



Mass protests force sanctions on South Africa

But White House avoids break with apartheid regime



South Africa: mourners raise their fists in anger.

By Monica Moorehead
SEPTEMBER 11—The massive uprising in South Africa and strong anti-apartheid actions in the U.S. forced Reagan to finally impose sanctions against Pretoria with an executive order this week. Less than two weeks ago, Reagan was congratulating the apartheid regime for nonexistent "reforms."

And yesterday in Luxembourg, eleven West European nations agreed to impose trade, cultural and military sanctions against the South African regime. Only London's rightist Thatcher government withheld backing for the sanctions.

These largely symbolic breaks with the apartheid state mark an attempt by the Western powers to slow down the rapidly developing revolutionary struggle in South Africa, a maneuver to hang onto their imperialist superprofits at all cost. Reagan's executive order, unlike a bill passed into law, can be revoked or altered by the President at any

Continued on page 5

**FBI invades
Puerto Rico,
makes mass
arrests**

—p. 3

**Comparable worth issue goes
to heart of class struggle**

—p. 9

Steel war heats up at Wheeling-Pitt

—p. 2

**AIDS:
against the
hysteria**

—Editorial, p. 8

Steel war heats up in Ohio Valley

7,500 rally in Monessen, Pa., to support Wheeling-Pitt strikers

By Gary Wilson
SEPTEMBER 10—The steel war in the Ohio and Mon Valleys is heating up. With the workers at Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Co. solidly united, the company is changing its tactics and trying out more backroom maneuvers. The rank-and-file steel workers have brilliantly shown that they are determined to win what is justly theirs. Ever since July when the company tore up the union contract with the sanction of bankruptcy judge Warren Bentz, the steel workers have put up such a fight that they have created one crisis after another for this company which had arrogantly thought it could roll over the union.

With increasing frequency, the union members have staged regular rallies drawing supporters from as far as the shores of the Atlantic to the banks of the Mississippi. The latest rally, on Saturday, Sept. 7, drew some 7,500 to Monessen, Pa.

More than 30 union locals sent delegations. In addition to the Steel Workers union, other unions represented included the Mine Workers, Auto Workers, Electrical Workers, Garment Workers and Laborers.

This follows a rally of 5,000 only a week before in Steubenville, Ohio.

Battle of Beech Bottom
The workers have also carried out important picketline confrontations with the company when the company has tried to break the strike by moving finished steel and equipment out of the mills. Already the battle of Beech Bottom, W. Va., has become a local legend where the rank-and-file workers with the help of coal union members stood toe to toe with the pro-company police force until the shipment was stopped. Several local leaders still face charges in this case.

And there have been other similar confrontations including one at Martins Ferry, Ohio. The union has been so successful in these battles that the company, with the aid of the local press, has launched a violence-baiting campaign against the union.

First of all it should be noted that responsibility for the entire situation lies with the company. The company tore up a legally signed contract that was to run for another year. In fact, a federal court was just forced to rule that the work stoppage is legally a lockout by the company, meaning that it was forced on the workers by the bosses.

This ruling means that the workers are eligible to claim unemployment benefits in Ohio, which is a tremendous victory for the union and a serious setback for the owners' union-busting plans.

Company gave up ownership
In addition, it was the company that decided to engage in strikebreaking by trying to move goods past the union's picketline, a provocative and violent act meant to violate the workers' rights. A key question at this point in the lockout is who has the right to possession of the plants since the company has legally given up possession through its filing of bankruptcy.

By attempting to move products and equipment the company is trying to take possession of what is legally the workers' property. The union is the single largest creditor of the company, with at least \$570 million invested in Wheeling-Pitt. As the principal creditor under bankruptcy the union is the de facto owner and has the right to take over the mills. The company's action is a major challenge to this right.

In the face of the violence of the company, however, the local media is giving front page treatment to a violence-baiting campaign launched by Wheeling-Pitt management against

the union. Typical of such sleaze campaigns, the press reports do not quote anyone by name but rather attribute all the charges against the union to unnamed "company officials."

The current focus is on alleged incidents at the second largest Wheeling-Pitt plant, which is located in Yorkville, Ohio. The newspaper accounts say that the company claims that union members have been engaged in throwing rocks, roman candles and other objects at a water tank and a high voltage transformer at the mill-site. The report also says without any confirmation that the company officials claim that bullets have been fired at the transformer.

In addition, the anonymous company officials allege that union members have broken a hasp on one of the plant gate locks and entered the grounds to burn down a security shanty. Although the newspaper accounts say that the company has a list of "suspects" no attempt has been made to lodge charges with the Jefferson County sheriff's office.

Tirpak denies charges
John Tirpak, vice president of Local 1223 in Yorkville, categorically denied the charges of violence made in the media. Tirpak is widely known and respected for his leading role in the struggle against the LMPT (Labor-Management Participation Teams), a notorious Wheeling-Pitt plan to coerce the rank and file into giving up long established work rules and conditions in the name of cooperation with management.

In a letter recently sent to local union leaders around the country, Tirpak talked about the importance of the

solidarity the Wheeling-Pitt workers have received and how it has helped the union to stand up to the attacks by the corporation. Tirpak wrote, "Thank you for your aid and concern . . . support is massive and (our) response must be equally massive . . . The Wheeling-Pitt struggle may not be the only work stoppage going on in this nation but I can state without reservation that it is among the most significant in terms of life or death for organized labor as we know it."

There can be no doubt that this struggle does have that significance. The opening of this new attack on the union in the form of violence-baiting has raised speculation that it comes from company officials' fear that the rank and file are beginning to understand that the bosses no longer own the plants because of their filing for bankruptcy. This fear of management's could be seen when they rewelded the gates to the property shut and added floodlights at different locations inside the Yorkville plant.

What may be frightening company officials is that they legally gave up ownership when they filed for bankruptcy. The union can now claim to be the de facto owner as the principal creditor of the bankrupt company. An occupation of the plant by the rank and file in an effort to claim their legal right to possession would only be a completion of the legal process begun by the company.

Meanwhile, in an attempt to move the negotiations away from the center of the union's strength, the Federal Mediation Service has set talks to begin on Tuesday, Sept. 10, in Washington, D.C. The last talks were held on July 20 in Pittsburgh, the day before Wheeling-Pitt threw out the union contract.

The new talks are being conducted by the Federal Mediation Service and the move to Washington is calculated to try to minimize the remarkable strength the union has been able to show in the Ohio and Mon Valleys and the solidarity that is growing around the country.

HOW CAN LABOR FIGHT BACK? In a three-part series on the Wheeling-Pittsburgh strike, Sam Marcy, a former steelworker and long-time labor organizer, carefully examines the issues in the strike and puts forward a strategy that could lead to victory for the workers. Marcy concludes that it is urgent for the workers to take possession of the plants and equipment in order to protect the union's rights under the bankruptcy declared by the company.

For a copy of the articles, write: Workers World, 46 W. 21 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10010 or call (212) 255-0352. The price is 25¢ each; bulk rates available on request.

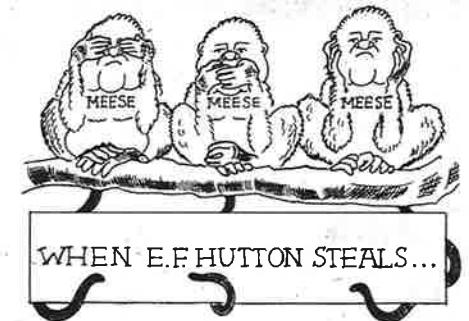
In This Issue. . .

WHEELING-PITT
As the steel war between Wheeling-Pitt and union members heats up in West Virginia and Ohio, the bosses want to move the battle away from the industrial valleys to the confines of Washington, D.C. (Page 2.)

GUATEMALA
General Mejia "electric shock" Victores, the U.S.-puppet dictator of Guatemala, was on the receiving end last week when thousands took to the streets to denounce his regime. (Page 7.)

SOUTH AFRICA
President Reagan's refusal to ban U.S. business investments in South Africa has been greeted by jeers of derision by the majority there, who have their own plans for the blood-soaked regime. (Page 1.)

'SPIDER WOMAN'
A review of a new film depicting a communist and a gay man enduring mutual imprisonment sees them break out of a trap set by the common enemy by developing a bond the state cannot break. (Page 10.)



PAY EQUITY
By arguing that "market conditions" justify underpaying women's labor, a reactionary federal court is admitting that capitalism itself fosters and perpetuates discrimination. (Page 9.)

PUERTO RICO
In a Grenada-style blitz, armed U.S. government agents attacked the homes and offices of Puerto Rican independence activists last week, arresting many. (Page 3.)

AIDS
The fight to conquer AIDS needs funding and commitment, not the hysterics of right-wing demagogues. (Editorial, page 8.)

HUTTON'S MONEY TALKS
When E.F. Hutton steals, Attorney General Meese sees nothing, hears nothing and says nothing. (Page 11.)

Also . . .
Hartford protests 3
ANC call 4
Interview with mine leader . . . 4
Appeal to American people . . . 5
Oct. 11 protests set 5

Chile protests	6
Bolivia general strike	6
Honduran attack	7
On the picketline	8
Baltimore day care	9
Rebellion in England	10
AIDS protests	10
Prison medicine	11
Choke hold victim	11
San Francisco fare hike	12
Bilingual ballot struggle	12

Editorial
S. Africa Political Prisoners . . . 8

workers world

Vol. 27, No. 38/Sept. 19, 1985
Closing news date: Sept. 11, 1985

Editor: Deirdre Griswold; **Technical Editor:** Lallan Stein; **Managing Editors:** John Catalinotto, Joyce Chediak, Robert Dobrow, Sharon Shelton, Gary Wilson; **Contributing Editors:** Bill Del Vecchio, Monica Moorehead, Carmen Roundtree, Andy Stapp, Jaime Veve; **Prison Page:** Diane Feinberg; **Technical Staff:** Sharon Ayling, Janet Betries, Mark Doran, Neville Edwards, Ken Franson, Marsha Goldberg, Dee Knight, Lyn Neeley, Rafael Ramos, Steve Schultz; **Darkroom Staff:** G. Dunkel, Mark Ellis, Fabian, Susan Rotgard; **Cartoonists:** Bill Haislip, Tom Shannon.

Workers World (ISSN-0043-809X) published by World View Publishers, 46 W. 21 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10010. Editorial office (212) 206-8222. Business office: (212) 255-0352. Published weekly except first week in Sept.

Subscriptions: One year: \$10.00; 6 months: \$6.00. Address requests for bundles to World View Pub.

Second Class Postage Paid at N.Y., N.Y.

FBI stages mass arrests in Puerto Rico

Broad political movement condemns 'Yankee invasion'

By Rafael Ramos

SEPTEMBER 7—From the early hours of Friday, Aug. 30 until late in the evening Sunday, more than 300 FBI agents and other federal authorities armed with shotguns and automatic weapons carried out brutal arrests of Puerto Rican pro-independence activists and supporters. All together, 11 independentistas in Puerto Rico, and one each in Dallas, Tx., Boston, Mass., and Mexico were apprehended.

These mass arrests by the U.S. authorities are seen by a broad spectrum of opinion in Puerto Rico as an abuse of power, a virtual invasion which is humiliating to all Puerto Ricans, and an attack on all supporters of independence. The FBI assault was even criticized by the colonial governor, who tried to distance himself from it.

The FBI agents burst into homes of lawyers, teachers, students and government workers, and, according to the progressive newspaper *Claridad*, more than 30 homes of independentistas were occupied for over 12 hours in Puerto Rico. Scores of people were terrorized during the searches by the FBI, who refused to let anyone leave their homes, make telephone calls or consult lawyers. These federal cops broke down doors, shoved automatic weapons in peoples' faces, even bullied children.

The office of *Pensamiento Critico* (Critical Thought), a pro-independence publication, was broken into, and documents, address books, financial records, photographs and the printing press were seized, even though seizure of presses is in violation of the constitution of Puerto Rico.

All of those arrested are named in *Federal indictments charging them* with complicity in a 1983 robbery of over \$7 million from Wells Fargo in West Hartford, Conn. Also accused is Victor Gerena, who prosecutors say carried out the robbery, and who is still at large.

According to the Hartford Court of Sept. 5, all but one of the 17 people named in the indictment are accused of being members of *Los Macheteros*, a clandestine Puerto Rican independentista organization.

The Sept. 8 New York Times states that *Los Macheteros* (machete wielders) took responsibility for the 1979 attack on a Navy bus in Puerto Rico, contending that it had been carried out to avenge the death of an advocate of independence for Puerto Rico who was found hanged in a Federal prison in Florida. According to the Times, on Jan. 12, 1981, nine jet fighters of the Puerto Rico Air National Guard were blown up at their base, and *Los Macheteros* claimed responsibility.

About a year after the robbery, on the Puerto Rican festival of Three Kings Day, three unidentified men distributed some \$5,000 worth of gifts to the poor children in the Hartford, Ct., Puerto Rican community. The *Macheteros* reportedly claimed responsibility for the distribution and asserted that the money came from the Wells Fargo robbery.

FBI met with resistance

Resistance to the roundups was widespread. In Luquillo, P.R., as FBI agents surrounded the home of 52-year-old Filiberto Ojeda, a long time independentista, a gun battle broke out as Ojeda defended himself. He is reported to have shouted to the FBI, "You are all cowards and you can't hold back the struggle!"

The battle lasted two hours, with several FBI agents being wounded, before Ojeda was finally apprehended. As he was being led away in handcuffs, he yelled, "Que viva Puerto Rico libre!"

As the news of the roundups and ar-

rests spread throughout the island, thousands of people came to the Federal Court building in Hato Rey where the independentistas were being arraigned and plans for extradition to the U.S. were taking place. In response, the FBI surrounded the building, armed with automatic weapons, while the prisoners were shackled.

Supporters chanted, "Viva Puerto Rico libre," and "Yankee go home, la lucha sigue" (the struggle continues).

At a rally outside the Federal Building, Rita Zengolita, spokesperson for the *Comite Unitario Contra la Represion*, said "the actions of these repressive agencies of the U.S. are part of the political terror that exists in Puerto Rico... it is part of the continued threat of U.S. invasion against the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean." Family members inside the courtroom shouted, as the prisoners were brought in, "Forward, we are with you, que viva Puerto Rico libre!"

All sectors condemn raids

Many different sectors of the country condemned the brutal FBI raids throughout the island. A church group, *Movimiento Ecumenico Nacional* (PRISA) called the arrests an "abuse of power." Others, including the Institute for Civil Rights, the Association of Student Rights, Newspaper Association of Puerto Rico, Association of University Professors and the Teachers Union joined Severo Colberg Ramirez, a leader in the Popular Democratic Party (DPP) and ex-president of the House of Representatives, who compared the FBI roundups to the "invasion of the Marines in Latin American countries. This has been humiliating for all Puerto Ricans and our national dignity."

Carlos Galliza, Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) general secretary said, "The federal agents are trying to make the patriotic efforts for independence look like part of a rampant criminality which exists in this country." Ruben Berrios, president of the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP), stated that the "arrests clearly demonstrate that repression in Puerto Rico is the fruit of the colonial system."

Even the colonial governor, Rafael Hernandez Colon, called the raids a "serious discourtesy" because the FBI neglected to consult him about the arrests!

U.S. military aircraft used

In this miniature Grenada-like invasion, the FBI used U.S. military personnel and Huey helicopters to air-

'We aim to expose U.S. colonialism'

BOSTON, Sept. 3—The National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War held a press conference in front of the Federal Courthouse today to denounce U.S. government repression against the Puerto Rican Independence movement. Anne Gassin, a resident of Boston, is now being held in Framingham Prison on frame-up charges.

Marta Rodriguez of the Committee read a statement to the press in support of Victor Gerena and Anne Gassin and denounced the arrests and FBI brutality. She stated, "We aim to expose U.S. colonialism in Puerto Rico as the only act of terrorism that must be condemned and defeated."

FREE PUERTO RICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS!

lift the independentistas to Roosevelt Roads, a U.S. military installation in Puerto Rico, where they were held incommunicado from family and lawyers. From there, the arrested militants were taken again by U.S. military transport to Otisville prison in upstate New York.

When the arraignments began on Sept. 3, in front of Federal Magistrate F. Owen Eagan, the city of Hartford took on the aspect of a full military alert. A small army of 300 federal marshalls dressed in black fatigues were stationed in various locations around the courthouse, with leashed attack dogs at their heels. In addition, 25 state troopers and two dozen city police stood outside the court—all this for only 11 Puerto Rican independentistas, who are called "terrorists"!

According to the Hartford Courant, the indictments were announced by Attorney General Edwin Meese III, in a 10-page news release in which he issued a warning against "international terrorism." The independentis-

tas were denied bail under the federal Preventive Detention Act—which Ronald Reagan signed into law last year.

But who are the real terrorists?

Who are the real terrorists? U.S. imperialism has taken over 13% of Puerto Rico's most fertile land for military use, has sterilized 37% of the child-bearing women, has contaminated the drinking water, lagoons and food so that children are poisoned, with hormonal damage resulting. It is the Pentagon which uses the island of Vieques, a Puerto Rican territory, for military target practice, and which has installed nuclear weapons to threaten the whole Caribbean.

It is the U.S. multi-national corporations that have taken billions of dollars worth of profit and robbed the land of natural resources. To freedom-loving people in Puerto Rico, it is the U.S. government's policy in the Caribbean and in the rest of the world which is terrorist, and the independentistas who are patriots!

Hartford activists insist: 'Stop the repression!'

By Dick Lenzi

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9—Federal and local police armed with machine guns and shotguns on Labor Day ringed the Federal Building on Hartford's Main Street, while SWAT team members were stationed on rooftops in various locations of the city. In the face of this unprecedented and intimidating massed military show of force, activists from the Puerto Rican community and other local support groups began organizing to defend the 14 independence activists arrested by federal authorities on Aug. 30.

Within 48 hours of the FBI sweep of Puerto Rico, demonstrators were marching at the same Federal Building in Hartford where the activists were indicted and will stand trial.

The picket lines on Labor Day and

the following day, called by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party and the Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War, grew at times to 60 people. Building on this significant immediate support from the community, these two organizations brought together a meeting of activists at which the Connecticut Committee Against Repression was formed.

Among the groups attending were members of the All-Peoples Congress, Inner-city Citizens for Justice, Homefront, and the Hartford Lawyers Guild. Subcommittees were established which will do outreach work and mobilize for coming demonstrations, the first of which is to be held on Sept. 13, the day defendants are slated to enter their pleas in court.



WW PHOTO: G. DUNKEL

300 in NYC protest arrests. On Sept. 6, in front of the FBI headquarters in Manhattan, 300 people condemned the roundup and arrests of 14 activists and supporters of the Puerto Rico independence movement. The demonstrators marched to the Federal Correctional facilities where Ivonne Melendez, one of those arrested, is incarcerated.

ANC calls for 'spreading the struggle'

By Carmen Roundtree
SEPTEMBER 10—"We gave the people a strategic objective: simply to make the apartheid system unworkable, to stop apartheid by their actions. There has been a tremendous response to this call, the people have made the townships ungovernable. The next target is to make apartheid unworkable everywhere," stated Oliver Tambo, the president of the African National Congress (ANC), speaking at a recent interview in Tanzania.

"The struggle must spread beyond the boundaries of the Black ghettos to the white areas," Tambo went on to say. "It is spreading in all sorts of ways, including the boycott of white businesses. It will continue to spread," he stated, "until it engulfs the whole country."

Late last week this is exactly what happened. South African youth hurled rocks and gasoline bombs at homes in a white suburb outside of Cape Town. This is the first reported incident of unrest spreading to white areas since the uprising began over a year ago. In that time over 670 people have been murdered by the racist apartheid regime.

The white residents of the town, who are allowed to carry arms, opened fire at the youth with shotguns and handguns, wounding at least two people of

"mixed race." There have been at least 160 people wounded in the Cape Town area since the revolt began in the community there about a week ago.

In a statement about the attack, Tambo said that "The attack on white houses merely points a direction, the way the struggle is moving and must move. It is never going to be confined, in fact, to just Black areas. That is the reality that is coming."

Make townships ungovernable

The ANC has stated that they intend to take the struggle in South Africa forward, that the time for peaceful negotiations has passed. Tambo asserted that the unrest in South Africa was a result of the ANC's campaign to make the townships "ungovernable," a campaign which began in January 1985.

Tambo went on to say that the anti-apartheid movement has entered "an era of heavy bloodshed" that is "in a class of its own" since apartheid became the government's policy in 1948. "We have reached this level," Tambo stated, "and there cannot be any going back. There is going to be more bloodshed, and the whole country will be involved."

He also stated that the targets of the ANC would continue to be military installations, institutions and personnel, but added that "in attacking military

targets" all sorts of people will be hit. "It is quite unavoidable," he said, "it is in this context that the white areas will come to know what is happening in the country."

Tambo said that the innocent are often "caught in the cross fire" in armed conflicts everywhere and that "South Africa cannot expect to be an exception. The persistence of apartheid leaves us no alternative but to escalate the struggle."

"In the past," stated Tambo, "we had gone out of our way to strike at objects in conditions when no one would get hurt. And so in the totality of our actions in the past 20 years very few people have died, except for on our side. We have been killed a lot. We moved out of that. There must be more casualties on the other side as well."

Tambo dismissed South African Pres. Botha's demand that the ANC renounce violence before negotiations, stating that "Our target is not negotiations, it is the end of the apartheid system. There can be no compromise about that." He went on to say that, "At some stage negotiations will become a factor. The first sign that the regime is ready to talk would be the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners."

Tambo linked the growing violence

by the racist South African regime against the masses with the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement. "We have been struck by the obduracy of President Reagan and his persistence in maintaining an alliance with racist South Africa."

Meanwhile the revolt continues and spreads throughout all of South Africa. In the last two weeks alone the racist police have murdered over 30 people. They have begun storming areas that are occupied by people of mixed race, firing rubber bullets and tear gas at demonstrators.

The white racist regime had hoped that it could pit Indians and people of "mixed race" against the majority Black population through granting them limited freedoms that were not offered to Black South Africans.

The South African regime has also closed down 454 schools and colleges for students of "mixed race." According to the government, the schools have become places for organizing protest. An official stated that the schools will remain closed "until we have ridden out the wave of unrest."

Riding out the unrest is not what is on the agenda of the Black South African masses. What is on their agenda is carrying out the revolution until they have rid themselves of the apartheid slave masters once and for all.

A talk with Black South African mine leader

By John Catalinotto
NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Excitement gripped union leaders and the mostly anti-apartheid media at District 65 UAW's headquarters here today as Cyril Ramaphosa, head of the Black National Union of Mineworkers in South Africa, began over a transcontinental phone connection to tell the story of the difficult strike called last week in the apartheid state's crucial mining industry:

"After the miners walked out on Sept. 1, the authorities went out of their way to make sure they stopped the strike. Mine management and security and the South African Police moved in on workers withholding labor, tear gassing them in their own homes, and drove them to work at gunpoint.

"Some of our workers had to go into the mines in their daily clothes, instead of changing to their underground wear, because they were fleeing from the police. The government intimidation was greater than before.

Miners are captive labor

"The miners are captive labor, dependent on the employer for their daily existence, their housing and food. The workers at one mine were denied food and water for eight hours. The strike committee had to provide soup and bread to the workers.

"Management then said that 20,000 workers would be dismissed if the strike continued. We in the union leadership had to decide whether to see

them dismissed or fight in other ways, for example, seeking relief from the courts with respect to protection."

In strike negotiations and in the courts the union was promised no layoffs or evictions, Ramaphosa added, "but then we heard that many, we estimate 2,500, have been dismissed.

"When we heard that buses were on their way back to the homelands, we sent union officials to hold the buses. When they did they were arrested. We wanted the judge's assistance to get them out, and we appealed to the Supreme Court to put the mine owners in jail for contempt of court.

"The court ruled that workers should be reinstated next to their hostels. This was a precedent-setting decision. The staff and members are elated. It is a great and victorious moment for the union. We want to protect all workers against dismissal for striking. The mineworkers are demanding the right to strike without being dismissed. It will be heard when the Supreme Court sits on Sept. 30.

"The strike continues but is suspended. If the court rules in our favor we are protected. If we don't win in court, the members are still determined to fight on, and it will have been established that the law fails to protect Black workers."

When District 65 leader Cleveland Robinson then asked if there was any specific way his union could continue supporting the mineworkers in their strike, Ramaphosa emphasized the need for financial support, pointing out that 600 workers fighting the legal suit had to be lodged and fed at union offices and that 65 shop stewards arrested last week needed 400 rand bail each.

District 65 pledges \$5,000

At this point Cleveland Robinson of District 65 pledged an immediate \$5,000 from his union and promised to send appeals to community and civil rights organizations and other unions to get more financial support. Robinson also asked about the attitude of the Black South African workers to Reagan's "constructive engagement" policy.



Miners at their union headquarters in Johannesburg prepare to fight firings and evictions.

Ramaphosa answered, saying "Our people are suffering right now and could not suffer more through the withdrawal of investment. Three million are out of work today.

"The companies come here to South Africa to divide international labor, to exploit the labor in South Africa. We don't see U.S. investment as a major contribution to the gaining of rights for labor here."

In response to questions from the press, Ramaphosa pointed out that the union movement in South Africa, growing every day and addressing political issues, is becoming a force to be reckoned with. "If any change is to take place in the apartheid system, it is the working class that will have to be in the leadership," he said.

"About the settlement with three mines: This enabled us to split the employers, which was significant. But we will continue the struggle until the settlement at the other three mine companies is in line with what we got from the first three.

"Our ties with the United Democrat-

ic Front (UDF) have been cordial and helpful. The UDF is on the strike support committee. We embark on joint projects like the boycott of white-owned stores," he added.

"We are aiming toward one man one vote.

"When the government threatened to expel foreign workers, we said this would be met by a general strike in the mines. The government then softened its stand."

To a question on the growing unity of South African workers, Ramaphosa said that "At present, important moves are being taken among progressive unions to form a federation to represent a half-million workers. It will be formed on Dec. 1 and will grow to one million members within two to three years and will be a formidable force. They will be totally committed to the liberation struggle."

Ramaphosa also asked U.S. unionists to "continue the struggle in the community to champion rights of oppressed Black workers in South Africa."

Norwegian theatrical unions: 'Apartheid's nothing to sing about'

THEATRICAL unions in Norway forced the cancellation of a concert to be given in late August by popular singers Shirley Bassey and Cliff Richards. The London Times reported that the Oslo unions refused to work when it was learned that both performers are listed by the UN as having appeared before audiences in South Africa.



Though many United Democratic Front leaders have been arrested, the movement grows ever stronger.

—Reagan and sanctions

Continued from page 1

time. In addition, his sanctions are so minimal that they prompted apartheid opponent Bishop Desmond Tutu to call the current White House resident a "racist."

Reagan's executive order is also intended to scuttle a Senate bill with slightly stronger sanctions that Reagan had threatened to veto. The Senate voted today against stopping a filibuster which delayed that sanctions bill. While the Senate bill also has no teeth in it, the Senate opposition to Reagan similarly reflects on the growing mass pressure on the U.S. government to break with the Botha regime.

More dockers refuse to unload South African cargo

The latest evidence of this came just this Monday in Tacoma, Wash., where longshoremen from Local 23 honored a picket line set up by the National Association of Minority Contractors. They refused for 45 minutes to unload South African cargo from the Dutch-owned ship Nedlloyd Kingston.

This mass-based action from U.S. workers shows where the real allies of the South African freedom struggle will be found.

The terms of Reagan's executive order call for several bans on new bank loans to Pretoria, a ban on computer sales of more than \$100,000 to the repressive military and police agencies, a ban on nuclear equipment sales unless the apartheid regime agrees to sign a treaty preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and a ban on military sales to the apartheid state.

Reagan also says he will discuss a ban on the krugerrand with the members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. However, the main distributor of krugerrands in the U.S., Deak Perera, had already announced it was discontinuing sales.

Mounting pressure from the mass opposition in this country and around the world was the main catalyst in Reagan's decision to sign the order. Reagan was objectively forced to change his position by the tumultuous, revolutionary situation in South Africa and reaction to these events in the U.S.

This also holds true for the millionaire, nearly all white and male Senate, who had to earlier join the call for sanctions. We must not forget that Senate majority leader Robert Dole and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee Richard Lugar are now both seeking to postpone the Senate vote on the economic sanctions bill and have agreed to support Reagan's executive order instead.

One can compare this situation to a historical development that occurred over 20 years ago in this country. That was the institution of civil rights legislation that was supposed to end racial segregation and discrimination in the South. This legislation came on the heels of the great civil rights marches and protests in the South, accompanied by heroic rebellions in the Black ghettos in the North.

Mass struggles brought change

It was the mass organizations of the oppressed Black masses and their allies that brought about civil rights legislation and some progressive changes in the South. There is no substitute for the struggle of the workers and oppressed to bring about any meaningful changes under class society and ultimately striving to stamp out all class oppression. This is what the South African masses are showing the world through their strikes, boycotts and unrelenting rebellions in their struggle to make one person, one vote a reality—a first in South Africa.

The Reagan administration and the imperialist bourgeoisie it faithfully represents are desperately hoping that the revolutionary situation will become diffused in South Africa, become less and less a threat to their blood-soaked investments and profits. Reagan would like nothing better than to see the Botha regime bolstered instead of hanging on for dear life.

For the struggling people of South Africa, the real blows against apartheid are being delivered in the townships of Soweto, Cape Town, and throughout the urban areas and workplaces every day. These are the types of "sanctions" that will lead to the death knell of the apartheid system for all time.

African fighters appeal to American people

(The following is an appeal by the African National Congress to the people of the U.S. made while South African Finance Minister Gerhard de Kock was meeting with U.S. bank and government leaders in early September.)

THE ESCALATION of our struggle for majority rule based on one-man one-vote in a free, united non-racial and democratic South Africa, is driving the apartheid economy deeper and deeper into crisis, making apartheid unworkable and South Africa ungovernable. It has plunged the Pretoria racist regime into dire straits of desperation. Apartheid is crumbling!

Dr. Gerhard de Kock, the governor of the Pretoria racist regime's Reserve Bank is in the United States on an SOS mission. He is seeking to persuade the private and public banking establishment in Washington, D.C., and New York City to "roll over" the short-term loans that the apartheid economy is otherwise due to repay.

They amount to \$11.5 billion. Also, in addition to seeking to obtain more short-term credits he is trying to borrow foreign exchange using gold bullion as collateral. The apartheid economy is desperately in need of all these

in order to recover and particularly so as to be able to purchase imports which are essential to her production.

Here is concrete proof that sanctions can be effective. Otherwise what is Dr. de Kock doing in your country?

The point however is that the origin of apartheid's economic crisis is political. So long as the overwhelming majority of the people of South Africa are not free, the apartheid economy will not emerge from its crisis. Economic remedies will only be of a stop-gap nature, perhaps bringing temporary relief, buying extra time for apartheid, albeit less and less effectively.

The only solution to apartheid's economic crisis is the destruction of apartheid itself.

We appeal to you all to demand that American banks should insist that apartheid be made to pay up the \$11.1 billion that it owes. Write or telephone to America's top ten banks and the Federal Reserve Bank and let them know your will.

Let us make sure that Dr. de Kock, apartheid's emissary, leaves the U.S. empty-handed.

Let us isolate apartheid!

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

Oct. 11 school boycott to support South Africa rebellion

By Andy Stapp

SEPTEMBER 9—On October 11, students at over 100 U.S. colleges and universities will be holding activities to rally for the South African revolution against apartheid, for breaking each and every economic and political tie to the fascist regime and for the release of Nelson Mandela and all the other prisoners.

Besides focusing on the fight to free Mandela, students in this country will be specifically solidarizing themselves with the South African students and trade unionists who have been charged with "treason" and face the death penalty.

The African National Congress has called for the strongest possible turnout, with Oct. 11 designated as an international day of struggle for all South Africa's and occupied Namibia's numerous political detainees. More than one million Africans were arrested there last year for violating pass laws, and three militants have been ordered hanged.

South Africa leads the world in state executions, the murders being carried out in Pretoria Central Prison where the gallows have multiple nooses. Despite this terror, the number of attacks organized by the ANC's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, have doubled over the past year.

Oct. 11 student actions are already being organized in the cities of Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, Portland, Seattle, Tuc-

son, Washington, D.C., San Francisco and Cleveland.

The university administrators on campuses that have not divested their apartheid holdings can expect additional activities. There may well be work stoppages on the West Coast against unloading cargo from South African ships.

ANC speakers will address crowds at a number of different locations around the country.

The projected Oct. 11 actions are very broadly based, with building work being carried out by organizations ranging from the American Committee on Africa and the U.S. Out of Southern Africa Network, which is calling for a student boycott of classes, to the U.S. Student Association, activists in the nuclear freeze movement and trade unionists.

Coming in conjunction with the new high point in the freedom fight inside South Africa itself, and taking place on so many campuses simultaneously, the action promises to draw in even more student youth than the divestiture campaign, which crested last spring before the summer break.

To garner support for the October 11 class boycott in New York City, the U.S. Out of Southern Africa Network will hold a panel discussion at Hunter College at 7 p.m. on Friday Oct. 4, featuring an ANC speaker on the subject, "South Africa: Struggle for civil rights or a people's war for national liberation." For more information on the meeting and other activities, call (212) 741-0633.

Join the
National Ribbon
Campaign to
Free
Nelson
Mandela



Black ribbons with gold lettering (2"x5") which say "Free Nelson Mandela," and "African National Congress" (25¢/ribbon; 20¢ each for 25 & up; 15¢ each on orders over 200; 10¢ each on orders on 1,000)



Buttons

**Free South Africa,
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 _____

Add \$1.25 postage for orders up to \$8.00. For orders above \$8.00 add \$2.00 postage.

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Telephone _____

Postage _____

Total _____

Please prepay on all orders. Make checks payable to:

**U.S. Out of Southern Africa
Network of APC/PAM**

19 West 21 Street, Room 703b
New York, New York 10010
(212) 741-0633

Chile rocks with largest protests in year

By Joyce Chediak

SEPTEMBER 9—The largest anti-government protests in a year rocked Chile's fascist government on Sept. 4. Thousands took to the streets in most major cities ranging from Arica in the north to Punta Arenas in the south to demand an immediate return to democracy.

The demonstrations were organized by groups in the Chilean left, some of which are banned by the government. The protests were held on Sept. 4 which before the military coup 12 years ago was traditionally Chile's election day.

In Santiago, the capital city, protesters in the downtown area, in the poor neighborhoods (where more than half are jobless) and at the universities blocked traffic, erected barricades and battled the combined force of the police and the military, who attacked with water cannons and tear gas.

In some of Santiago's shantytowns and at the University of Concepcion, to the south of Santiago, protests continued for another day in defiance of the police charges.

In addition to the demonstrations, in Santiago shops were closed, bus and truck drivers went on strike, and schools were boycotted. The street actions and the strikes were mobilized by the left and demanded an immediate return to democracy.

Even elements on the right oppose Pinochet for their own reasons. A group of 11 electoral parties ranging from the rightist National Party to elements of the Socialist Party called on Chileans to mark Sept. 4 not by demonstrating, but by signing an accord and going home. This accord calls for direct popular elections of a president and Congress in 1989, and was signed by these bourgeois parties on Aug. 26, at the initiative of the Catholic Church.

But even this mild call was too much for the fascist regime. A large crowd of people waiting to sign the accord in downtown Santiago was tear gassed and hosed down with high-force water cannons.

Crisis for Junta

Ten people were killed by the police and more than three dozen wounded in the national protests. Some 600 more were arrested in sweeps of the shantytowns. Among those arrested are 64 political and union leaders who are currently being held without charge.

After this repression junta head Augusto Pinochet had the gall to describe his rule as "not a hard but a soft dictatorship," adding that, "If things change the government will be obliged to take more drastic measures."

The Pinochet regime clearly fears planned protests on Sept. 11, the anniversary of the fascist coup. Already Pinochet has closed all universities for three weeks in an attempt to head off the expected protests.

This groundswell of opposition to the fascist military reveals just how little support the U.S.-backed regime has. The crisis for the junta began last month when General Cesar Mendoza, chief of the Carabineros (Chile's military police) was forced to resign after an investigation exposed that 12 Ca-

rabineros slit the throats of three members of the Communist Party in March and that the military police is responsible for on-going murders of people during demonstrations.

The killing of the CP members in particular sparked so much outrage that, despite a state of siege, 20,000 angry mourners attended one of the funerals. Three members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) were also shot by the Carabineros that same month.

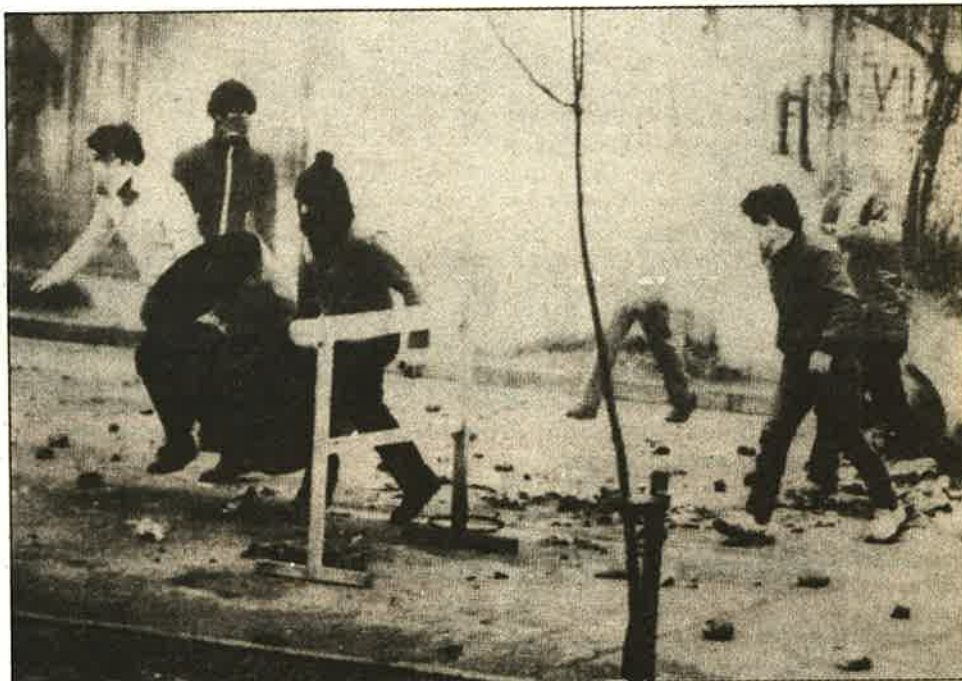
U.S. backing for Pinochet

None of this repression would be possible, however, without the support given the Pinochet regime by Washington. In March, at the very same time that the junta was slaughtering progressives, the U.S. cast the only vote against a United Nations resolution condemning Chile for "systematic human rights violations."

In fact, Pinochet would not even be in office if it hadn't been for his buddies in the Pentagon. The U.S. government urged the overthrow of the progressive Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende, armed the Chilean military, guided them with coup "experts," and even had U.S. ships in Chilean waters the day of the 1973 coup "just in case."

Wall Street rejoiced as the Pinochet gang massacred 15,000 Chileans in a couple of weeks, killed thousands more later, and forced the exile of 10% of the population. (IT&T, giddy at the profits to be made from re-subjugating the Chilean people, actually threw a champagne party for its New York executives.)

Today, however, the celebrations among the corporate vultures in the U.S. and their puppets in Santiago have stopped. Twelve years have passed, and the Chilean masses are showing that even the iron fist is not enough to keep a people in chains forever.



Students at University of Santiago barricade streets against police attack during nationwide protest against Pinochet regime.

CHILE

12 Years of Struggle and Resistance

Speaking — Rafael Marotto, National Leader of the Democratic Popular Movement. The DPM is the major political and mass organization in Chile opposing the military regime of Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

At District 65 UAW, 13 Astor Place, New York City

Friday ■ September 20 ■ 7:00 p.m.

Sponsored by the Hispanic Affairs Committee of District 65 UAW. Organized by the Chile Solidarity Secretariat, P.O. Box 942, Cathedral Station, New York, N.Y. 10025. Donation: \$3.00.

Bolivian general strike confronts IMF austerity, 14,000% inflation

By Neville Edwards

SEPTEMBER 9—Following the 15,000-strong Sept. 2 march in La Paz, the workers began a general strike last Thursday to protest the harsh realities of the Bolivian government's new economic program. The general strike, originally called for 48 hours, has struck a serious blow to the International Monetary Fund's new austerity demands on the Bolivian masses.

Earlier this week, the government threatened the workers with force if they don't return to work. Minister of Interior Fernando Barthelemy and Labor Minister Walter Costas Badani have ordered the workers to end the strike or face punishment. The Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces General Simon Sejas Tordya stated that military troops will intervene if peasants block roads.

But the workers have refused to submit to intimidation. All commercial and government businesses are paralyzed as the strike of thousands of workers, with the mine workers leading the way, enters its sixth day.

The Bolivian Workers Central, the largest representative of Bolivia's labor force, called the strike in response to the capitulation by the month-old government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro to the austerity demands of U.S. banks and the International Monetary Fund.

The belt tightening measures, con-



Led by miners, Bolivian workers protest U.S.-imposed austerity.

sidered to be the harshest in Bolivia's history, come at a time when the country is suffering a 14,000% inflation rate. Record unemployment and a 1,000% increase in food prices have left the workers with no other alternative but to fight back.

A storehouse of minerals and the Western Hemisphere's foremost producer of tin, Bolivia is also one of Latin America's poorest nations. Now the government has devalued the peso by 95% and frozen the wages of the workers. President Estenssoro also closed state-owned companies and lifted price supports for food and petroleum products.

Bolivia's 5.9 million people have

been pushed to the point of starvation in order for the U.S. banks to receive payment on Bolivia's \$3.4 billion foreign debt. But the people are letting the government and businesses know in no uncertain terms that closing state-owned companies and banks will not solve the debt crisis.

A fight against imperialism

The strike has set up a confrontation between the working class and Bolivia's few rich. The workers know all too well that the struggle is not just for the ending of the government starvation measures. It is a fight against the imperialist dominators of their country.

Last March the workers struck for over 18 days, and there has been a revolutionary upsurge among the tin miners and Quechua and Aymara Indian peasants. Bolivia is South America's country with the highest proportion of Indians. The country has had over 180 coups or attempted coups since 1825, and the military has ruled for the most part.

Earlier in the year, the workers called for a revolutionary change in Bolivia. They called on the left-wing parties to form a socialist government that could effectively deal with the economic situation. Since then, conditions have continued to deteriorate.



\$2.00

Please add 75¢ for shipping.

The Pamphlet CHILE 1970-1973 is available from World View Publishers 46 W. 21 St. NY, NY 10010

Honduras raids Salvadoran refugee camp

Did U.S. troops participate in attack?

By Sharon Shelton

SEPTEMBER 9—The blood of a group of unarmed Salvadoran refugees brutally attacked in a UN camp by the Honduran Army in late August is on Ronald Reagan's hands.

On Aug. 29, almost simultaneously with the "Cabanas '85" joint exercises of the U.S. and Honduran militaries, a detachment of nearly 100 Honduran troops, their faces smeared with green camouflage paint, burst in to the UN-operated Colomoncagua refugee camp near the border with El Salvador. Dragging residents out of their houses, the soldiers killed two, wounded 18 with bullets and seriously beat 25 others as a helicopter hovered above.

The attack was the first such incident in Latin America in which a host country attacked refugees in a UN camp. The occupants of the camp are in Honduras after having fled the bloody rule of the U.S.-backed Salvadoran Army in 1980 and 1981.

American soldiers in raid?

Eyewitnesses to the raid, including Jann Sweeney from the East Bay Sanctuary Churches in San Francisco, reported seeing what appeared to be Americans in military attire both during the raid and in a nearby village afterwards. One of the men was tall and blond; another was heard to speak fluent, unaccented English.

One of those who died during the attack was a two-month-old baby who was kicked to death by a soldier. Two

of the wounded were also children and several were elderly.

"The camp looked like a battlefield," a relief official quoted in the Sept. 5 New York Times pointed out. He noted that the shooting lasted 45 minutes and that several hundred bullets had been fired against the unarmed refugees who offered no resistance—contrary to the claims of the Honduran government in the aftermath of the tragedy.

Josefina Purgemon, a worker with the Caritas refugee agency, witnessed the entire operation. Fired at herself, Purgemon said it "was a miracle" that more were not killed.

The pretext for the attack was that "Salvadoran guerrillas" were supposedly "posing as refugees." According to UN officials, however, all the camp's occupants had UN refugee status as well as identity cards issued by the Honduran government itself. What galls the Honduran military and the Pentagon is that the refugees wholeheartedly back the struggle against the hated Salvadoran junta and against U.S. imperialism.

Both residents of the camp and international relief workers have charged that the Reagan administration wants to dismantle the camp in order to establish military bases in the area. The Honduran government says it is in fact planning to clear the camp and relocate the 7,500 refugees held there.

Ten of the camp's occupants were arrested following the raid. According



Silvina holds the body of her grand daughter. A U.S.-armed soldier kicked the 2-month-old baby in the head, killing her.

to a relief worker on the scene, Honduran soldiers tortured, beat, kicked and stabbed the ten. Although Honduran officials had promised to present those arrested at a press conference today, the ten ominously did not appear and remain in the hands of the U.S.-backed Honduran butchers.

U.S. war 'games'

Meanwhile, U.S. Marines, Green Berets and Rangers have been rushed to Honduras to participate in "Cabanas '85." While Reagan and his cohorts in the Pentagon claim these exercises are just "games," it is no accident they coincided with the bloody attack on

the Colomoncagua camp.

U.S. war "games" in Honduras are not a game at all, but part of the ongoing war against the Nicaraguan people and against the liberation struggles in El Salvador and elsewhere.

U.S. imperialism has used maneuvers such as "Cabanas '85" to turn Honduras into one giant U.S. base, used to direct contra attacks on the Nicaraguan Revolution and to prepare for direct Pentagon military intervention in Central America.

Giant military buildup

Exercises over the last few years have left 14 new U.S. bases, new and revamped airstrips, huge stockpiles of arms and approximately 2,000 U.S. troops permanently in Honduras. Most of this mammoth buildup has been financed under the guise of paying for the war "games," which have gone on almost continuously.

Unable to win over the hearts and minds of the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador and even the workers and peasants of Honduras who are sick and tired of the U.S. military presence, the Reagan administration and the Pentagon have had to resort to sheer terror against the people.

This attack on unarmed refugees, which could never have taken place without the knowledge of Pentagon officials who virtually direct the Honduran military, shows how desperate U.S. imperialism has become in trying to preserve its exploitation of the peoples of Central America.

Mass rebellion shakes U.S. puppets in Guatemala

By Robert Dobrow

SEPTEMBER 10—A new upsurge of popular protest is confronting the U.S. puppet regime in Guatemala.

Fueled by the sharp rise in the cost of living, bus drivers, students and residents of Guatemala City, the capital, have taken to the streets and resorted to militant mass actions against the General Mejia Victores dictatorship.

Rebellions broke out early last week when the government tried to raise bus fares. For days, government buildings, gasoline stations and stores were targets of mass wrath. The total number of arrests approached 1,000. But the government was forced to back down and on Wednesday rescinded the fare hike.

At the same time, army troops, to the cheers of thousands of students, withdrew from Guatemala's main university on Thursday. The soldiers had been occupying the National University in Guatemala City for the previous 44 hours, supposedly to search for weapons and contraband. Guatemala's students have been playing a key role in the current wave of protests and the university has become a rallying center for anti-government agitation.

On Thursday morning, several hundred women tried to march on the national palace but were blocked by police. In the poorest neighborhoods of the capital, youth have reportedly been greeting police officers and government vehicles with a steady barrage of rocks and bricks.

"The government's steps are not going to resolve the problem," said a protester outside the campus. "Neither the seizure of the campus by soldiers nor the bus fare situation is the real cause of the anger. The cost of living has to come down or there will be an explosion."

Guatemala is a perfect example of one of those stable, democratic, freedom-loving Central American nations

which Ronald Reagan holds up as a "victim" of "Nicaraguan aggression."

U.S. neo-colony

The regime has received millions of dollars of U.S. military aid. Its top officers were trained at the U.S. Army School of the Americas in Panama. Its police force is a creature of the U.S. "Public Safety" Assistance Program. U.S. foreign aid goes to buy police equipment, including detention vans, weapons and electric shock devices. The U.S. military trains the regime in counter-insurgency tactics.

Ever since 1954, when a CIA-organized coup d'etat toppled a popular government and handed over power to the generals, the real center of authority in the country isn't the national palace, but the U.S. Embassy.

Today, 2.2% of the population owns 70% of the arable land. The country has become one giant plantation for mostly U.S.-based coffee, banana and cattle interests.

The standard of living of the popula-



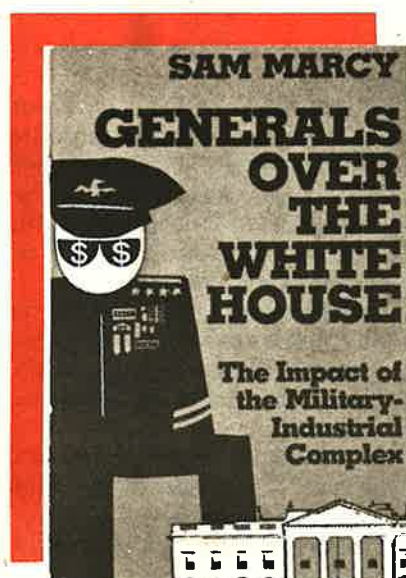
Workers protesting 50% bus fare hike in Guatemala.

tion has been driven below subsistence. The Indian peoples—Guatemala was the center of the great Mayan civilization—have been decimated. Almost 20,000 people have "disappeared" in the last two decades. Political meetings and demonstrations are illegal. Police have total powers to search and arrest without warrants.

The Reagan administration has tried to palm off the fiction that Guatemala has been making "human rights improvements." Some recent examples: Two leaders of Guatemala's only human rights group, the Mutual Support Group, were slain by government-organized death squads this spring. Over 100 Native people have been killed since the beginning of the year in the small Indian municipality of Patzun where army violence is rampant.

In the village of San Pedro la Laguna, the Army killed one former mayor and two civilian military commissioners who had been chosen by the community.

Such acts of fascist repression coupled with the regime's inability to meet the most basic economic needs of the people are fueling the current upsurge. Together with recent developments in Chile, Bolivia, Honduras, and El Salvador they signal a revolutionary storm of troubles for U.S. neo-colonial rule in Latin America.



Generals
Over the
White House

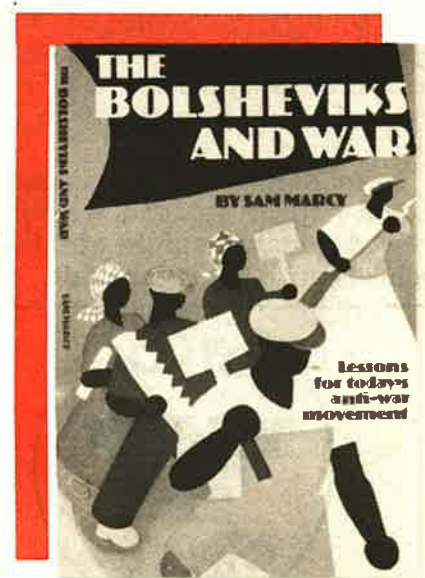
\$2.00

The Bolsheviks
and War

\$4.95

Please add 75¢ postage each

Order from
World View Publ.
46 W. 21 St.
N.Y., N.Y. 10010



EDITORIAL

AIDS: against the hysteria

THERE'S NO medical reason why the state and the scientific community can't formulate a policy regarding AIDS that would take into account both the interests of people who have the disease and of the general population.

It is the universal viewpoint of the medical profession that AIDS cannot be transmitted by casual contact. This means that extreme measures like isolation or quarantine of people with AIDS would be not only cruel to them, but unwarranted and counterproductive for the rest of society.

Everyone, on the other hand, has a stake in expanding the available resources for the diagnosis, treatment, and eventual conquering of the disease. Research has already isolated the virus, HTLV3/LAV, which appears to cause AIDS. Much more needs to be done, however, if a vaccine and/or treatment and cure are to be found.

This takes money and commitment. In the first few years after the appearance of AIDS in 1978, it was generally seen as a "gay disease," and there was lack of interest, if not downright hostility, in the government and the medical establishment to committing funds to AIDS research.

As the number of cases has continued to double every six months, however, it has become clear that while the means of transmission has been pinpointed to bodily fluids—specifically semen and blood—you don't have to be gay to develop AIDS. Needles used intravenously can transmit AIDS; so can blood transfusions. Children of affected parents can be born with the disease.

Americans who have gone to

France for treatment report that because the trade unions, the medical profession and the French government have all carried out an education campaign there to accurately inform the public about AIDS, there is none of the hysteria which has been fostered by ignorance and manipulation by the right-wing here. In New York City, some parents of school-age children have boycotted schools because one second-grader who has the AIDS virus (but shows no symptoms of the disease) has been admitted to school. The sensational tabloids have fed their fears with scream headlines.

It is ironic that at the very same time a homeless man in the last stages of AIDS was reportedly treated, given \$15 and then turned out on the street by one of New York's leading cancer hospitals, Sloan-Kettering.

The pendulum appears to swing between neglect and disdain of this subject to runaway panic. However, that is only as it is seen through the eyes of the bourgeois media. In fact, people are learning more about the disease, how to take measures against it, and that it can strike young and old, gay and straight, men and women of any nationality. Much credit for this is due to the AIDS support networks that are growing around the country. But those fighting the disease still have much too little to work with. Much more of the public funds, which Reagan is turning over to the military at an unprecedented rate, must be pried loose and redirected into the struggle against AIDS.

Money for AIDS, not for war!

Mark South Africa Political Prisoners Day!

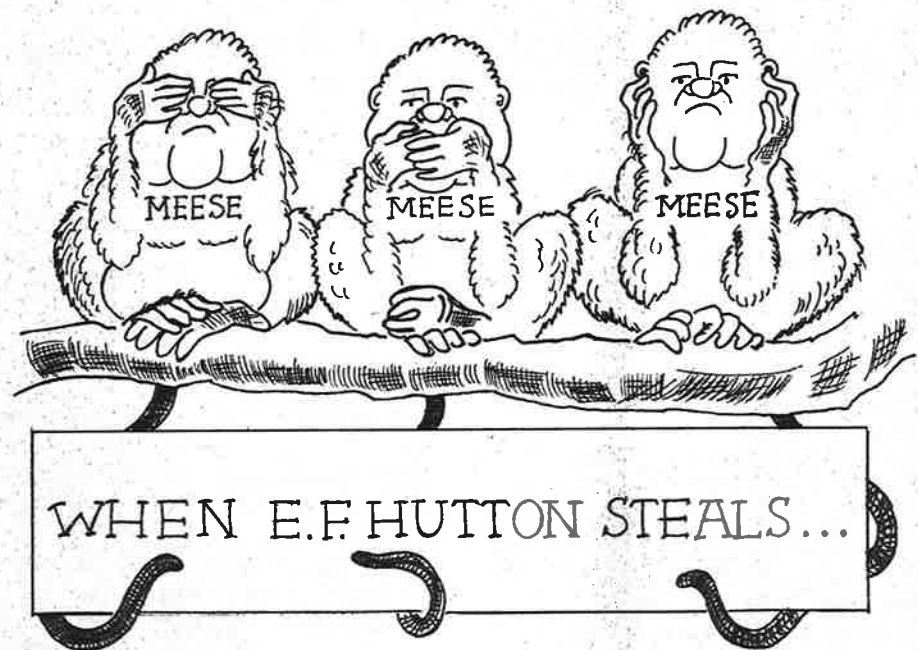
"WE BELIEVE the American people are far ahead of their government in understanding what is going on," Oliver Tambo, the president of the African National Congress said last week.

October 11, Southern Africa Political Prisoners Day, offers a timely opportunity for large numbers in this country to demonstrate their contempt for the Pretoria fascists and their support for the brave campaign of the majority to win their liberty.

In solidarity with the masses of South African students who have vowed to stay out of the apartheid schools until the regime falls, stu-

dents at more than 100 colleges in this country have chosen October 11 to raise their own voices, to demand an end to the collaboration between the U.S. corporate-university complex and the South African colonialists. October 11 will be a day of petitioning, class boycott, and rallies, a day to shake the Reaganite policy of "constructive engagement."

Now especially, when the issue is so clear, every progressive person should be prepared to spread the word about this event and take part fully in whatever activity is being organized in their region of the country.



WAH

On The Picketline

Strike roundup. If the turnout of hundreds of thousands of union members on Labor Day 1985 wasn't enough to give the lie to the bosses' wishful claims about the death of the labor movement, just look at the strikes, big and small, now taking place all around the country. Most never receive any coverage in the big business press. But they're happening, and they show that even in these times of cutbacks and concessions, struggles continue to break out and workers keep fighting back.

Among the current walkouts are newspaper strikes at the Chicago Tribune and two Philadelphia papers, the Inquirer and Daily News. Some 5,200 members of UAW Local 425 walked out September 8 at the Lorain, Ohio, Ford Motor plant. Striking UFCW members at Hormel's Austin, Minn., meatpacking plant continue their militant struggle against takebacks. The shipbuilders' strike at the Bath Iron Works, where the workers are up against both the Congoleum Corporation and the U.S. Navy, is still going strong after two months. And steelworkers are on the front lines at the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp., where strikers are now collecting unemployment after a legal victory with the courts ruling that Wheeling-Pitt locked them out.

Courageous school workers are

standing up against education cutbacks with strikes in five states. Teachers walked out in cities including Seattle, Pittsburgh, Newport, R.I., and Flint, Mich. A thousand striking teachers in Pontiac, Mich., face a threat of firing. And in Chicago, 25,000 teachers and 12,000 other school workers struck for two days and won their main demands, a wage increase and a two-year contract (the school board has in the past only agreed to one-year pacts). School janitors and operating engineers also won important overtime provisions there.

• • •

Columbia clericals. Clerical and technical workers at Columbia University are moving closer toward setting a strike date, as fall registration has begun without a contract settlement at the Ivy League school in New York City. The Columbia workers won union recognition last spring after a three-year battle. Now they are looking to improve wages and working conditions at a university blessed with one of the biggest endowments—read lots of money—in the country. Columbia's offer is an insulting 4.5%, including benefits. Union activists point out that not only does Columbia pay its workers less than staffers at neighboring Barnard and Teachers College, but it actually cut benefits unilaterally last year. UAW District 65 represents workers at Barnard, Teachers, and Columbia, and the issue is parity among workers at all three schools.

• • •

Office layoffs. Some 100,000 office workers—secretaries, stenographers, and typists—have lost their jobs in the last five years, according to a study by 9 to 5, the National Association of Working Women. While the talk about layoffs and unemployment generally focuses on heavy industry, the study reveals, clerical workers have also been hit hard. Just as with factory workers, clericals are being replaced by automation; in some regions, clerical positions have declined by as much as 6% since 1980. The study pointed out that the general decline in the overall economy, with plant shut-downs and government cutbacks, has brought layoffs in the typing pool along with the assembly line.

—Shelley Ettinger

Sabra and Shatila to be commemorated September 18

THE NEW YORK City chapter of the November 29 Committee for Palestine will be commemorating the third anniversary of the 1982 massacre of Palestinian civilians at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut, Lebanon.

The massacres were carried out by Lebanese fascists who were armed, financed and under the direct supervision of the Israeli government.

The program will be held on Wed., Sept. 18, at Casa de las Americas, which is located at 104 W. 14 St. (between 6 and 7 Aves.) and begins at 7 p.m.



Boycott Campbell's!

Court sets back equal pay for women

'Comparable pay' issue goes to heart of capitalist discrimination

By Deirdre Griswold

SEPTEMBER 9—One of the myths we are fed about capitalism is that the market system rewards people according to their worth or ability. Aren't high-paid executives forever trying to excuse their extravagant salaries by saying that really "good" people won't be attracted to jobs with less than six-figure incomes?

Now along comes a ruling by a reactionary federal court against a demand by women for higher pay and, lo and behold, it turns out that their "worth" should have nothing to do with the matter! It's "market conditions" that determine how much people get paid, says the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth District.

The case involves women employees of the state of Washington, represented by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME). In 1983 they won a ruling by Federal District Judge Jack Tanner that the state of Washington was liable for damages because it had consistently paid its women employees 20% less than men in jobs requiring similar levels of skill, mental demands, accountability and working conditions.

Because of the rising consciousness and struggle on this question in both the women's and labor movements, Washington state had already agreed to a plan revising upward its pay scales to reach a goal of comparable pay for jobs of comparable worth over ten years. The AFSCME suit, however, accused the state of discrimination because it failed to put the new pay scales into effect immediately in 1974, the year a state-commissioned study confirmed the wage inequities.

The AFSCME suit claimed damages in the form of back pay for some 15,500 workers, which would now amount to as much as \$1 billion.

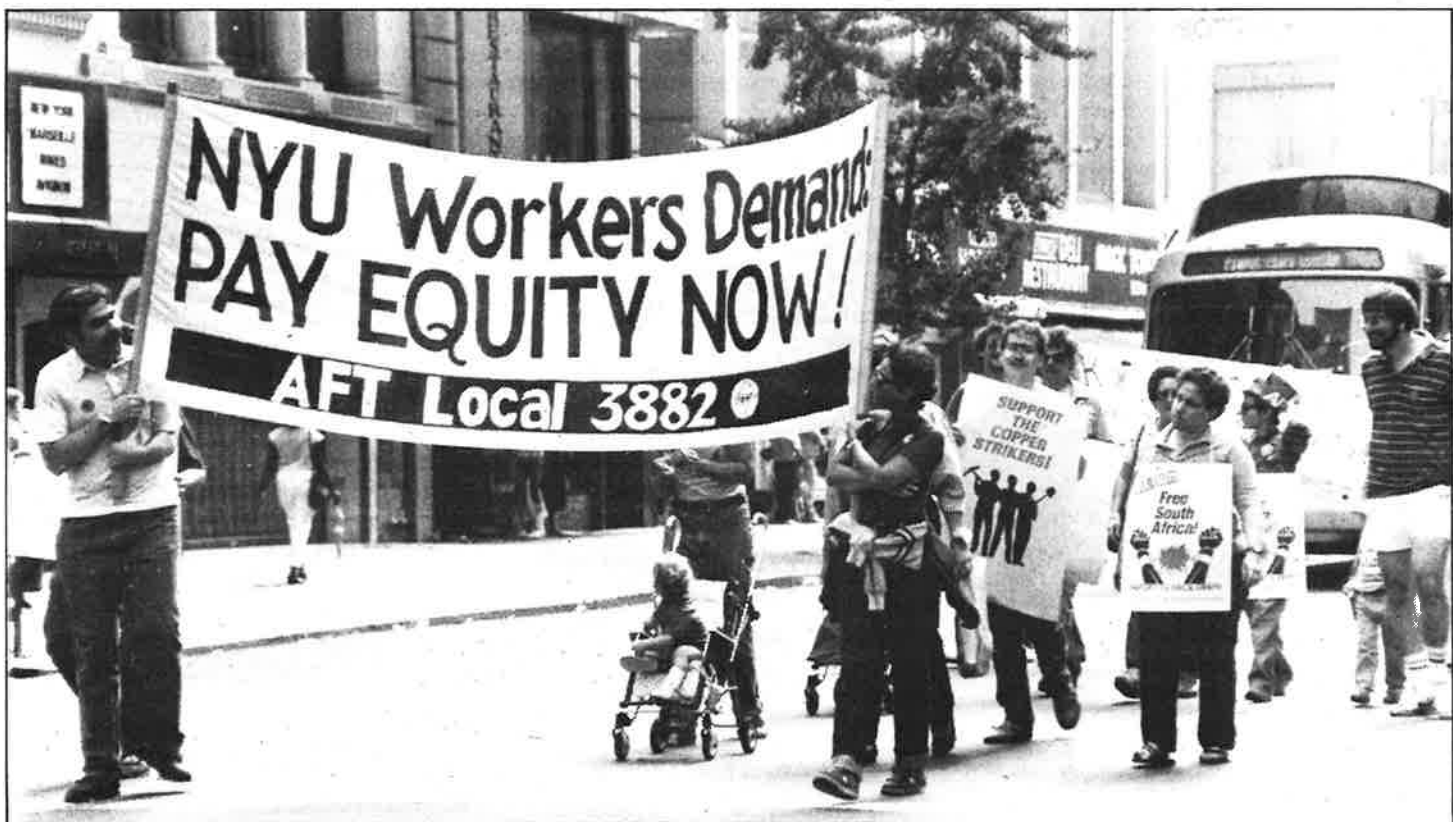
Women grievously underpaid

This case gives an indication of how grievously women in this country are being underpaid. What should also be noted is that the appeals court, in overturning the 1983 ruling, has not disputed the fact that women are grossly underpaid for their labor. Its only argument is that this is the result of market forces, so therefore the government is not required to redress the situation.

The Reaganites at all levels have been attacking comparable worth. Earlier this year, Clarence Pendleton, Reagan's appointed chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights, called it "probably the looniest idea since Looney Tunes came on the screen." In other words, women have to be crazy to want comparable pay for their work!

Women are becoming an ever larger section of the work force. Many jobs "traditionally" held by women, like those in the service industries, are increasing while "traditionally" male jobs, such as in heavy industry, are on the decline. This makes the question of comparable worth more urgent than ever to the labor movement as a whole, as the economy is distinctly shifting to what have been lower-paid jobs.

The struggle for comparable worth is a vital element of the overall class



The fight for comparable worth is a significant element of the class struggle. Above, a contingent in the New York City Labor Day parade.

WW PHOTO: LALLAN STEIN

struggle, which as Karl Marx defined it over a century ago is at bottom a struggle over the unpaid labor or "surplus value" that bosses take as their own in the process of capitalist exploitation.

Marx showed that workers are never paid according to the value of what they produce. They are paid according to the value of their labor power. This is determined, like the value of any other commodity, by what it takes to produce, that is, what it takes to keep the worker alive and able to work, raise a family, etc.

Bosses try to lower wages

The bosses are always trying to keep wages, or the price of labor power, as low as possible to maximize their profits. Creating and perpetuating a social

climate of discrimination against women and Third World workers gives them a powerful lever to force wages down for the whole class. On the other hand, organization, unity and struggle can reverse this pressure and push up the wage norms, getting a bit more of the surplus value for the workers.

Do the capitalists acknowledge this struggle? Of course not. They claim that, when the bosses make more profits, everyone benefits. They won't admit that these profits are extracted directly from the workers' hides.

But by arguing in this case that women are underpaid because of "market conditions" (and therefore the state doesn't have to do anything to correct it), these Reaganite judges are admitting that capitalism itself is the culprit. They are saying, in so many words,

that it's "looney" for women workers to try and set standards to determine how much their labor is worth; that the question is, how little can the bosses get away with paying them, given prevailing market conditions?

The executive vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers, Jerry Jasinowski, said of the ruling, "Businesses will rest easier today knowing they won't be dragged into court based on the idea that jobs have some inherent worth regardless of market conditions."

That's the capitalist point of view. But women workers disagree. They want to be treated equitably and are ready to fight for their rights. The fight for comparable worth is becoming an increasingly significant element in the class struggle.

Insurance moguls attack Baltimore daycare

By Doris Wilder
a daycare worker

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5—Insurance companies in Maryland, Virginia, California and other states have joined the Reagan administration's attack on affordable daycare for poor and working people.

By refusing to insure daycare centers and daycare homes, or accepting them only in high risk categories, these companies are threatening the very existence of childcare, especially for Black, Latin and poor communities in which the bulk of policy cancellations are taking place.

In the state of Maryland, 13 daycare centers have already closed and unless insurance can be found at reasonable rates, more centers will be forced to do the same. These closings mean that many poor women will no longer be able to go to work or will have to leave their children with older siblings or alone; they also mean layoffs of daycare workers, the majority of whom are women.

Particularly hard hit are daycare mothers, women who care for children in their homes. Among the lowest paid workers, these women are being forced to do without insurance rather than pay premiums triple what they were paying a year ago. Many have just given up and closed their doors in frustration.

Daycare is a necessity for poor and working women, but at an average cost

of \$50 to \$75 a week, few can afford it. Most daycare centers and homes depend on subsidies from the Department of Social Services and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Under the Reagan administration, these subsidies are routinely cut and restored at the whim of local government. Currently, the only children who can get subsidized daycare in the city of Baltimore are those who have suffered child abuse and neglect, though at one time a far wider range of children were included in the priority system. Now even women working full time cannot get help with childcare costs.

This reporter spoke with one such mother. A single parent with a child enrolled at a Baltimore city center, she is paying \$50 per week. "I have no other choice," she explained. "I'm just hanging in there waiting for the priority to be restored. I hope it comes soon though. Fifty dollars is a big chunk out of my salary."

Not enough facilities

As it is, there aren't enough childcare facilities to meet the demand. The closing of daycare centers for whatever reason is a hardship on poor and working people who desperately depend on the centers for the survival of their children.

The pretext for the cancellations is that the insurance industry claims it is losing money because of increased

claims resulting from "child abuse" cases.

Yet there is not one shred of evidence that insurance companies are paying one cent more in claims than they were a year ago. They are merely attempting to "redline" daycare out of existence, by cancelling insurance policies, just as they have forced poor people out of their neighborhoods.

In reality the child abuse issue has been whipped up by the ultra-right to eliminate daycare for the poor. Statistics show that of all reported instances of child abuse, only 2% occur in daycare centers and of these less than half ever come to trial much less acquire conviction. Actually, according to statistics, a child is safer in a daycare center than in his or her own home!

One daycare worker who is a single parent told this reporter, "I've been in daycare a long time and I've never seen it this bad. Every year Harry Hughes (governor of Maryland) starts slashing away at us. You can't get the kids. Not that there aren't children, there are. We have a list a mile long of parents waiting for a spot. It's just that they can't afford it."

"Who can afford \$50 a week? You have to have two incomes for that and most of the women in this center are single parents. Now they're talking about closing down completely. They just laid off two people last week. It sure doesn't look good. It's a real shame."

FEMINISM AND MARXISM

By Dorothy Ballan

A Marxist fighter for women's rights discusses: *The Woman in History; Love, Marriage and Monogamy; Two Lines on Women's Liberation; and The Bolsheviks and the Sexual Revolution.*

\$2.00

75¢ for shipping

World View Publishers
46 W. 21 St., New York, N.Y. 10010

Rebellion hits Birmingham, England

Unemployment over 60% in Handsworth

By Joyce Chediac

SEPTEMBER 11—As we go to press, a rebellion of Black, Asian and white youth has rocked Birmingham, England's second largest city, for two days.

This rebellion is a gut-level reaction to the horrors of racism and poverty. While the unemployment rate in England is a high 13%, the jobless rate in Birmingham's Handsworth neighborhood, where the fighting occurred, is a shocking 66%. Many youth, especially oppressed youth, have virtually no chance of finding a job.

It began on Monday in the poor, mostly Black and Asian neighborhood and was sparked by police brutality. Youth battled police, expropriated goods from stores, set fires and overturned and burned police cars after

cops making a traffic arrest handcuffed and beat up those being held and then threatened to throw them under a bus.

The authorities only gained control of the area by sending in 600 cops Monday night, who battled angry youth in block-to-block street fighting. Even this was not enough to stop the uprising from spreading to other inner city Birmingham neighborhoods the next day.

On Tuesday, when England's chief law enforcement minister, British Home Secretary Douglas Burd, visited the area, he was greeted with jeers and a shower of bottles and bricks.

An especially searing indictment of the Thatcher government's lack of concern for the poor is the fact that out of

the 16,000 homes in Handsworth, 15,000 have neither a bath nor a toilet! Jeff Rooker, the member of Parliament representing Handsworth, has described it as, "the largest concentration of urban deprivation in the country."

This is the largest uprising in England since Black and white youth rebelled in 20 cities and towns in 1981. Then as now, the causes for the uprisings were police brutality, racism, poverty, unemployment and cuts in social services associated with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Reaganite program.

While 1,400 policemen now patrol Handsworth, sheer repression can never speak to the problems that caused this justified uprising.

MOVIE REVIEW

'Kiss of the Spider Woman'

By Hachett and Shelley Ettinger

You wouldn't know it from the commercials or the title, but *Kiss of the Spider Woman* isn't a sexy spy thriller or a comic book. It is a conventional big-budget Hollywood movie with big-name stars, but it manages nevertheless to convey with beauty, sensitivity,

and compassion the complex story of a gay man and a communist revolutionary who are incarcerated together in a fascist prison cell.

The movie subtly explores the many contradictions that confront oppressed and struggling people trying to survive in capitalist society. The book it's

based on has been banned in Argentina, and translated into 14 languages.

The two characters are Molina, a gay man from the streets who works as a window dresser, politically unconscious of the class struggle, and Valentin, a straight man who is a schooled Marxist journalist involved in revolutionary activity in a police state.

As the movie unfolds, one learns that the title itself, which conjures up the image of a female spider entrapped in her own web waiting for her prey, is analogous to Molina, who was planted by the fascist authorities in Valentin's prison cell to capture information regarding his revolutionary activities. But in the end, Molina breaks out of the trap and is won over by Valentin against the fascists.

Molina, with an art for colorful imagination, describes movies he has seen to Valentin to help keep their minds preoccupied with something other than themselves and to pass the time. Molina's storytelling ability is born out of his need to fantasize, to escape from a hostile environment which rejects him in every way and makes illegal his open expression of himself as a gay man.

Through the course of the movie, Valentin learns from Molina's art of fantasy, which helps ease the pain of the physical torture he has endured. And he comes to recognize Molina's psychological torture. Both men are victims of state oppression—a gay man and a communist, natural allies in the class struggle.

Valentin, for his part, is able to use his anguish, fear, and loneliness to reinforce his bitter opposition to the ruling class. He is strengthened by his class-conscious principles. And through his words and deeds, he plants the seeds of opposition in Molina's mind.

Molina has suffered the suppression of gay expression in an oppressive, hostile society, and Valentin has experienced repression and government terror against partisans of the class struggle. Each learns lessons from the other's pain as they struggle with each other.

The men are victims and natural enemies of the state up against tremendous odds. But while the state tries to exploit their relationship by pitting one against the other, they become aware, out of need and camaraderie, that they themselves have the power to define their relationship under these very limited conditions. Not only do they learn from each other, but they help each other overcome their preju-



WW PHOTO: G. DUNKEL

Salvation Army bigotry protested. A Sept. 7 picket line in front of New York City's Salvation Army headquarters protests that church's anti-gay crusade in New Zealand. This "army" is well known in New York for refusing to employ lesbians and gays.

Gays and American Indians speak out on gov't AIDS funding

By J. Marquardt

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5—Protesting U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Resources Margaret Heckler's plan to take some \$10 million from the American Indian Health Budget to fund AIDS research, 20 Gay and American Indian activists and supporters demonstrated at the Federal Building here today. All were united in the demand that AIDS funding could easily come from the bloated military budget.

Speaking for the Native American Political Association, Thunderhawk said, "When we hear of \$300 screwdrivers, and \$500 toilet seats being purchased by the Department of Defense, we really don't believe Secretary Heckler, or the President, when they say the only place where money needed

for AIDS can come from is from Indian money."

John Wahl, spokesman for Mobilization Against AIDS, which voted unanimously to support the action, stated, "This is not just an Indian issue. This is an issue which affects all minorities in this land. When the government takes money from one minority to help another, it is an obvious attempt to set them against each other, and we resent it."

Thunderhawk added, "When I look at the people here I see the unity and know that we can confront the issue."

In a dramatic action to call attention to the issue, on July 23 John Lorenzini, of People with AIDS, and Thunderhawk chained themselves to the same Federal Building here.

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.

If you would like to know more about WWP, or if you would like to join us in these struggles, contact the branch nearest you:

Atlanta: 1257 Glenwood Ave., SE, Atlanta, Ga., 30316 (404) 627-3093.

Austin: P.O. Box 6322, Austin, Texas 78762

Baltimore: 424 E. 31 St, Baltimore, Md. 21218 (301) 889-9318

Boston: 295 Huntington Ave., Room 212, Boston, Mass. 02115 (617) 247-1778

Buffalo: 349 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14201 (716) 855-3055

Chicago: P.O. Box 6510, Chicago, Ill. 60680 (312) 489-3829

Cleveland: 2012 West 25 St, Room 613, Cleveland, Ohio 44113 (216) 861-6154

Detroit: 1947 Grand River, Room 201, Detroit, Mich. 48226 (313) 962-4979

Houston: P.O. Box 52115, Houston, Texas 77052

Jackson: P.O. Box 8783, Jackson, Miss. 39204

Milwaukee: 150 E. Juneau, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53202 (414) 224-0429

New York City: 46 W. 21 St., New York, N.Y. 10010 (212) 255-0352

Rochester: 898 Portland Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14621 (716) 342-5707

San Antonio: San Antonio: P.O. Box 1504, San Antonio, Texas 78295

San Francisco: P.O. Box 884313, San Francisco, Calif. 94188 (415) 826-4828

Seattle: 1327 Yesler Way, Seattle Wash. 98122 (206) 322-8272

Washington, D.C.: 3221 Mt. Pleasant St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20010 (202) 483-8740

trices while embracing each other's worlds.

Molina and Valentin develop a bond the state cannot break. Inside the prison, they introduce each other to new thoughts, and in the end Molina—paroled under political surveillance—keeps his word to Valentin.

Kiss of the Spider Woman is fiction, but the issues it raises are real ones confronted by oppressed people and conscious revolutionaries. Valentin's parting words to Molina have significance for all people struggling to be free of exploitation:

"Promise me that you're going to make them respect you, that you're not going to allow anyone to treat you badly or exploit you. Because no one has the right to exploit anyone. No one."



The birth of the gay liberation movement brought the fight against gay oppression into the streets. This pamphlet explains gay oppression in a way which is relevant to all working and oppressed people. It traces the history of lesbians and gay men from ancient society to the present day.

\$2.00 (add 75¢ postage)

Order from World View Publishers
46 W. 21 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10010

When E.F. Hutton steals . . .

By Andy Stapp

SEPTEMBER 9—In a fictional story, the perfect crime is one committed by someone so clever they don't get caught.

In the capitalist world, the perfect crime is committed by someone so rich that even if they do get caught, they don't get arrested.

In fact if the illegal enterprise is big and wealthy enough, thousands of separate crimes can be committed and millions of dollars raked in without fear of punishment.

The Wall Street brokerage house of E.F. Hutton is one of these big crime outfits. It's got political pull, friends in all the powerful places. Reagan went to E.F. Hutton to recruit his chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, John Shad, who had run E.F. Hutton's merger and corporate financing department for 18 years and held \$7.8 million in the company's stock when he came to the SEC.

Last May, E.F. Hutton pleaded guilty to 2,000 counts of mail and wire fraud in a bank "overdraft" scheme bringing in interest-free

"loans" that on some days totaled as much as \$270 million!

The U.S. Justice Department, headed by Attorney General Ed Meese, found that E.F. Hutton had been running "fifty criminal chains" operating out of 100 branch offices.

Mr. Meese meets Mr. Big

Mr. Meese further found that this case was so big that the Justice Department simply couldn't handle it. "It would tie up the courts for years in different jurisdictions all over the country," the attorney general said with a smile.

Can you imagine all those defendants in silk suits clogging the courts? Men like George Ball, president of E. F. Hutton in 1981 and 1982 when the crimes were committed and now president of the super-firm, Prudential-Bache Securities.

Folks in Mr. Ball's class are simply exempt from the grubby and distasteful court appearances reserved for dangerous criminals like people who shoplift food from supermarkets, subway turnstile jumpers

and kids who mark walks with graffiti.

Good heavens! Mr. George Ball shouldn't be made to rub shoulders with such types.

Attorney General Meese, who has had his own problems with "interest free loans," came up with a better idea.

Let E.F. Hutton decide its own punishment.

For whom Bell tolls

And so it came to pass that E.F. Hutton was full of remorse and hired Griffin Bell, former President Carter's Attorney General, to suggest a proper punishment. Mr. Bell, who recently represented the Rob-

bins pharmaceutical firm in the Dal-kon Shield scandal against the thousands of women injured by that device, discovered the just solution.

In his report this week Mr. Bell found that while "most of the senior officers understood that large sums were being made under the overdraft policy," it would be a "monstrous" punishment to fire them all. Dismissal, said Mr. Bell, would "impose an undue financial burden" on these gentlemen.

The guilty executives should instead each "make a contribution to charity" to show how contrite they are.

The contributions will be tax-deductible.

Prison medical care is dangerous to your health

By Diane Feinberg

SEPTEMBER 1—Needless deaths of prisoners in Florida custody have become so obvious that state authorities last month stopped all surgery at the central prison hospital. In a 13-year-old lawsuit which includes challenges to the prison's bad food and overcrowding, the state's 13,000 prisoners charge that medical care is so bad it violates constitutional restraints against cruel and unusual punishment.

Doctors who studied the prison medical system in a report to U.S. District Judge Susan Black characterized it as a pattern of "deliberate indifference." Experts say at least 20 prisoners have needlessly died in recent years due to atrocious medical "care."

One, Mose Rayford, 61, was sent to the prison hospital at Lake Butler, in North Florida, because he had a hernia. Although he lost 30 pounds in a few weeks after his arrival he was not fed intravenously. Instead he was given two antibiotics that are damaging to the kidneys. He died April 14, 1983.

A team of doctors unable to pinpoint the cause of death noted, "This is bizarre medical care."

Normal Fuller, 42, was admitted to the same prison hospital suffering from diabetes and lung and heart ailments. He was never treated for his heart or lungs. His chart read on Sept. 3, 1983, "Patient screaming loudly because of abdominal pain." No treatment was given. He died that day.

John Davis was in the same hospital because he was having trouble breathing. The doctor's comment to the court was, "During his last day at the hospital, Mr. Davis was allowed to die without treatment, although his condition was clearly critical."

From 1982-1984: 17 needless deaths

Although prison officials deny these accusations, an independent team of doctors chosen by prison authorities and lawyers for the prisoners documented 17 deaths due to improper care between 1982 and 1984 and called them "needless."

They pointed to six recent cases, three of which resulted in deaths. In one case oxygen was improperly administered. In another, oxygen was available, but no one knew how to operate the machine.

Even routine medical care in the prisons caused basic dental and medical ailments to degenerate into chronic, long-term problems, the doctors wrote in their report.

These findings are supported in part by doctors working for the Florida prison system itself! Two Tampa physicians hired by the state to review prison medical records found some of the same problems resulting in deaths.

One doctor, whose identity has been kept anonymous by the state, told the Department of Corrections, "If I were an insurance company, I would advise you to settle all of these (cases) out of court. I wouldn't take any of these to court. You don't have much to stand on."

Inmate awaiting trial killed by choke hold

By Jane Cutter

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31—On Aug. 10, Kenneth Miller, 38, was killed when a guard at the San Francisco County jail administered the hated choke hold, a technique that activists seeking its ban have long contended is dangerous and life threatening.

The guard administered the choke hold after Miller, who was in jail awaiting court action, refused to enter a two-man cell with a dangerously disturbed inmate.

While jail officials claim that Miller died of a heart attack, inmates who witnessed the death told a different story. After being held in the hold for "a good 30 seconds," as one prisoner estimated, Miller was on the ground, obviously dead.

David Shaw recalled, "I kept yelling 'the guy is dead!' They told everyone to shut up."

This murderous assault and subsequent attempt to cover it with lies has unleashed a storm of protest from inmates. Protest actions culminated with an inmate strike the

day before the coroner's investigation was due to end. Trustees refused to work, and all prisoners refused their meals. A petition against the use of the choke hold and against San Francisco County jail conditions was circulated.

This strong show of prisoner solidarity attracted local media attention, exposing the authorities' lies.

On Aug. 24, the coroner reported that the cause of Miller's death was suffocation, which could have been caused by a choke hold. Further investigations are pending.

Kenneth Miller, who was convicted of no crime, had his life taken by the choke hold, a vicious technique of repression. The choke hold is being used by the forces of repression, both inside prison walls and on the outside. Its victims are the oppressed, especially oppressed youth.

The actions of the prisoners point to the path of struggle needed to abolish the choke hold and the whole system of repression directed against working and poor people, especially Black and other oppressed nationalities.

**BECOME A
WORKERS
WORLD
SUPPORTER**

You can help month by month. Join the WW Supporter Program by making a regular contribution and keeping in touch.

\$50 a year at least or \$5 a month or more will bring you a monthly report on the latest developments for Workers World.

Membership in the Supporter Program means that you will also receive a copy of each new book and pamphlet as well as political button.

My donation is:

☐ \$5 ☐ \$10 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$50

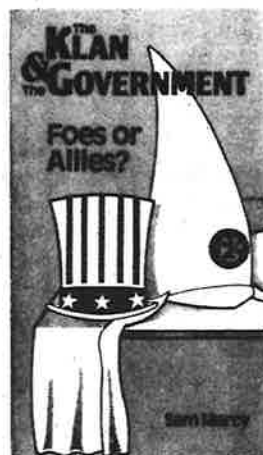
SUBSCRIBE TO ☐ \$2 for a ten week trial
WORKERS WORLD ☐ \$5 for six months
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER ☐ \$10 for a year

Name

Address

City State Zip

Phone



This book examines the special relationship with the state that has allowed the Klan to exist for over a century, despite its criminal history of lynchings, murders and intimidation. How can the Klan be fought? The author reviews the lessons of several significant anti-Klan demonstrations. He shows how the Klan's resurgence in recent years is related to the deepening economic crisis—a crisis which is also generating a consciousness and militancy among Blacks and whites that can stop the Klan in its tracks.

\$2.95 (add 75¢ postage)



Soweto Remembered

This book lets the people from South Africa and Namibia tell you of their lives, struggles and dreams of freedom for the oppressed in their homeland.

\$3.25 (add 75¢ for postage)

World View Publishers
46 W. 21 St.
N.Y., N.Y. 10010

Opponents of transit fare hike plan fightback in San Francisco

By Jane Cutter

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7—The Public Utilities Commission here has proposed yet another increase in fares for the Municipal Railroad, otherwise known as MUNI.

The PUC wants the adult fare to go from 60 cents to 75 cents, and the senior and disabled fare to go from five cents to 25 cents—a 500% increase! MUNI used to cost a quarter for all adults!

MUNI serves 800,000 people each day. These are mostly poor and working people who depend on MUNI to get to work, to school, to shop and to socialize.

The PUC says they need the money to cover higher operating expenses, so they want the riders to pay. But the PUC hasn't collected millions of dollars owed by downtown businesses for transit improvements.

These businesses are the developers who have changed the face of the city in a few short years, with multi-million dollar high-rise developments. These commercial and office complexes employ thousands of workers most of whom ride MUNI.

In 1981, the SF Board of Supervisors passed an ordinance requiring developers within the downtown zone to pay \$5 per square foot of office space into a transit fund. The PUC was given the job of collecting the money.

Since 1981, however, PUC has

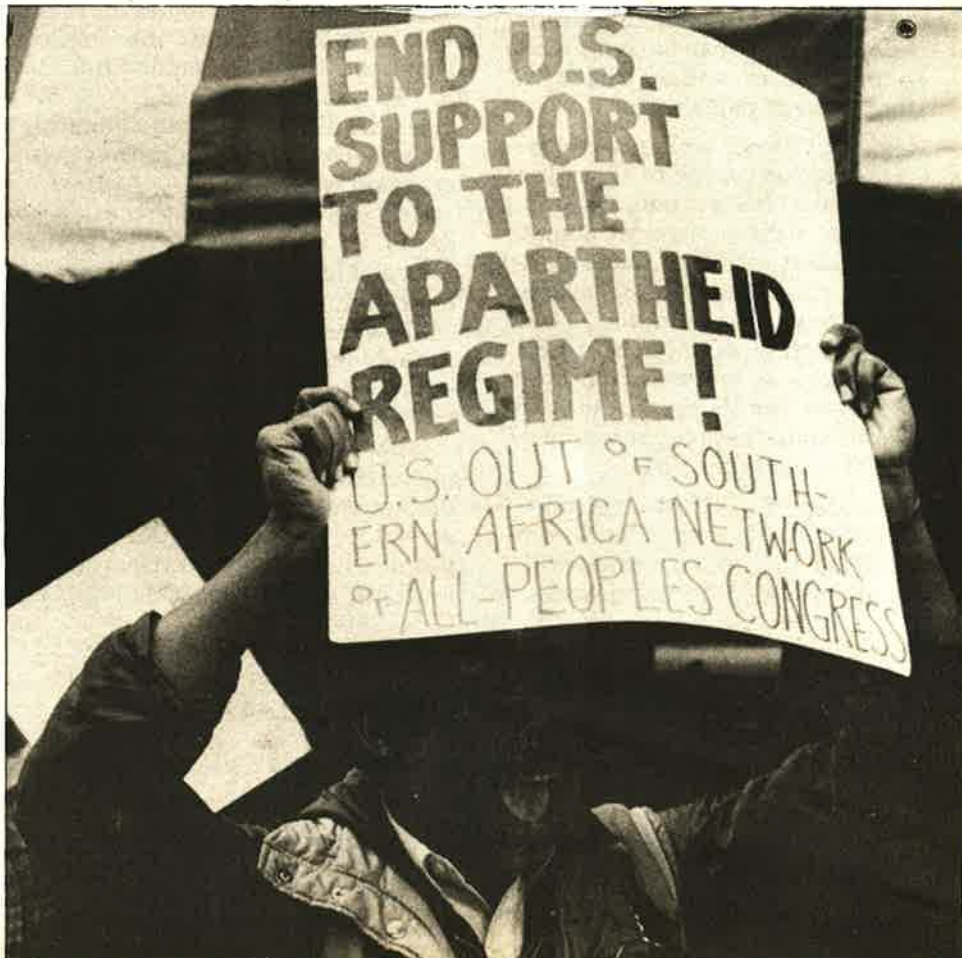
dragged its feet, collecting less than \$5 million. The PUC itself estimates that all the developers together owe \$46.5 million. Projects owing money include the Opera Plaza and Ferry Building renovation.

In reality, the developers are being asked to pay a very modest amount to support MUNI. They should be paying more, since MUNI brings in the workers and shoppers who are the life blood of downtown.

The All-Peoples Congress (APC) is a community organization working against the fare hike. The PUC is holding a public hearing, in an attempt to rubberstamp through the fare hike. But the APC is calling for a picket line before the hearing, and for all who are angry with the fare increase to voice it at the hearing.

The hearing will be at the state office building, 350 McAllister, room 1194, on Sept. 16 at 5:30 p.m. The picket line will be outside that building at 4:30 p.m. on the same day. For more information on how to fight the fare hike, contact the APC at (415) 821-6545.

Maisha Lowe of the APC expressed the feelings of many as she said, "There should be more service, with lower fares. When the monthly Fast Pass went on sale over the summer for \$20, MUNI ridership went up 40%. We need more buses on the routes to reduce crowding, which is stress for drivers and for passengers."



WW PHOTO: BILL HACKWELL

Active in the anti-apartheid struggle, the All-Peoples Congress is opening a campaign to fight MUNI fare hikes.

U.S. gov't harasses bilingual voters in Bay Area

By Gloria La Riva

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8—The U.S. attorney's office in this district has been carrying out a campaign of harassment and intimidation of voters who apply for election ballots in languages other than English.

This week, the U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco upheld a lower court ruling which gives the U.S. attorney the green light to continue this gross attack on voting rights.

When Jose Olaguez applied for an election ballot in Spanish in 1981, he had no idea that this would place him under investigation by the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS, the hated Migra), and the Contra Costa County District Attorney's office.

He was the target of a campaign by the U.S. attorney's office, which ob-

tained the names of hundreds of voters who simply filed for bilingual ballots. The U.S. attorney, Joseph Russoniello, then submitted the names to the INS, FBI and local district attorneys, saying he wanted to investigate whether or not they were citizens.

This outrageous ruling is being used to justify the intimidation by these federal agencies of any oppressed person who exercises the right to a bilingual ballot. The courts and U.S. attorneys are carrying out Reagan's push to gut the voting rights act and the bilingual ballot provision.

Like attack in Alabama

This attack has similarities to the one organized by the Justice Department, which threatened Black voting rights activists in Alabama with prison sentences for voting fraud when

they registered Black people to vote. Charges could be brought by hostile U.S. attorneys if they found some non-citizens were registered.

Jose Olaguez

Jose Olaguez was a candidate in 1981 for School Board in Mont Diablo Unified School District. To receive a ballot in Spanish, he had to re-register to vote. Then in 1982, regional U.S. Attorney Russoniello wrote letters to the registrars of voters in nine counties, instructing them to hand over lists of those voters who had applied for bilingual ballots. He also ordered the registrars to keep this request secret.

When the information was leaked and Olaguez found out he was on the list, he filed a joint lawsuit with the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDES), Chinese

for Affirmative Action, the Latino Voter Registration and Education Project, the Hispanic Coalition for Human Rights and the American Civil Liberties Union.

The Voting Rights Act states that when the population of a community with a predominant language other than English reaches 5% of that voting district's population, then ballots in that language must be printed. In California the state law requires 3% of the population, and in San Francisco County, ballots are provided in Spanish and Chinese.

Olaguez told Workers World that "When I found out what was happening, I was very concerned. The U.S. Attorney is supposed to protect people's rights, not infringe on them. Now with this court ruling, he will have free rein to continue this intimidation."

SUBSCRIBE TO

WORKERS WORLD

☐ \$2 for a ten week trial

☐ \$6 for six months

☐ \$10 for a year

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY/STATE/ZIP

PHONE