contras

The mercenaries, Steven P. Carr from Naples, Fla., and Peter F. Gilbery of Birmingham, England, stated that Mr. Hull—the rancher—coordinated airdrops of weapons and provided weapons storage for the contras. Gil-

Continued on page 11



Nicaraguan girl consoled by a relative at the funeral of her father who was killed by U.S.-backed contras.

Elections in Philippines? A nervous Marcos says 'no'

By Lydia Bayoneta

AUGUST 27—Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, who in the last month or so has dangled the idea of calling for an earlier presidential election, appears to be pulling back. The presidential election was originally scheduled for 1987, but following a visit in May by U.S. CIA director William Casey, a date in 1985 was suggested.

Marcos claimed his decision to abandon the early elections was based on a government-controlled opinion survey which stated that the public opposes the election this year. Since the survey was conducted by the Marcos regime, it is suspicious and highly questionable regarding its credibility and honesty. This suspicion stems from the widespread use of fraud and terror by the Marcos regime in the past elections and "public opinion polls."

Does Marcos fear elections?

It appears that President Marcos has had second thoughts about going ahead with the scheduling of the earlier election. What made him change his mind? Let us say that the elections were to be held today without the coercion, fraud and the use of terror that has usually accompanied such events. The result would be a stunning defeat for the Marcos regime.

The events and developments of the last two years in the Philippines have confirmed the intensification of the struggle against the Marcos regime and U.S. imperialism. The government has never been so isolated and put on the defensive.

The second anniversary of Marcos' electoral opposition leader Benigno Aquino's assassination last week was an occasion to hold huge anti-Marcos demonstrations and rallies. Thousands participated in both demonstrations held in the capital as well as in front of the presidential palace. Demonstrations and rallies were also held on the same day in cities in Mindanao and Cebu provinces and in the cities of Baguio and Bacolud.

Work stoppage in Manila

In Manila, thousands of office workers joined the rally and in Mindanao,



The struggle of the Filipino people is the force that will determine the ultimate fate of that nation.

thousands of workers participated in what they called "a day of rest," which was a work stoppage.

Among the demands and signs which were popularly used were, "Dismantle U.S.-Marcos dictatorship," and lately the demand, "Impeach Marcos!" has been increasingly popular.

Elections, in and of themselves, in a bourgeois society under neo-colonialism do not provide any profound and lasting answers to the fundamental problems of the society. But an election forced upon a repressive government under heat from the struggling and organized masses, even with the government using fraud, coercion and terror, makes that government tread dangerous waters. Marcos has good reason to fear the unsettling effects that an election right now might have.

If even relatively honest, elections might drive him from power. If dishonest and fraudulent, which is most likely, elections would fail in their primary purpose—to offer a fig-leaf of legitimacy to the dictatorial regime. In the final analysis, of course, whether the elections are held in 1985 or 1987 will be of little importance in determining the outcome of the overall struggle.

The struggle of the Filipino people, including the armed struggle and the mass organizing being carried on by the New Peoples Army, has created indecision in Marcos' regime and among its U.S. backers over what to do regarding the elections. It is this same struggle of the people that will ultimately determine the outcome of events in the Philippines.

Reaganites escalate war against Irish freedom fighters

By Ann O'Malley

AUGUST 26—In a further attempt to curtail the Irish struggle against British colonial occupation in the North of Ireland, Reagan's State and Justice Departments have proposed several changes in the extradition treaty between the U.S. and Britain. These changes would sharply limit the "political offenses exemption" to extradition.

This would have a direct effect on Irish nationalists who have been accused of political crimes in England and Northern Ireland and who are now being held in U.S. jails. Right now it is up to the Federal courts, not the State Department, to decide who is exempted from extradition. Because of the organized efforts of many Irish Americans, every Irish freedom fighter being held in the U.S. has successfully fought being returned to British jurisdiction. Since the State Department cannot appeal these decisions, it is trying to change the law.

At present Joseph Doherty and William Quinn are fighting extradition. If these proposed changes are made they could be extradited because the government is seeking to apply the new rules retroactively!

Mr. Doherty, a member of the Provisional Irish Republican Army, was found

guilty in a British court in Belfast, Northern Ireland, of killing a British soldier. According to the Aug. 20 New York Times, Judge Sprizzo, in refusing to turn Mr. Doherty over to Crown forces "reasoned that because the person Mr. Doherty killed was a soldier rather than a civilian and because Mr. Doherty belonged to an organization with a formal discipline and command structure that had historically fought British rule in Northern Ireland, his crime was a political one."

Mr. Quinn was born in San Francisco. He is alleged to have shot a plain-clothes constable in England. Even though he is a U.S. citizen, the London government sought to extradite him. However, a Federal District judge found that Mr. Quinn was charged with crimes that occurred in the context of a political uprising.

Ratification of these proposed changes would not only have profound impact on the struggle in Northern Ireland. It would also open the door to eliminating the granting of political asylum to anyone from a country where the people are fighting to liberate themselves from repressive regimes and colonial rule such as South Africa, the Philippines, El Salvador and south Korea.

**BOYCOTT
SOUTH AFRICA
NOT NICARAGUA!**

ASAT test shows Pentagon aims for Star Wars

By John Catalinotto

AUGUST 26—A few years ago it was yellow rain; now it's spy powder. The wild claims out of Washington are nothing but dust the Reaganites are throwing in the eyes of U.S. public opinion in an attempt to cover up two blatant violations of international treaties and congressional rulings: the MX and ASAT tests which made last week's headlines.

These anti-USSR acts, along with a hostile anti-Soviet speech by National Security Affairs Adviser Robert McFarlane, are also attempts to sabotage and sour the Geneva arms talks with the Soviet Union and the upcoming summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev next November. They highlight a U.S. government hell-bent on gaining military advantage over the USSR in strategic weapons, a superiority which the Soviet leaders say they will never allow.

The exotic yellow rain of Southeast Asia turned out to be bee feces. The spy dust of Moscow, whose use has been denied by the Soviets, is likely to be the ordinary CIA bull. But the story of this dubious powder was utilized by the U.S. propaganda mill to try to put the Soviet Union in the role of villain at a time when Washington is taking concrete steps to escalate the arms race.

The ASAT or anti-satellite weapon set for testing next month, described as "sophisticated" by the big-business press, is a two-staged missile launched from a high-flying A-15 jet plane with the purpose of knocking out a satellite at altitudes of up to 625 miles. This will be the first time the missile will be aimed at a specific target satellite.

According to a Pentagon official who spoke to the *New York Times*, next month's test would provide valuable information about the miniaturization of sensors and computers, which would be central to constructing orbiting battle stations to shoot down enemy missiles. The same official said that the Air Force is planning further tests of energy-beam weapons, including lasers, for use against satellites.

ASAT test part of 'Star Wars'

Describing the same ASAT test, but with more concern about its implications, Soviet spokesperson Georgi Arbatov on yesterday's "Meet the Press" show said the Soviet Union "feels it is a new, very dangerous step in the arms race and that it endangers the arms-control process because it is a part of the 'Star Wars' concept."

During the same broadcast, Arbatov also said the U.S. charges on the "spy dust" and McFarlane's talk were in response to the USSR announcement earlier this summer that it would unilaterally begin a moratorium on nuclear testing. Though it vainly tried to disguise its bellicose intentions, the Reagan administration openly refused to join this halting of the tests.

Both supporters of the ASAT and its U.S. critics agree that the weapon could just as easily be aimed at an

oncoming missile as at a satellite. In other words, ASAT is also an anti-ballistic weapon, and the U.S. test is a violation of the spirit of the 1972 ABM treaty, which restricts anti-ballistic missiles because they can give the country that first deploys them a first-nuclear-strike potential.

Violates congressional ruling

The ASAT test also violates a ruling made in a June vote in the House of Representatives which banned anti-satellite testing as long as the Soviet Union continued its two-year moratorium on such tests. The House ban was later dropped in a House-Senate conference on military funding which has not yet been voted on.

The Reagan administration counts on the usual feeble opposition from its Congressional Democratic critics to allow it to get away with the wildest military escalation.

To add to the attacks, the Pentagon on Friday conducted a test of the MX missile. This further provocation of the Soviet Union also violated Congressional stipulations that the MX could be tested only if such tests would avoid disrupting arms talks with the USSR.

Even many of those U.S. commentators who accept the spy-dust story as fact believe it was raised at this time to sour the upcoming summit talks with the USSR. And Washington has up to now given no evidence to prove that such dust has been used, nor that it is

dangerous to U.S. diplomats. Yet the administration claims the mysterious powder has been employed for nine years.

Last week's events show a continuation of aggressive U.S. military policy since midway through the Carter administration, a policy which has only been accelerated by the Reaganites, whose aim is to gain nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union through Pershing 2 and cruise first-strike missiles in Western Europe, 'Star Wars', MX and Trident missiles and the B1 bomber.

Any arms negotiations or promises to seriously talk by Reagan have turned out to be no more substantial than the yellow rain.



WW PHOTO: CHRIS MYERS

Protest hits warships in Boston harbor

BOSTON, Aug. 25—The All-Peoples Congress/People's Anti-War Mobilization and other community groups held a militant picketline and press conference today to denounce the presence of NATO warships in Boston Harbor. The cruisers from the U.S., the Netherlands, West Germany, and England have been practicing shoreline defense and mining of Boston Harbor. The first such maneuvers in years, these are part of the larger NATO "Operation Safari" which will be staging "war games" in the sea lanes between North America and Europe later this fall.

Chanting "NATO says defense, but they mean offense," and "U.S.-NATO, Out of Boston Harbor Now!", the dem-

onstrators pointed out to the tourists and press, who were present to view the docked ships, that these war maneuvers, far from being benign "games," are in Boston as part of the Pentagon's plan to ready the American people for war, whether in Africa, Asia, Central America, the Caribbean, or the Middle East.

At one point during the picketline, a young Navy draftee from the German cruiser approached the demonstrators to express his solidarity. He said, "At every port where we have docked around the world, demonstrations even larger than this have been taking place to oppose NATO maneuvers. It is good to know that opposition to NATO ex-

ists in the U.S. as well."

Said APC spokesperson Maureen Skenan, "The warships being used here are similar to those used off the coast of Lebanon to shell and massacre thousands of Lebanese. These ships are similar to those used to intimidate the people of Nicaragua, to oppress and exploit the people of Puerto Rico, and to buttress dictators like Marcos of the Philippines. We demand that the money being squandered on these 'games' be spent instead for social services, housing, food assistance, AIDS research, health care, and student financial aid, not for racism, profits for defense contractors, exploitation, and war."

LITERATURE FROM WORLD VIEW PUBLISHERS

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Chrysler and the UAW. Sam Marcy. Written by a longtime workers' organizer, this pamphlet both analyzes the crisis at Chrysler and gives auto workers specific proposals to fight back. 25¢

Generals Over the White House. Sam Marcy. Analyzes the role of the military-industrial complex in the U.S. Why has the military grown ever larger during each administration from Roosevelt to Reagan? Why are social services being axed to feed the Pentagon? \$1.50

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The Gay Question. Bob McCubbin. A pioneering analysis of gay oppression. Traces the history of lesbians and gay men from ancient society to the present. \$2.00
Add 75¢ for postage and handling

Detroit Afro-American Museum awards Mandela

By Jerry Goldberg

DETROIT, Aug. 25—Zenani Mandela Dlamini, daughter of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, was a guest of honor at Detroit's African World Festival today. She received a humanitarian award from Detroit's Afro-American history museum on behalf of her mother Winnie Mandela.

The museum and Detroit NAACP announced a campaign to raise \$100,000 to replace Winnie Mandela's home and health clinic which were burnt down by the apartheid regime.

'Ostracize South Africa'

Speaking to a crowd of thousands packed into Hart Plaza's main stage area she electrified the audience by reading a statement denouncing U.S. support for apartheid. She said, "My father and my mother and the people of South Africa need the support of all caring nations and peoples of the world to help end the crime of apartheid. They say to you, 'Ostracize South Africa.' They say to you 'Do not ostracize South Africa in 18 months. Do not ostracize South Africa next month.' They say 'Ostracize South Africa now!'"

She added, "The Reagan administration is committed to a policy of constructive engagement. How does constructive engagement help my father? How does constructive engagement help my mother? How does constructive engagement help the thousands who are imprisoned for no other reason than they seek freedom and justice? How does constructive engagement help those who have died already for a just cause?"



Zenani Mandela Dlamini (center), daughter of Nelson and Winnie Mandela, receives humanitarian award in Detroit.

At a press conference earlier in the weekend the South African Freedom Committee of the All-Peoples Congress presented Zenani Mandela Dlamini and her husband, Prince Dlamini of Swaziland, with Free South Africa T-shirts, flags, buttons and Nelson Mandela ribbons.

— South African Protesters

Continued from page 1

Simultaneous with Boesak's arrest, the government also outlawed the Black Congress of South African Students, an organization with branches in 40 cities, which has recently called school boycotts involving as many as 600,000 students.

contribution of \$10,000 from the Reagan administration to help rebuild her house which was firebombed by the racist apartheid regime, stating that she could not accept contributions from a government that is giving support to the racist regime.

Throughout the week, the Botha regime and its band of armed racists continued to murder, maim and detain thousands of unarmed people. In an attempt to bust the ongoing school boycotts, the South African police rounded up over 800 school children, some of them as young as 5 years old. Many of the younger children were released to their parents without being charged, while over 330 were expected to appear in court. They were charged with violating emergency regulations on school boycotts. Arresting the children is a new low for the apartheid regime in its struggle to put an end to the war of liberation by the Black majority in South Africa.

There seems to be very little that the Pretoria regime can do to stop the masses who have clearly shown that they have had enough of the racist and brutal system of apartheid. With every threat of reprisal, with every murder, with every detention, the oppressed people of South Africa seem to become stronger and more defiant.

Protests target Washington

The massive demonstrations in South Africa have been aimed at the U.S. government as well as the racist apartheid regime in Pretoria. The masses know full well that Washington, along with London, even in the face of international pressure, still provides the backbone that holds apartheid together. With all of Reagan's mealy-mouthed appeals for the Botha regime to reform its system Washington has not and will not take the necessary steps to isolate the racist regime.

Yet, as Winnie Mandela stated, it is too late for talk of reform. The people of South Africa are on the move, and it is very obvious that they are not ready to accept anything but majority control in their country.

2,000 in Chicago say, 'Reagan-Falwell, go to hell!'

By Beth Semmer

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—Over 2,000 people braved torrential rains to march and demonstrate against the Reagan-Botha policies in South Africa.

Chanting "Free South Africa! Free Nelson Mandela! No to apartheid!" and "Reagan-Falwell, go to hell!" the march went by Continental Bank and First National Bank of Chicago, both of which have heavy investments in South Africa. It stopped in front of the newly-opened State of Illinois Building which used South African steel in its construction while the U.S. steel plants on the South Side were closed down, throwing thousands of Chicago-area workers out of jobs.

The march then proceeded to the Chicago City Hall where demonstrators demanded that the racist city council majority block headed by Aldermen Vrdolyak and Burke vote on a divestment bill that has been held up in committee.

Finally, the march went down State St., the busiest shopping area in the Chicago loop, where it was warmly greeted by multi-national shoppers.

Following the march, a rally was held at the plaza in front of the Federal Building. This site was picked to underscore the fact that the U.S. government shares joint responsibility with the apartheid regime for the oppression of the people of South Africa.

Speakers at the rally included Neo Mnumzana of the African National Congress; Susanna Ounei of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front of New Caledonia; Lisa January of the Anti-Apartheid Alliance of Northwestern University; Prexy Nesbitt of the Coalition for Illinois Di-



vestment; Dr. Margaret Burroughs of the DuSable Museum; Frances Davis of Operation Push; Roger Farmer of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists; Khallid Abdul Muhammad of the Nation of Islam; and Bill Massey of the U.S. Out of Southern Africa Network of the All-Peoples Congress.

The rally was sponsored by the Chicago Free South Africa Movement and was chaired by Bob Stark of Northwestern University. Many trade unionists were among the very multi-national crowd in the largest anti-apartheid demonstration to date in Chicago.

Rand plunges to record low

This latest wave of resistance, coupled with a threatened miners' strike against the gold production which accounts for half of the country's foreign export earnings, has triggered something close to economic panic in Pretoria, where the Finance Minister ordered Johannesburg's foreign exchange and stock markets closed until next Monday.

The unprecedented move closing both the stock and currency institutions follows a plunge by the country's currency, the rand, to a record low. The rand has lost 30% of its value against the dollar since the state of emergency was declared five weeks ago. Financial experts all agree that the government's inability to contain the explosive political situation is responsible, scaring off foreign investors as it did after the Sharpeville Massacre in 1960, only on a greater scale this time.

Contrary to Reagan's assertion that foreign capitalist investments help the Black people of South Africa, the "flight" of \$2 billion out of that country over the past year-and-a-half has been concurrent with ever-bolder attacks on the fascist regime by the African majority.

'Time for talk is passed'

Expressing the feelings of the Black majority, last week Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned leader, stated, "The time for talking about convention is passed. The only thing that is left to be discussed by the people of this country and the ruling white Afrikaners is the handing over of power to the Black majority."

Mrs. Mandela defied restriction orders to issue that statement to the press. At the same time she spurned a

New Orleans dockers to boycott apartheid ships

By Gary Wilson

AUGUST 26—New Orleans dock workers have announced that they will no longer unload cargo from the racist regime of South Africa.

According to Mitchell Ladet, president of Teamsters Local 270 which represents longshoremen in New Orleans, the local membership made the decision after a meeting on Saturday, Aug. 24, where Jesse Jackson urged the local to take the action.

Ladet said that the local handles several ships per week from South Africa and would refuse to load or unload any ships delivering goods to or from South Africa. The first ship that would be subject to this boycott was the African Gardenia, which was loaded with South African steel and lumber.

In the last nine months, dock workers on the West Coast have twice re-

fused to unload ships from the Nedlloyd line which carries goods from South Africa to the U.S.

All this is part of a new movement within the ranks of the trade unions to step up solidarity actions in support of the heroic liberation struggle of the people of South Africa.

Thousands of union members have joined the many anti-apartheid protests that have been held in most major cities to show solidarity with the struggle. Trade unions have even organized some of these demonstrations such as the one that drew 35,000 in New York City on Aug. 13.

Also, many of the top leaders of almost all the AFL-CIO unions have been arrested in symbolic actions outside the South African offices in Washington, D.C., and New York City.

Meetings of union activists have been held in San Francisco, New York, Detroit and other cities to discuss ways

that the labor movement in this country can act to show the wide support felt by workers in this country for the freedom fight of the Black majority of South Africa.

SACTU outlines support program

As a part of that discussion, an important statement on the question has been issued by the representatives of the workers of South Africa. In a statement made following Botha's declaration of a "state of emergency," the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) clearly lays out a program that can be supported by all trade unionists in this country. It is certainly the direction that the labor movement here should take in order to show concrete support for this heroic struggle.

The SACTU statements says, in part:

"SACTU calls on the international

trade union movement to take immediate action to cut off apartheid South Africa by—

- Refusing to handle all maritime, air or land traffic to or from South Africa;

- Refusing to handle any goods to and from South Africa;

- Refusing to handle all telecommunications to or from South Africa;

- Refusing to handle all postal and telegraphic traffic to or from South Africa; and

- Mounting massive demonstrations at all diplomatic missions representing the white minority regime abroad.

"The South African Congress of Trade Unions calls upon all trade unionists to urge the governments of their respective countries to impose immediate comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime."

Black miners set for Sept. 1 showdown

By Andy Stapp

AUGUST 26—South Africa's miners are threatening to bring it all to a grinding halt rather than go on toiling under the same old monstrous conditions at slave pay. The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM-SA) have given the rich bosses until Sept. 1 to raise wages by a fifth as well as provide access to the skilled jobs currently reserved for whites only. If these demands are not met, over 240,000 coal and gold miners are ready to walk, and many other South African workers are ready to join them.

The regime might be able to weather a cutoff of coal for a while, but not gold. The heavy yellow metal running through the veins and arteries of the racist economy is the monster's lifeblood, obtained in minute quantities at great effort from the hot, poorly ventilated shafts sunk as deep as two miles underground.

The mine owners have the government, with its guns, clubs and whips, but it's the labor of the miners which has made South Africa the world's largest gold producer. Black miners are paid one-sixth the salaries of white miners, yet it is their labor which has financed the lavish life style of the wealthy few who have never been further underground than the deep ends of their swimming pools! It is actually against the law to strike or picket in South Africa, and 97% of all Black miners are forced to live packed into company barracks, far away from their families.

U.S. companies, which control a full third of South African gold mine shares, reap millions from the misery of Black workers there. When the workers talk strike, the stakes are high not only for the racists in Pretoria, but for the racists on the board of directors of Union Carbide, Phelps Dodge, Kennecott Copper and Kaiser Aluminum, and others. Faced with the crippling financial loss such a miners' strike would bring, some bosses have conceded, but not all. And each day brings closer the day of reckoning.

Support from San Francisco unions

Meanwhile, many trade unions in this country are showing solidarity with the South African miners. Today, the San Francisco County Labor Council unanimously passed a resolution in support of the miners' demands, adding that if there was a strike they would support it. The resolution was presented by a delegate from the Bay Area Typographical Union, Local 21, which itself had passed it the previous day.



Over 240,000 Black South African miners are ready to walk.

Join the
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Campaign to



Free Nelson Mandela

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Buttons

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Victory to ANC & SWAPO
(2 1/4" button \$1.00 each)



South Africa t-shirts

Silkscreened graphic
t-shirts with the slogan of

"Free South Africa,
Victory to ANC & SWAPO"

Red, gold, black (\$7.00 per t-shirt)

s _____ m _____ l _____ xl _____

Green, gold, black

s _____ m _____ l _____ xl _____



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EDITORIAL

UAW 50 years old

LIKE ALL progressive organizations, the United Auto Workers union (UAW) began as a small group with a dynamic goal.

It was 50 years ago, on Aug. 26, 1935, that less than 200 people gathered for a convention in Detroit to found the UAW. It wasn't a meeting that made the front pages of the newspapers of the time, but the United Auto Workers union grew within a few years to one of the most powerful labor organizations ever built in this country.

There were those who scoffed back then, saying that no union would ever get into the auto plants. Henry Ford, a supporter of Hitler, had a private fascist army to attack union activists and a march of the unemployed in Dearborn, Mich., in 1932 had ended with what became known as the Ford Massacre. The union faced similar obstacles at General Motors, which was then as it is today the biggest industrial corporation in the U.S.

But there was no stopping the

auto workers from joining the union and fighting for their rights. The auto workers along with others in the 1930s perfected some of the most imaginative strike tactics ever used by labor organizers, especially the famous sit-down strikes which established the workers' right to take possession of the plants.

Today, the Reagan administration is working overtime to help the big businessmen and bankers. The Reaganites have encouraged union-busting and strike-breaking, while cutting some of the most important programs for workers from affirmative action to occupational health and safety to Social Security.

The labor movement has taken it on the chin, but it has not been knocked out. An effective fight-back is still possible on the basis of reviving the spirit of the UAW pioneers 50 years ago. And it would be the best possible way to honor this 50th anniversary.

Reagan drops mask on pro-apartheid policy

THE MASK HAS been shed. President Reagan's shocking remarks on Aug. 26 that South Africa has "eliminated" segregation and that the Pretoria government is a "reformist administration" expose to the world how partisan the U.S. President is to apartheid.

Reagan's staff had to do some fancy footwork to try to undo the damage. White House spokesman Larry Speakes, asked if Reagan believed segregation had been eliminated, said, "Not totally, no." But Reagan said it all right. The man who has crusaded against civil rights, affirmative action, and busing in the U.S. said the South Africans "have eliminated the segregation that we once had in our own country."

Black people in South Africa can't vote. They can't live in "white only" neighborhoods, can't learn in "white only" schools, can't ride in "white only" buses, can't walk in "white only" parks, can't be buried in "white only" cemeteries. The whole function of the South African apartheid state apparatus is to codify and enforce this monstrous segregation.

A fascist state of emergency, thousands of Black people arrested with no trial or formal charges, many hundreds murdered in the streets by apartheid police—and Mr. Reagan finds "reformism"!

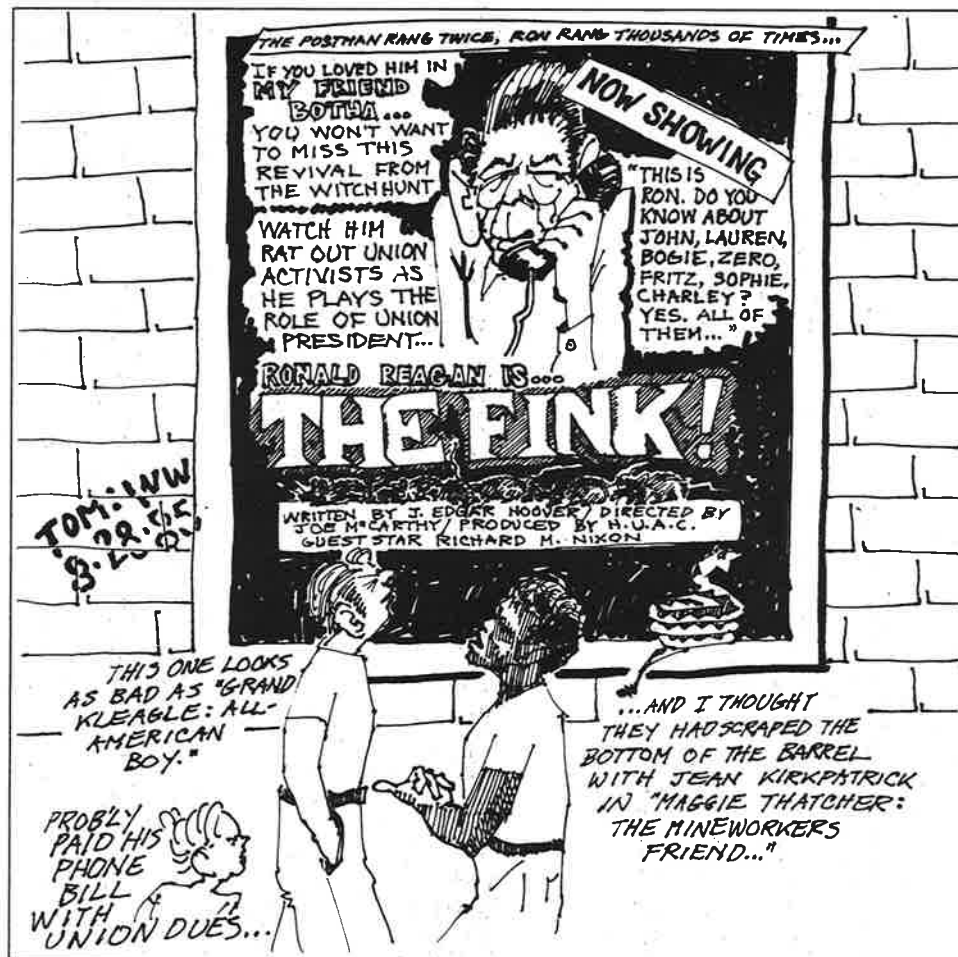
In the middle of his praise for Botha and Co., Reagan did throw in an "apartheid is repugnant." Reagan has finally learned from his political advisers to use the word "repugnant" whenever he talks on South Africa. That phrase—and only that phrase—crops up in all the administration's

propaganda. But it won't matter to the Pretoria racists who will surely rebroadcast Reagan's remarks throughout South Africa, as they've done with his other recent speeches, to prove that the American President is firmly on their side.

Almost ten years ago at the 1976 Republican primary, then-President Gerald Ford scored points against candidate Reagan who had come out for sending U.S. troops to what was then Rhodesia—now Zimbabwe—to prop up the white-minority settler regime there. The proposal was dismissed as the rantings of an ultra-right-wing fanatic. Now the fanatic sits in the Oval Office. And the only thing standing between him and sending U.S. troops to save the Botha regime is the explosive repercussions such an act would have in Africa and the rest of the world, especially here at home.

The Reagan administration, the Pentagon, the multinational corporations are the number one backers of apartheid. They see it as a protector of their "vital interests," as a fortress against "communism," as a club against the African masses. Their "crisis rooms" and "think tanks" are working overtime in order to salvage their imperialist fortunes. Their "intelligence organizations" are in motion to try to crush the liberation struggle.

Most of the time, the Reaganites want to look "moderate" on South Africa, covering themselves with their phony "repugnant" rhetoric. But once and a while the hard-core, racist, right-wing ideology unintentionally oozes out into public. And the world gets to see them for what they are.



More on KAL 007 spy role

By Andy Stapp

AUGUST 26—Almost two years have now passed since President Reagan took to the air waves on Sept. 5, 1983, to excoriate the Soviet Union for "murdering hundreds of innocent men, women, children and babies."

He was speaking, of course, about the KAL 007, downed as an unidentified aircraft flying at night hundreds of miles deep into the territory of the USSR and right over that country's most sensitive military defense bases.

From the first hours of this crisis, the media and politicians of both parties spoke with one voice, shrill in their hatred, summarily trying the Soviets and finding them guilty. How close it all came to a "retaliatory strike" against some Soviet target history will tell, but the atmosphere was amply suffused with calls for "action."

The Voice of America alone unleashed a propaganda barrage of such unprecedented and massive proportions that the station's engineers feared that the sustained and repeated broadcasts, blasting out the President's condemnation in forty-one languages, would so overload the circuits as to cause equipment burnout!

In those days, anyone who did not swallow the media's and politician's version of events hook, line and sinker was branded a dupe or worse.

New information exposes U.S. spying

Not so today. The Aug. 17 issue of The Nation magazine, for instance, devotes page after page to exposing the official lies concocted by Washington about Flight 007. Even without this new evidence other authoritative voices have been heard expressing suspicions sometimes verging on certainty that the KAL 007 had penetrated Soviet airspace deliberately in a premeditated act of espionage. Among those who have spoken out is William Fulbright, the former long-time Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

What made Fulbright and the others finally reject the Reaganite script?

Facts. Hard cold facts.

Facts like the well-documented Pentagon policy of using overflights into socialist countries as an important method of collecting valuable intelligence information on these countries' defense systems. Facts like the presence of U.S. spy satellites and RC-125 spy planes monitoring the KAL incursion. Facts like the Korean Airlines'

long history of collaboration with the U.S. CIA, which was so blatant that the widows of the KAL 007 pilot and co-pilot have freely admitted that their husbands "were paid to intentionally take this shortcut over Soviet territory."

Pilots got bonuses

The West German television station ARD reported on Aug. 23, 1984, that not only did these widows say that their husbands got "special bonuses" for these missions, but that "the pilots had become so afraid of these flights that they wanted to discontinue them."

Last month's release of altitude and speed data gathered by the Japanese Defense Agency on the flight path of KAL 007, which made front page news in all the Tokyo press, clearly shows the aircraft changing course **three separate times** in order to bring it directly over the USSR's air, naval and missile bases, demolishing the U.S. governmental claim that "a single missed switch" took it so far off course.

The information from these radar tapes, published in The Nation, also shows the aircraft taking evasive action after the Soviet pilot ordered it to land and then fired a warning burst of tracer rounds as prescribed by international law. Does anybody really believe that an aircraft which had made an "innocent" mistake would behave in such a manner in these circumstances, recklessly refusing to identify itself or even send out a standard "Mayday" distress call while cannon shells blazed before its cockpit windows?

A war provocation

As in the case of previous imperialist provocations, such as the sinking of the battleship Maine and the Lusitania on the eve of U.S. military action in 1898 and 1917 respectively, a curtain of silence has suddenly been drawn over what really happened. The U.S. government has ordered all employees of the Federal Aviation Administration, which was responsible for monitoring the initial stages of the KAL 007 flight, not to speak with journalists.

On Feb. 2, 1984, Federal District Court Judge Aubrey Robinson, Jr., presiding over the lawsuit brought against the Korean Airlines and the U.S. government by the victim's relatives, stated in pretrial conference, "We don't want to open up that can of

Continued on page 10

AT&T and the high-tech crisis

By Sam Marcy

AUGUST 27—At a time when there are so many millions of unemployed workers, with thousands more being added to the rolls each day, the elimination of some 25,000 jobs at the AT&T Systems Information Division may appear to be adding only a few more drops to the growing pool of unemployed workers.

However, this is the second layoff there in less than two years. The first occurred in 1984—the year when AT&T was supposed to have been broken up. Since 15,000 were made jobless then, the present layoffs bring it up to a total of 40,000—in such a short space of time! Also to be considered is the company's statement that it is not precluding further layoffs.

The significance of this sharp retrenchment of the workforce at AT&T goes far beyond the magnitude of its numbers. Even so, out of a total of about 120,000 employees in the division where the layoffs occurred, about one-fifth have been eliminated. There are about 365,000 workers in the whole system.

Is this convulsion at AT&T due to one of the minor economic oscillations which regularly wrack the capitalist economy? Or is it due to a deeper and more profound cause?

Once considered model of job security

It should be noted at the outset where this very deep retrenchment comes from. AT&T is not only one of the three biggest of the giant corporations, along with GM and IBM, but until just recently it had a near absolute monopoly in its field of operations. It occupies a special place at the very summit of high sophisticated technology.

Until the 1970s AT&T was regarded as relatively less sensitive to the vicissitudes of the capitalist economic cycle than other giant corporations. Jobs there, it used to be said, were much more secure than in other huge manufacturing companies or utilities.

All the more has this unprecedented cutback come as a shock to many of AT&T's apologists.

For many decades AT&T was regarded as the safest and most secure monopoly in the country, impervious to the kind of capitalist competition to which other giant corporations are regularly subjected.

But the age of imperialism, that is, the epoch when capitalist competition turns into its monopolist stage, does not mean that competition is thereby abolished. Competition and monopoly coexist alongside each other, causing an endless train of collisions.

One should look through some of the economic textbooks of the earlier period when AT&T seemed to be completely in control of itself. In those accounts one would find the highest praise for AT&T's efficiency, for its great social role and function. So much flattery was poured upon it because it seemed to its apologists to have been a natural monopoly.

It was so efficient, so well integrated and also regarded at the time as inexpensive to the consumer, that any thought of it being broken up could only have emanated from left-wing radicals. AT&T was often counterposed to other giant corporations, which had consolidated a variety of established groupings and welded them into one, such as in oil and even auto. AT&T, on the other hand, was said to be the result of the one Bell



The layoff of some 35,000 workers at AT&T over the last two years blows away the myth that high tech will end the crisis for the jobless in the Rust Belt. The layoffs are sure to spread to other companies in the industry. Here, technicians, mostly women, produce transistors using microscopes.

Telephone Company, which expanded and developed into the great AT&T system.

Then suddenly, on Oct. 4, 1957, everything began to turn topsy-turvy.

Sputnik's impact on AT&T

The launching of Sputnik on that date brought the Space Age completely into focus. The launching of the Soviet earth satellite surprised the whole world, causing the greatest consternation in the U.S. ruling class and particularly in the Pentagon and the defense industries.

From that time on, AT&T began to be seen as a "lumbering giant" rather than the most modern, most up-to-date and most advanced in the delicate instrument sciences of the day. Such huge corporations as IBM, RCA and others were far more equipped to take advantage of the Space Age than was AT&T.

RCA was first in microwave and radio transmissions and IBM was ahead of AT&T in the early stages of the development of communications satellites. The high ground for the sophisticated new technologies was being taken by a new crop of competitors, many of them frantically being developed with money from the Pentagon.

Accelerating the space race against the USSR took preeminence over everything. AT&T could not easily begin the task of transforming itself into a principal leader in the highest forms of the new Space Age technologies which foreshadowed the development of the telecommunications industry. All this is notwithstanding that the first transistor was built in the Bell Laboratories of AT&T and the computer was to take off from there.

Breakup not an anti-monopoly measure

It is a common error to believe that AT&T's recent divestiture, in which it is supposed to have spun off for good its local telephone companies, was all the result of public pressure, that it was a case of the government responding to the needs of the people and that a federal judge by judicial intervention had robbed AT&T of its monopoly status.

Nothing of the sort. It was the swift changes in technological development, the revolution in electronics, microwave radio transmission, the need to develop satellite communications and of course the launching of Sputnik which laid the foundation for AT&T's divestiture.

It is to be noted that virtually all of

the downright reactionary economists who had had such high praise for AT&T, calling it an example of a socially sound and economically viable natural monopoly, were becoming critical of it and were calling for deregulation. This confused the bourgeois liberal elements who had been calling for a breakup of AT&T for decades but were now becoming fearful of it.

It was becoming clear that the breakup, once it finally came, would be something altogether different than what the liberal economists had envisioned. What the latter had hoped for was a revival of 19th-century type capitalist competition, which might conceivably cheapen the cost of production and alleviate the plight of the consumers. As it was turning out, the breakup and divestiture of not only AT&T but others as well turned out to be a giant means of unloading the high cost of maintaining monopolistic practices at the giant corporations and conglomerates upon the mass of the workers, especially the poor and more oppressed.

The development of a multitude of new technologies that were ushered in with the Space Age made it incumbent upon AT&T to look for a solution to its vast new problems by way of spinning off its local telephone companies over a period of time and utilizing the vast money thus derived to shield itself from other corporate competitors.

The continued existence of the AT&T monopoly in its old corporate framework was incompatible with the new revolutionary developments in technology. If it stayed the way it was, there would be a flight of capital away from AT&T into the areas of the satellite sciences, radio microwave transmissions and electronic developments of all sorts, particularly those geared to Pentagon needs. Either AT&T would have to begin the task of transforming itself or it would be outstripped by the newcomers outside its corporate framework.

AT&T is thus an illustrative example of how a giant corporation, no matter how huge, no matter how insulated it seems to be from the ravages of predatory capitalist competition, nevertheless ultimately either falls to the mainstream or becomes successfully dismembered by competing dynastic financial and industrial cliques.

New technology brings new relations among capitalist groupings

New technologies inevitably disrupt

the old established relationships among the different industries and the old financial and industrial cliques and dynastic groupings. The new technology that was ushered in with the Space Age changed the relationship of forces in precisely those areas where AT&T seemed formerly impregnable.

Retaining the old framework was incompatible with the function of capital, which is to flow wherever the profits are highest.

Huge as AT&T is, it is nevertheless only a microcosm of what goes on in the capitalist system of production as a whole. What seemed to be exceptional about AT&T turned out to be nothing but a different form of the same general rule which prevails in the capitalist social system of production.

AT&T 'cut a deal'

The AT&T breakup, limited as it is, was not the result of a government edict. It came more or less as a deal between the various monopolist groupings which constitute the fabric of the U.S. ruling class.

In the words of Business Week, Dec. 3, 1984, AT&T had "cut a deal that allowed it to retain the competitive businesses of long distance service and equipment manufacturing while spinning off the Bell operating companies. In return, however, AT&T was released from a 1956 agreement that prohibited it from entering the data processing business."

It was this deal, or more properly conspiracy, among the capitalist government, AT&T and its formidable competitors like IBM and RCA which enabled it to speed up its task of transforming itself into a Space Age company, of in fact reaching into the summits of the highly sophisticated modern technology in which it had been laggard.

We see illustrated here what Marxism has always taught: that it is the development of the productive forces which changes the economic conditions. The ruling class politicians and judges who seem to have ordained the AT&T breakup were merely responding to new economic conditions facing the ruling class which had been spurred on by the Space Age ushered in by the launching of Sputnik in 1957.

The divestiture of AT&T and its deregulatory aspects are merely a reflection of what has been taking place in the anatomy of the capitalist economy resulting from the growth of the productive forces. The growth of

Continued on page 11



Boston: 'A racist, vigilante film.'

WW PHOTO: STEVE GILLIS

'Boycott Year of the Dragon!' says Asian community

AUGUST 24—Angry picketlines held in Boston and San Francisco today greeted movie goers at local cinemas playing Hollywood's latest racist fantasy, "The Year of the Dragon" and called for a boycott of the film. This Rambo-style vigilante film, which features a New York super-cop bent on winning the "war" in Chinatown as he thinks America should have done in Viet Nam, is an orgy of violent, racist and sexist stereotypes of the Chinese, Black and Italian communities.

In San Francisco (below), 100 members of the Asian community and anti-racists picketed chanting "Down with racism!" and "Boycott Year of the Dragon!" Four Asian youth who walked out of the movie after 15 minutes were greeted by cheers from the picketline.

The Boston picketline (above) was organized by the Asian American Resource Workshop and other members of Boston's Asian community. "Clearly," said boycott organizers, "this Hol-

lywood film reflects a growing trend of racist vigilante films such as Rambo, and for many audiences, may serve as justification for increasing hostility toward Asians, which has already resulted in many incidents of anti-Asian violence and setbacks in our struggle for full equality in the U.S."

The film ignores the real problems facing the Asian community which are overcrowding due to corporate and urban encroachment and anti-Asian racism and violence, particularly by the police. Demonstrators chanted "Kelly, Termino, out of our home! Chinatown is not a Combat Zone!" The reference was to recent incidents of police brutality against Asian people in Boston and demands by the Asian community to remove the pornographic Combat Zone from their neighborhood (see above article).

Supporters of the boycott are urged to send protest letters to local cinemas showing this film and to: President, MGM/UA Entertainment, 1350 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.



San Francisco: 'A Rambo-style movie'

WW PHOTO

—Detroit unionists rally

Continued from page 12

raising spaghetti dinner at the IBEW Local 58 hall which raised \$11,500 for the Phelps Dodge strikers. The dinner was chaired by Metro-Detroit AFL-CIO President Tom Turner. Senior activist Nellie Cuellar received a standing ovation when she called on organized labor to join with the unemployed and the whole community to turn back Reaganism and stop union busting.

During his Detroit visit Isner also attended many meetings and luncheons, including a noontime visit to the UAW Solidarity House where he met with International Vice President Steve Yokich. At a retirees' meeting of Steelworkers Local 1299 the members unanimously pledged \$500 for the strikers. A well-attended press conference and media interviews rounded out

the week. Isner spoke on many radio shows, including several Black radio stations such as WJLB, WQBH and WCHB.

Donations to help the striking Phelps Dodge workers and their families can be sent to: Copper Strike Relief Fund, 606 S. Plumer, Tucson, Ariz. 85719.

—KAL 007

Continued from page 8

worms as to whether this is military intelligence, whether it is foreign surveillance, what are the capabilities of NASA, what satellites you have got up there and what they are doing. This is out of the case once and for all."

Asian community wins round against racism

By Brian Shea

BOSTON, Aug. 23—This afternoon in Municipal Court, Long Guang Huang, a 55-year-old Chinese immigrant who has been in the U.S. for close to a year, was found not guilty on frame-up charges of assault and battery on a police officer and solicitation of sex for a fee.

The phony charges were the result of an incident on May 1 in the Chinatown community where Mr. Huang was beaten up by a vice detective and then arrested for supposedly soliciting a prostitute and assaulting the cop, even though Mr. Huang speaks no English and is only 5'1" tall.

The Asian community is responding to this racist attack upon one of its members which has occurred within the context of a spate of anti-Asian and racist violence in this city within the past few months. During this time, Vietnamese and Kampuchean families have been physically attacked and burned out of their homes by groups of bigots.

The Committee to Support Long Guang Huang, made up of Asian community leaders and organizations, had been set up during the three-month period since Mr. Huang was assaulted and arrested in order to force city authorities to deal with the racism directed against the Asian community. Specifically, the Committee is demanding that the cop responsible for assaulting Mr. Huang, Detective Francis Kelly, be fired. Kelly has been "suspended with pay" as of this afternoon's decision that his charges against Mr. Huang couldn't stick, and he is currently up on departmental charges of use of excessive force and falsifying a police report.

The Committee has also demanded that the Combat Zone get out of their community, where it had moved since it had been thrown out of what is now Government Center. The Committee sees the police harassment of Asians in large part due to the presence of the Zone, a pornography district, in their community. There have been racist

attacks against Black people there as well. The expulsion of the Zone and Kelly from their community, as well as the formation of a civilian review board to monitor the police and have more community control over their actions, are seen as top priorities.

Militant marches through Chinatown and the Combat Zone went to the steps of City Hall to raise these demands.

During the four days of Mr. Huang's trial, the courtroom was packed with his supporters who listened to the flimsy evidence presented against him. The entire prosecution case consisted of the testimony of Kelly and of Audrey Manns, who was coerced into corroborating Kelly's story. Two witnesses testified they heard Manns shouting at Kelly that he had "the wrong man." When the verdicts were announced today, the courtroom broke out into applause, and Mr. Huang was cheered as he and Mrs. Huang left the courtroom. Supporters told this reporter that the verdicts were a big relief to the Asian community, but this trial should never have taken place.

The Committee and supporters, including members of the All-Peoples Congress, plan to have a large presence at Detective Kelly's administrative hearing at Police Headquarters on Wednesday, Aug. 28 at 9 a.m.

Join us in the struggle

Workers World Party (WWP) fights on all issues that face the working class and oppressed peoples in this capitalist society. All work together in this organization—Black and white, Latin, Asian and Native peoples, women and men, young and old, lesbian and gay, disabled, working, unemployed and students.

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Chile meeting set in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25—Father Rafael Maroto, a long-time supporter of human rights and liberation theology, who is one of the founders of the Committee for Defense of Human Rights of the People (CODEPU) and adviser to the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) of Chile, will be speaking here in San Francisco at the Capp Street Center at 362 Capp St., on Tuesday, Sept. 10 at 7:30 p.m.

Father Maroto will speak on the status of human rights in Chile and what it is like to live under the U.S.-backed Pinochet dictatorship.

The meeting is sponsored by Casa Chile, Casa El Salvador-Farabundo Marti and the All-Peoples Congress. The organizers are requesting a \$3 donation. For more information, call (415) 849-2572 or (415) 655-2783.

U.S. Air Force radar data gathered on the KAL flight pattern by the Pentagon surveillance bases on Cape Newenham and Cape Romanzof, Alaska, would shed further light on what the aircraft was up to.

But this information is not available and never will be.

A U.S. government official, called before Judge Robinson in relation to the law suit, has informed the court that the Air Force had these tapes erased.

—Copper strike leader

Continued from page 12

would have won. But new interpretations are reversing years of labor law.

Governor Babbitt of Arizona, commonly called Scabbitt, was responsible for calling in the National Guard against the strikers on Aug. 20, 1983. He is a Democrat who had a pro-labor reputation before that.

Police brutality has been utilized to try to break the strike. On June 30, 1984, some 250 state troopers attacked some unarmed strikers at a fish fry in Clifton. Eighteen men and women were arrested, thrown into a bus, and then taken to a baseball field in Morenci, where they were hosed down in a batting cage by high pressure hoses. The scabs were allowed to take pictures and applaud. The strikers were then taken to the Morenci Club and handcuffed front and back for 14 hours. To this day some of the strikers don't have full use of fingers due to nerve damage.

They thought they would destroy the union with this attack, but we fought back. We filed a \$21 million lawsuit against the Department of Public Safety in Arizona. All 18 individuals had charges dropped for lack of evidence.

What is the relation of the Phelps Dodge strike to the anti-apartheid movement?

Phelps Dodge is one of the major reasons apartheid continues. They have \$37 million in assets in South Africa, ranking seventh of all U.S. corporations. In 1981, one third of all of Phelps Dodge corporate earnings came from South Africa.

Phelps Dodge pays Black workers in South Africa 55 cents an hour, and works them 60 hours a week. They haven't even complied with the Sullivan Principles. In 1981, Phelps Dodge transported 800 workers to the Transkei homeland to break a strike.

American labor cannot compete against slave labor in South Africa. We should be worried about raising the standard of living in Third World countries to end the disparity in wages. How can George Munroe, chairman of Phelps Dodge, complain about imported copper when he is importing copper from South Africa to this country to force American workers to make concessions?

Phelps Dodge has a long history of racism in Arizona as well. They kept separate changing rooms for Anglos and Hispanics until the union put an end to it. For years, Mexican-Americans were not allowed to run heavy equipment. Prior to the strike 75% of the Arizona workforce was Hispanic. Now because the majority of the scab force is Anglo, only 20% of the workforce is Hispanic.

What are you doing now to win the strike?

We've taken the strike from the picket lines to Wall Street with a corporate campaign initiated in August 1984. The strategy behind the corporate campaign is to apply pressure—economic, environmental, whatever is necessary to convince Phelps Dodge to return to the bargaining table and negotiate a union contract.

As a result of the campaign, the Ajo and Morenci smelters were closed by the company for lack of ability to meet EPA pollution controls. We're trying to get the Douglas smelter shut as well. It's killing the Southwest with acid rain.

Phelps Dodge is \$500,000,000 in debt. Since we've initiated the corporate campaign we've been able to convince scores of unions to withdraw pension funds from Manufacturers Hanover Trust in New York City. Unions have withdrawn over \$1 billion from this bank. Manufacturers Hanover is the

major lender to Phelps Dodge and South Africa.

On June 30th we held a rally of over 1,000 in Tucson, Ariz., marking the 2-year anniversary of the strike. It was addressed by Ed Asner and by Jaime Veve of the hotel and restaurant workers union in New York City.

We've traveled to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Kansas City and Chicago as well as Detroit for solidarity rallies and activities. We've received resolutions supporting the strike from the mayor of Boston and the Detroit City Council.

We've met with all types of community organizations involved with the advancement against the oppression of workers, and attended the All-Peoples Congress Fightback Conference in Baltimore last June.

We believe that anyone who works for wages is under attack. It is a common problem, not just for unions, but for anyone who is trying to survive. The labor movement can, should, and must embrace any community organization that is concerned about people, for Reagan is not just after us but everybody.

After two years on strike, what is your Labor Day message?

This Labor Day should take on a different significance. When under attack by the Reagan administration and the NLRB, we feel the American workers should speak with one voice. It's time to stop giving up and start fighting back.

—Crisis in high tech

Continued from page 9

the productive forces always upsets established relationships in the constellation of conflicting forces and groupings in the ruling class.

AT&T, the "safe and secure" giant monopoly, proved to be no exception. The havoc it has wreaked on the workers by unloosing such a devastating cutback in its principal high technology division, the Systems Information Division, mirrors the general crisis which the high technology establishments are experiencing.

What happened at AT&T is not an accident of history in the development of American capitalism. AT&T is a core company. It reaches out to all the arteries of U.S. capitalism and its effects cannot be isolated.

What we have seen at the AT&T Systems Information Division is about to occur, where it has not already done so, in all the other areas of high technology, including GM's projected Saturn division.

Foreshadows trends in rest of economy

"The country," said Karl Marx, "that is more developed industrially only shows to the less developed the image of its own future."

What Marx said about the relationship between the developed and less developed countries fully applies to the relationship between high technology and the less developed in the system of capitalist production.

High technology was supposed to be, if not altogether immune from unemployment, then at least only marginally affected. Now this myth has been thoroughly demolished. There are now severe cutbacks not only in high technology companies like AT&T but in all the semiconductor establishments as well.

Mass layoffs have taken place all around Silicon Valley in California and there have been significant slow-downs as well in other high-tech regions of the country, such as the Boston area around Route 128.

This experience demonstrates how

SF pro-apartheid cops display Nazi swastika

AUGUST 22—San Francisco cops who support the fascist regime in South Africa have scandalized the city by appearing at an anti-apartheid demonstration there with a Nazi-swastika clearly displayed to public view in their police van.

An anti-apartheid activist noticed the reproduction of the Hitler propaganda poster taped up inside the van from the Central Station during a picket line in front of the South African Airlines office on Post Street. Today's San Francisco Examiner reports that "after the demonstrator told a TV reporter about the poster, the reporter's camera crew shot film of it," clearly showing "a Nazi flag bearing a

swastika."

Calling this display of the symbol of Nazi white supremacy "plain stupid" and an act of "poor judgment," city officials promised "appropriate action."

The issue, however, is not simply stupidity or bad judgment but homicidal racism and anti-Semitism, and the only appropriate action is a full scale investigation of the San Francisco police department to determine just how deep the Nazi gangrene has penetrated. Such a probe should be carried out immediately, by an independent body, and not by those responsible for hiring and promoting these fascist cops in the first place.

—Nicaraguan contras

Continued from page 4

bery also said that in a visit to Mr. Hull's ranch near the border, Mr. Hull told him that he was being supported by "a friend on the National Security Council" in Washington.

Medical centers and hospitals have been destroyed and the Nicaraguan people have had to endure murders, rape and torture in the struggle to defend their coffee harvest, vital to the survival of the economy. The whole world knows that it is the U.S. that provides the blueprint for such destruction.

The CIA put out a manual that

taught the contras how to murder and sabotage the economy. Two U.S. soldiers were killed when their helicopter was shot down inside Nicaragua, and U.S. officials have been caught trying to assassinate Nicaraguan officials. All this substantiates the fact that the contras, a discredited bunch of terrorists, are totally directed by the Pentagon.

But the U.S. military support given to the "Beasts," as the contras are called in Nicaragua, won't deter the determination of the Nicaraguan people to defend their revolution and their hard-won gains.

false is the notion that unemployment has been plaguing only the so-called Rust Belt in steel, mining, other metal industries and coal. One is supposed to forget that there has also been a tremendous erosion of jobs in textiles, housing, lumber and agriculture.

The very epitome of the scientific technological revolution is the information revolution. It is exemplified by what happened in AT&T's Systems Information Division. It is supposed to be the basis of the "new information society."

Nothing has been so much glorified in the capitalist media, nothing has been so much promoted by capitalist apologists as this new stage which is supposed to bring out all the blessings of the free enterprise system. However, one look at the havoc caused by AT&T's cutback in its Systems Information Division is enough to explode the whole tissue of lies and deception.

Of all the arguments that have been advanced to embellish the so-called new information society, the most banal one is that it tends to increase the demand for more and more scientific personnel, that it demands more and more skilled workers, and that these together with management personnel constitute a base that is sheltered from the crisis of capitalism. It is true of course that some elements of the capitalist economy respond to capitalist economic stagnation and crisis earlier than others. But it is simply a matter of timing.

What is afflicting AT&T today will surely surface tomorrow in IBM. Moreover, it will make its way (if it has not already done so) into the broad service sector which has been indirectly fed by high technology in the first place.

It should be noted that the high tech restructuring at AT&T is not a merely national phenomenon but a world one. It made its way even earlier into such metropolitan countries as Britain, France and Japan.

The high tech restructuring phenomenon is taking place in the midst of a worldwide capitalist recession which

prolongs and accentuates the crisis. If unemployment in the U.S. is regarded as high, it is even higher in Europe. A New York Times dispatch of Aug. 27 notes that the unemployment rate in the European Common Market countries is 11%. On July 31, says the dispatch, there were 12.4 million people unemployed.

'Information revolution' only accelerates chaos of capitalist market

The historic function of the information revolution which is supposed to be the base for the new information society was to purge the capitalist market of its chaos. It was supposed to lay the basis for eliminating guesswork in forecasting the conditions of the market. The information revolution was supposed to relieve buyers and sellers of being at the mercy of mere chance in the sale and purchase of commodities, stocks, bonds, currency or bullion.

The information revolution, with its most sophisticated technology, was supposed to tie together all the world markets so that data which used to take weeks and even months to obtain could be supplied virtually instantaneously. Now, with the aid of computers and all the advances in telecommunications, the information revolution was to make the marketplace an area free of the earlier cataclysms to which it had been periodically subjected.

Nothing of the sort has happened. Yet the truly spectacular developments arising out of the new telecommunications technology have proven its utility. It could be a tremendous boon to humanity, but operating under the capitalist system it merely aggravates the sharpening social contradictions.

Only a socialist society free of the restraints of capitalist private property can utilize in a rational and useful way to humanity the tremendous productive forces which have been developed and which the monopoly ruling class cannot hold onto without wreaking ever greater destructive social and political catastrophes.

Detroit unionists' rally backs Phelps Dodge strikers

By a shop steward

Newspaper Guild Local 22

DETROIT, Aug. 23—Aug. 19 through 22 in Detroit marked four days of activity by area unionists in support of striking copper workers at Phelps Dodge Corporation in Arizona and Texas.

Workers from thirteen international unions have been on strike for over two years against this notorious union-busting company, making the strike against Phelps Dodge the longest in recent labor history. The workers are still on the picketlines even though Phelps Dodge has tried its utmost to break the unions, using the courts, the Reaganite National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), the state police and the National Guard against the strikers.

Ray Isner from the International Union of Operating Engineers, a strike leader and chairperson of the Clifton-Morenci Labor Unity Council, was in Detroit this week at the invitation of the Metro-Detroit AFL-CIO. The UAW and other concerned area labor were also involved in building support for the Phelps Dodge strikers. Isner first met Detroit unionists at the National Fightback Conference of the All-Peoples Congress in Baltimore in June.

The week's activities were highlighted on Wednesday with a march and rally of 300 people at the Federal Building. The NLRB and the whole Reagan administration were targeted for their anti-worker, union-busting policies. Speakers from UAW Local 14 at AP Parts in Toledo, the Teamsters, PATCO, United Farm Workers, the



WW PHOTO: CHERYL LABASH

Detroit trade unionists rally for striking Arizona copper miners

Coalition of Labor Union Women, USWA International Secretary Edgar Ball, among many others, addressed the rally.

South Africa-Phelps Dodge connection

Many of the signs in the march pointed out the connection of Phelps Dodge to South Africa and the tremendous profits the company makes from apartheid. Phelps Dodge pays Black

South African workers 55 cents per hour. Speaker after speaker reiterated this during the rally.

Members of the Detroit City Council marched behind the lead banner to the Federal Building, where Councilwoman Maryann Mahaffey and President Erma Henderson presented Ray Isner with a resolution in support of the strikers. It read in part, "We (the City Council) express outrage and con-

demnation at the union-busting tactics of the Corporation and the Reagan Administration's tacit approval of these actions. We strongly urge the Phelps Dodge Corporation to bargain with the striking unions in good faith. Stop union-busting now!" A solidarity message from Congressman John Conyers was read.

After the rally 500 attended a fund-
Continued on page 10



WW PHOTO: CHERYL LABASH

Phelps Dodge strike leader Ray Isner.

'It's time for all labor to start fighting back'

Workers World interview with copper strike leader

By Jerry Goldberg

DETROIT, Aug. 22—On July 1, 1983, the 13 unions representing 2,400 mine workers went on strike against the Phelps Dodge Corporation in Arizona and Texas. Phelps Dodge provoked the strike by refusing to accept the pattern contract that had been reached earlier with the other major copper companies.

Phelps Dodge, with the aid of the government, is trying to break the union. But the workers have held firm for over two years.

The following interview is with Ray Isner, strike leader. Brother Isner is chief steward with the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local

428. He is co-chair of the Phelps Dodge negotiating committee, and chairperson of the Clifton-Morenci Labor Unity Council. The interview was conducted during his visit to Detroit for a solidarity rally and fundraiser Aug. 21.

Workers World: What is the current situation with regard to the Phelps Dodge strike?

Ray Isner: The majority of the strikers still stand on the picket line and stand behind the union leadership.

The decertification of the union, which could lead to the eviction of the strikers from the company-owned housing and the cutoff of medical benefits, is being appealed to the NLRB general counsel in Washington, D.C. It

should take nine months to a year for a decision.

That's why this Labor Day takes on special significance for the Phelps Dodge strikers. We need the support of workers throughout the country to say that a Reagan-appointed board in Washington, D.C., should not decide the lives of copper strikers in Arizona and Texas.

What has been the role of the government with regard to the strike?

We have filed dozens of unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB, but they have fallen on deaf ears. These are cases that a few short years ago we

Continued on page 11

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