



Black labor shuts down South Africa

Winnie Mandela: 'Workers power will liberate the country'

Hard facts dispel U.S. media lies on Chernobyl —p. 5

Jury convicts cops in 'stun gun' torture case —p. 11

By Sahu Barron

MAY 3 — On the 100th anniversary of May Day, the people of South Africa are standing in the very vanguard of the global working-class struggle. This was proven Thursday, when 2.5 million Black workers participated in a massive, 24-hour general strike.

In the largest strike ever in the history of that country, Black workers brought the apartheid economy to a grinding halt, shutting down factories, staying away from schools, and boycotting shops throughout South Africa. The crippling effect of the work-stoppage upon the country's commerce was most evident in the heavy industrial area of Witwatersrand, near Johannesburg, where eight out of every 10

workers stayed away.

Virtually every Black worker responded to the call to strike in Eastern Cape province, while in Natal, 70% participated. In Soweto, transportation services were totally disrupted as bus and taxi drivers and train operators refused to go to work.

COSATU issues call

The call for a general strike to demand that May Day be made

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Eyewitness: May Day in the Philippines —p. 7



Contingent from People's Anti-War Mobilization join 100,000 Filipinos at Manila's May Day march.

Community, disabled join to save local bus route

By Betsy Davis
NEW YORK, May 1 — It has become public knowledge that the Transit Authority (TA) here wants to cut mass transit by 20%. They have already begun reducing service on some bus and subway lines, despite the fact that mass transit is needed now more than ever. Any cutbacks would result in hardship for the disabled riding public, which already is faced with long waiting periods between buses.

Part of the TA plan is to eliminate service in entire neighborhoods, turning these areas over to private enterprise. "Privatization" as applied to other areas of transportation, such as

the airlines, has led to lower safety standards as well as reduced service and layoffs. Under privatization of service in metropolitan New York, private bus companies would not be required to provide lift bus service, since they usually do not receive public funding.

Last year the TA was forced to establish the B51 bus route linking downtown Manhattan with downtown Brooklyn. This route was won after nine years of struggle by people with disabilities and others who cannot use the subways that link the two boroughs.

The popular B51 had been in existence only eight months when the TA announced it was to be discontinued on May 1. The TA claimed ridership was too low, that "only" 1900 people used the bus daily. Up until April, the route was not publicized despite a legal obligation to do so.

Led by disabled people from Disabled In Action and the All-Peoples Congress, residents of Brooklyn and Manhattan, primarily Black women workers, joined forces to save the route. The Transport Workers Union gave wholehearted support, and the bus drivers on the B51 and connecting routes played a key role in organizing passenger support.

Despite public outcry to save the B51, TA head of surface transportation Gunn refused to meet with anyone to discuss the issues. Even local politicians who jumped on the bandwagon were unable to reach him. A militant picket line on Friday, April 25 at TA headquarters, followed by a sit-in at Gunn's office that night, forced the TA to agree to talk to the people the following Monday.

At the Monday meeting, Gunn

stated that he couldn't save the B51, which prompted another sit-in by the angry bus riders. A legal brief was written on the spot to get an injunction against the May 1 demise of the B51.

Out of this sit-in came an agreement from the mayor's and governor's offices to meet with the people. These meetings, and the threat of a law suit forced MTA head Kiley to announce the extension of the bus route for six more months if he could get the TA Board to agree, and if ridership improves, to make it a permanent route.

The Board meets May 23, at which time there will be a mass attendance by bus riders to underscore the need for the B51.

United boycott stops racist appointment in Miss.

By G. Dunkel
MAY 5 — A 37-day boycott of white-owned businesses in Indianola, Miss., forced the local school board to appoint a Black, well-qualified, 20-year veteran of the system, Robert Merritt, as school superintendent.

Indianola is a small, mostly Black community in a rural area of north-central Mississippi between Greenville and Greenwood. It is one of the poorest areas in the state. The local school system has about 3,000 students and is 90% Black. But the school board defied the Black community and appointed a white school superintendent.

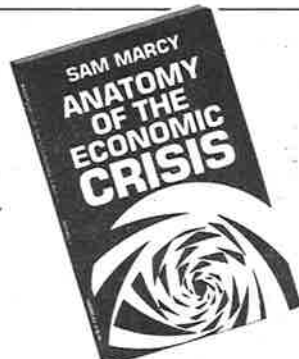
The boycott was organized by the Black community and maintained by daily picket lines in front of all the tar-

geted businesses. Neither police harassment nor a media campaign that attempted to violence-bait the boycott committee were able to break the lines. Some stores were forced to close and others had to lay-off all their help except for the owners.

Facing economic disaster, the white businessmen of Indianola got together \$90,000 and forced the school board to use this money to buy out the contract of the white superintendent they had appointed.

This strong, vigorous and victorious resistance to racism in Indianola is a warning to others in the state of Mississippi and elsewhere who might be tempted to roll back the gains Black people have won through decades of struggle.

Plants shut down. Millions laid off. The industrial Midwest is a wasteland. All over the capitalist world a deep-going economic crisis threatens to lead to war. This book documents how the growth of monopoly stifles innovation; what the collapse of key lending institutions means; and why state intervention can't solve the crisis.



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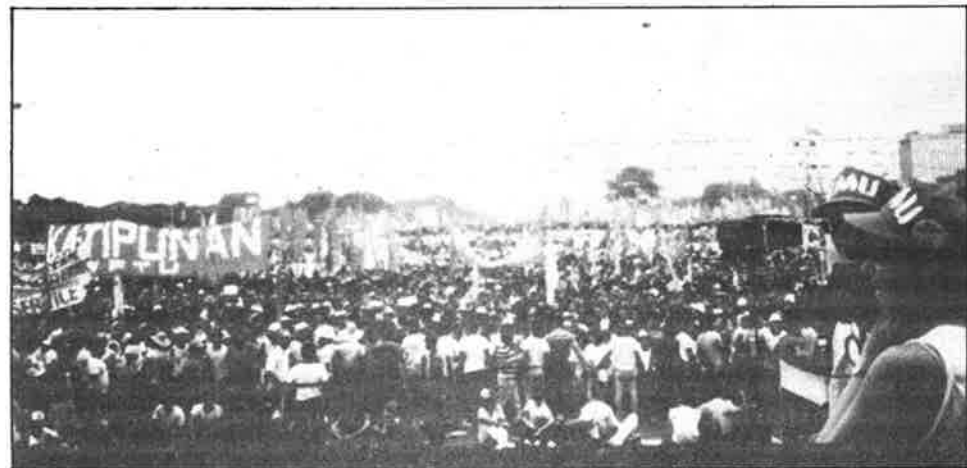
PUERTO RICO 13
A court decision limited the state's abuse of prisoners' rights through holding them under so-called preventive detention. This partial victory was won through protest, most recently by supporters of the illegally held Puerto Rico 13. (Editorial, Page 8.)

SOUTH AFRICA
In South Africa on May Day one-and-a-half million Black workers stayed home, stopping industry, transportation and commerce cold in the apartheid state. (Page 9.)

KOREA
In the industrial city of Incheon in U.S.-occupied south Korea, 10,000 demonstrators challenged the Seoul dictatorship and its Washington backers, battling cops in the streets into the evening and putting 30 of the hated police thugs in the hospital. (Page 10.)

ECONOMIC SUMMIT
The chief executives of the seven major imperialist powers met in Tokyo for what has been described as a "political" summit, that is, one focused on mobilizing these predatory states for an assault on rebellious Third World countries like Libya and for confrontation with the Soviet Union. (Page 3.)

PHILIPPINES
A first-hand report from Manila describes the first May Day gathering in Manila since a mass upsurge drove Marcos from the country. The day was marked by a festive mood but tempered by the still-existing problems of poverty and U.S. domination. (Page 7.)



Part of the May Day crowd of 100,000 in Manila.



History of Workers World Party. See centerfold.

DETROIT NEWS
Through a Joint Operating Agreement, the Detroit Free Press and News formed a new monopoly which will garner huge profits for both companies at a cost of up to 40% of the 3,700 non-editorial jobs and a dominance of right-wing editorial views. (Page 12.)

CHERNOBYL
Debunking the ruling-class media's anti-Soviet fear campaign, official USSR statements described the events of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the heroic work done to minimize its damage and the rapid evacuation which saved lives. A chronicle of U.S. nuclear mishaps exposes the fatuous claims of those who say "it can't happen here." (Page 5.)

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Behind the anti-Libya summit

By Andy Stapp

APRIL 6 — The meeting of the seven leading imperialist powers taking place in Tokyo today is billed as an "economic summit." But the greatest efforts of the participants have been directed toward mobilizing their forces against the oppressed people of the Middle East. Specifically they are concerned, to a greater or lesser extent, with strangling the government of Libya.

Before he boarded the airplane to Tokyo, Reagan said that "history is littered with the wreckage of regimes," which had come into conflict with Washington.

This is the language of gangsterism, as befits the leader of world imperialism. Such talk is well understood by those government circles in Bonn who are funneling aid to the South African fascists, by the British officials who direct the military occupation of northern Ireland, by the French military command which orders the bombing of Chad.

The Reagan administration wants to harness them all under its influence in a combined strategic interventionist policy against the Arab states on behalf of the giant oil monopolies. This is not withstanding that the

seven all view one another as bitter rivals, that British Petroleum is competing with the U.S.-dominated ARAMCO, that the Dutch representatives of Shell Oil are not present in Tokyo, that France, West Germany and Japan have been frozen out from Middle Eastern petroleum production altogether. That did not stop the French from sending troops into Lebanon to regain their colonial foothold, along with U.S., British and Italian expeditionary forces, until they were all kicked out in 1984.

The imperialists may loathe one another and compete in the struggle over the redivision of world markets and resources, but they can always unite in their hatred for the working class, the socialist countries and the oppressed nations like Libya. That's why at Tokyo they are so ardent in condemning "terrorism," in attacking the USSR over the Chernobyl accident, and in putting the squeeze on the poor countries to repay their huge bank debts.

Beyond that, all talk about any "close and continuous coordination of economic policy" between the seven is almost meaningless, the same old song they have been singing for the

past twelve years at these affairs while the U.S. business interests fight against the Japanese, the European countries against the U.S., the British against the French, each against all.

This is a characteristic feature of monopoly capitalism and all the summits in the world can't change it. Their

other well-known hallmark is lying, as can be seen in the joint communique in which the seven predators "pledge ourselves afresh to fight against hunger, disease and poverty." Now that's a real piece of news, rather like Count Dracula promising to become a blood donor.



The participants at the Tokyo Summit are meeting behind a cordon of 30,000 police who have put the city under a state of martial law. Above, an armored vehicle in front of the hotel where Reagan's entourage stayed.

New York statistics expose Reaganomics recovery

By Shelley Ettinger

NEW YORK, May 6 — A real unemployment rate of over 13%, closer to 20% in agriculture, oil, and mining, and upwards of 50% for Black and Latin youth. Surging poverty and unemployment. All projections pointing to more of the same, and worse. And just for good measure, the virtual gutting of the Job Corps program.

That's the latest from the "Reagan recovery" front. It's no surprise that this vaunted economic bonanza for the Pentagon and the ruling class hasn't merely left poor and working people behind. But it has actually deepened and accelerated unemployment, homelessness, and poverty among the millions on whose backs the "recovery" stands, particularly the Black and Latin communities.

Here in New York City, a report re-

leased on May 1 confirmed a fact that most New Yorkers already know very well — there is a vast gap between the rich and poor in the New York metropolitan area. The rich are doing very well indeed — 17% of the population accounts for more than 40% of the total income. But the working class is not. Forty-two percent of the population accounts for just 14% of the total income.

Rich-poor gap

Unemployment in New York City is rising. Official figures show over a quarter of a million people out of work, and the real numbers are much higher.

Construction of new housing is proceeding at a dizzying pace in what the report called "a remote ring of suburban towns between 45 and 70 miles

from Manhattan." But in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx, where there is an acute housing shortage and 2.5 million new housing units for poor and working people will be needed in the next 15 years, construction to meet this need "seems unlikely."

Black, Latin, and Asian people make up about half the population of New York City, and the proportion will grow to about 60% by the year 2000, according to the report. But a disproportionate share of unemployment, homelessness, high infant mortality and lack of accessible health care is borne by these communities. The report acknowledges that this situation can only be expected to continue.

The report was prepared by the United Way and the Regional Plan Association, a business group, and its re-

lease was accompanied by some nervous and hypocritical comments by those at the far end of the rich-poor gap. William S. Woodside, head of the American Can Company, admitted that "we are creating a two-tier society of the haves and have-nots," and worried that the have-nots might find this "intolerable."

Gut Job Corps

The day after one arm of the ruling class reported on the effects of Reaganomics, another arm announced yet another attack. The U.S. Labor Department said that it will close six Job Corps centers for a savings of \$27.5 million, as mandated by the Gramm-Rudman Act. The Labor Department also proposed slashing the program's 1987 budget by over half and closing 40 to 50 more of the 107 centers.

The cuts were termed "the beginning of the end" of the Job Corps program by several members of Congress. Reagan has consistently sought to simply eliminate the program, contending it is "a waste of time and money."

The Job Corps, begun in 1965, has served more than a million young people, many of them Black and Latin youth, training and helping to place them in jobs. It was one of the gains won by the struggles of the Civil Rights movement.

That's Reagan's idea of "waste." When he is forced to address the issue of youth unemployment at all, Reagan prefers to talk about things like "enterprise zones," zones of exploitation in the cities where bosses are exempted from standard wage and hour laws as an incentive to hire jobless youth at sub-minimum wage.

The April unemployment figures were released the same day the Job Corps cuts were announced. Despite the numbers — officially 7%, really 13% — the government characterized them as good, though Janet Norwood, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, did say that there was a "sharp increase" in the number of involuntary part-time workers. That number is 5.9 million. All of them want full-time work, and most of them used to have it, according to Norwood.

Boston students force schools to stay open

By Steve Gillis
School bus driver
USWA Local 8751

BULLETIN: As we go to press, *Workers World* has learned that the School Committee voted 10-3 on the evening of May 6 to reject Superintendent Wilson's plan to close schools, many recommending he seek additional money from the city instead. Reacting to the cheers of an overflow crowd of students, parents and teachers, Wilson and his three allies cynically responded that they would eliminate some programs and possibly lay off 200-300 teachers to meet their budget-cutting goals.

BOSTON, May 1 — Students in the Boston public schools are getting a real education these days about government priorities, and they're not learning it sitting down in class.

Last September the new Superintendent of Schools, Laval Wilson, began teaching the lessons of Reagan-style fiscal conservatism to the system's school children and workers (but not before demanding a raise to \$85,000 a

year for himself.)

After threatening the system's bilingual programs and holding the children and parents hostage during the bus drivers' strike, he submitted a budget-cutting 16-point proposal that includes no raises for the system's workers, phasing out desegregation, cutting transportation, and closing schools. This plan would cut \$3.9 million, eliminate 3,800 seats, 86 teachers, and several programs, cram 6,800 students into existing buildings, and cost school bus drivers and maintenance workers their jobs.

The budget axe's first line of attack, announced last week, is to close four schools, including Jamaica Plain High, a college prep and technical school which is a model of desegregation, and two technical schools famous for their specialty programs, including media communications and aviation technology, that attract many low income students. If Wilson has his way, this will bring to 90 the number of schools eliminated in the past 15 years, 36 of them in the Black

community, despite current overcrowding particularly in elementary schools.

Upon hearing of these plans on the morning of April 14, over 1,000 students from the affected schools spontaneously walked out of class and marched downtown to school department headquarters. Chanting, "Enough is enough! No more closings!" and "We have the right to keep our schools!" they surrounded the building and staged an angry rally throughout the morning.

According to Robert Jordan, Black columnist for the Boston Globe, Wilson called in the schools' headmasters, admonished them for letting the demonstration happen, and threatened their jobs. Also, several hundred students who came to a School Committee meeting on April 15 to voice their anger were locked out by police.

The students' activism has been lauded and encouraged by their teachers, bus drivers, and school administrators, particularly the four Black

Continued on page 4

U.S. atomic accidents last month hushed up by media

By Brian Becker

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 5 — The Reagan administration, cloaking itself as the representative of "open society," denounced the USSR for secrecy in its handling of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. This accusation against the Soviet Union happens to be false. The Soviets informed the International Atomic Energy Agency promptly.

But the U.S. charges against the Soviet Union invite an examination of how the Reagan administration handles its own nuclear accidents.

It took the U.S. almost four weeks to acknowledge that the U.S. nuclear submarine USS Nathaniel Green sustained "major damage" on April 1, 1986, when it was involved in an accident in the Irish Sea. The Nathaniel Green, armed with 16 Poseidon nuclear weapons, has the nuclear clout to wipe out large sections of the Soviet Union or any place else where these weapons might land.

The Washington Post of May 2 reported the story in a brief two column piece on page 9. The Post, which dutifully echoed the Reagan administration line that the USSR hadn't been forthcoming about the Chernobyl accident, explained that the USS Nathaniel Green was in an accident for "unexplained reasons."

In another major nuclear accident, also largely ignored by the U.S. media, the nuclear-powered attack submarine, the USS Atlanta, crashed in the Strait of Gibraltar on April 29. The submarine crashed with such force that its ballast tank was ripped open and the sonar gear in its nose was destroyed.

Was anyone hurt in these accidents? Did any radiation escape? Was there a danger that any of the nuclear weapons could have detonated?

Given the Pentagon's record of secrecy, the answer to these questions will probably be hidden for years. For example, the Pentagon only revealed in 1980 that 32 major military nuclear accidents had happened between 1950 and 1980. These accidents involved loss of life and the release of radiation into the environment.

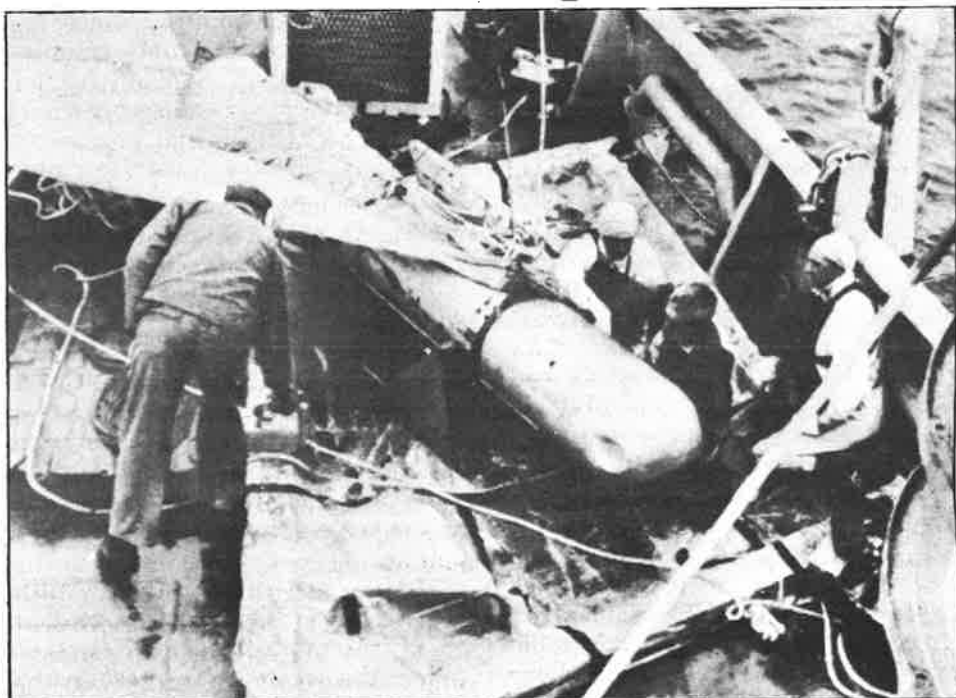
In one case a nuclear-armed A-4 fighter plane was "lost" when it slid

off an aircraft carrier into the Western Pacific. In another accident, a B-52 bomber carrying four nuclear weapons collided with a KC-135 refueling plane over Palomares, Spain. Two of the nuclear bombs released significant amounts of radiation after they burned in the fire caused by the crash. The Pentagon reports that they removed 1,400 tons of contaminated soil and vegetation from Palomares.

In all likelihood the 1980 Pentagon report is only the tip of the iceberg.

Secretary of the Navy John Lehman recently stated in testimony in a U.S. District Court case that the Navy experienced two nuclear accidents and 628 nuclear "incidents" between 1965 and 1980.

Accidents are considered major problems. "Incidents" are smaller problems. One "incident" reported by the Washington Post on Jan. 16, 1986, was that the Navy inadvertently launched a nuclear missile. It was only an "incident" because that missile happened to have a dummy warhead.



In 1966, a nuclear-armed B-52 crashed over Spain. Two cracked hydrogen bombs leaked radioactive material throughout the area. It was 44 days before the U.S. conceded that another bomb was missing. Above, Navy technicians check the bomb for contamination.

What does Delta crash reveal about Star Wars?

By Brian Becker

MAY 4 — *"Space is just another place where wars will be fought and I think American technological superiority and electrical genius ought to be allowed to go forward."* (Sen. Barry Goldwater)

"I don't think anything in this country is technically impossible. We have a nation that can indeed produce miracles." (Gen. James Abrahamson, Director of SDI [Star Wars])

For the third consecutive time, a U.S. space vehicle exploded into a ball of flames seconds after liftoff on Saturday, May 3. This time, it was a \$30 million Delta rocket carrying a \$57 million GOES weather satellite.

Last month, a Titan 34-D rocket and its cargo — a KH-11 spy satellite — exploded five seconds after takeoff. A similar explosion destroyed the previous Titan launch last August.

The explosion in flight of the last two unmanned rockets coming on the heels of the space shuttle Challenger

disaster represents a major setback for Reagan's military space program. Now, all three elements of the U.S. launch program — the shuttle, Delta and Titan missiles — are suspended pending the outcome of investigations. Thus the U.S. is temporarily without the capacity to launch any vehicle capable of putting new satellites into space.

What is Star Wars?

The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) or Star Wars is central now to an emerging global outlook of Pentagon strategists. The military goal of the program is to gain superiority over the Soviet Union. Reagan and the Pentagon also hope that by spending one trillion dollars on exotic space weapons technologies U.S. industry will regain its competitive edge over Japan, West Germany and the other major capitalist countries.

From a military viewpoint the Pentagon planners have emphasized that it is crucial that the Star Wars system become operational before the Soviets develop adequate counter measures. This accounts for the enormous pressure on NASA to speed up the launch schedule for the shuttle while the Pentagon simultaneously has lobbied for more unmanned vehicles, and new high-tech space delivery systems like the recently approved Space plane.

Star Wars is dangerous to your health

In the wake of the successive rocket mishaps many have started to wonder about the potential danger to human life and the environment from accidents in space. This concern was heightened when it came out that the next scheduled shuttle mission after the Challenger was to carry 46 pounds of plutonium-238. If that amount of plutonium had vaporized as a result of a Challenger-type explosion, large sections of Florida could have been devastated.

The dangers to the planet, from accident as well as war, will increase dra-

matically as the Pentagon moves into the deployment phase of Star Wars.

The plans now call for a system under a single unified Command Control center that will operate 3,000-5,000 space-based surveillance platforms and battle stations, relay mirrors, thousands of advanced sensors and interceptor missiles.

The possibility of accidents in such a complex system is monumental. The failures of earth-based "early warning" command and control computers are already notorious. In 1980, for example, a faulty circuit caused false warnings signaling that the U.S. had come under attack from Soviet submarine-launched ballistic missiles. Within minutes, U.S. nuclear-armed bombers were racing down the runway. Luckily, the U.S. "counter-attack" was called off when a manual double-checking procedure concluded that the U.S. was not under attack. The possibility for human intervention, however, is drastically reduced in a space-based computerized military system.

Tax dollars at work

A White House inter-agency panel has now agreed that the main function of the U.S. space program in the coming years will be to launch new military equipment and provide a transportation and logistics support system that could maintain, supply and repair the thousands of highly complex weapons and satellites to be permanently stationed in space.

According to a recent Senate study, the costs for just the transportation system for Star Wars are staggering. The study assumes the cost of \$1,500-\$3,000 to lift a single pound of Star Wars cargo into orbit, with as much as 200 million pounds of material required to be put into space. The Senate study estimates that lifting this much material would take as many as 5,000 shuttle flights (nine are scheduled for next year) at the cost of about \$600 billion at today's prices.

Utilities want Detroiters to pay for nuke shutdowns

By Kris Hamel

DETROIT, May 3 — A plan to put the cost of shutting down the state's nuclear power plants on the backs of the poor and working people of Michigan has been approved by state, utility and industry officials. The plan has nothing to do with concern for safety at the four nuclear plants or the well-being of Michigan's nine million residents.

Detroit Edison, Consumers Power, Indiana and Michigan Electric want a \$350 million fund to pay for the "decommissioning" of their nuclear plants at the end of their 40-year "operating lives" starting in the year 2002.

Customers can expect already high utility bills to go up even higher next Jan. 1. The Michigan Public Service Commission, which has always acted as a rubber stamp for the utility companies, needs to give the final ok for this robbery of the people.

Detroit Edison this week reported first quarter profits of \$104.4 million, an increase of 26.5% from last year. Record profits were made by Edison in 1985, partly from rate increases granted by the Michigan PSC for the Fermi II nuclear plant, which is 11

years behind schedule and already \$3.5 billion over budget.

The PSC gave Detroit Edison huge rate hikes before operations even began at Fermi II, and now the customers will be paying for its dismantling as well! Edison first tried to open the Fermi plant about 20 years ago but was forced to shut it down when a near meltdown occurred.

—Boston schools

Continued from page 3

members of the School Committee who have since held several emergency public meetings at which Wilson's proposals have been overwhelmingly condemned by thousands of people. In fact, the only apparent support for Wilson's plan has come from three white anti-busing members of the School Committee.

In response to this public outcry, the School Committee ordered Wilson to put his plans temporarily on hold until later next week.

Clearly Superintendent Wilson is much more concerned with saving money than with education, but as the struggle intensifies he is becoming more isolated every day, particularly within the Black community. The students of Boston need more money for education, not less, and it is the type of fightback they have generated which can permanently put an end to these cutbacks.



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Hard facts dispel U.S. lies on Chernobyl accident

By John Catalinotto

MAY 6 — Over the past few days official Soviet statements on the Chernobyl nuclear accident have helped counteract some of the more outrageous rumors spread earlier by the ruling class media in the U.S. and Western Europe.

Boris N. Yeltsin, Moscow Communist Party leader, answered questions in an interview last Friday with the West German television network ARD. "The reactor was turned off immediately after the accident, as were the three neighboring reactors. The chain reaction came to a stop.

"But radioactive activity is still there. It is still a dangerous zone, and people cannot go into the area. From helicopters sacks of sand, lead, and boron are thrown out to put a thick cover over the area of the accident."

Yeltsin said on Sunday that the radioactivity was at 150 roentgens per hour, and that the security belt had been reduced from 30 to 20 kilometers, or 12.5 miles.

Yeltsin challenged the provocative accounts in much of the Western press. "Two people died immediately," he said. "I wish to confirm that. And with that I deny the speculation in the West German press, in particular the reports in the Bild newspaper where supposedly there were thousands of dead, supposed danger of starving and similar things." Yeltsin said that 18-25 people were seriously injured.

Although local authorities waited 36 hours from the first blast before ordering evacuation, the exodus proceeded rapidly. "The evacuation was conducted in a strict and organized fashion.

Only four hours were needed to get people ready and evacuate them from the nuclear power station's settlement.

The Soviet authorities were able to divert the entire public transportation system from nearby Kiev and use the buses to evacuate those people living near Chernobyl. In the U.S. the concentration on private transportation facilities and lack of such public transport hinders efficient evacuation.

Following the 1979 Three Mile Island accident, for example, nearby residents were told they may evacuate using their own transportation. And some of the greatest opposition to the Shoreham, Long Island, plant in New York and the Seabrook, N.H., plant has arisen over inadequate evacuation plans.

Western government and scientific sources have made no attempt to deny or contradict the latest Soviet description of the accident. Nevertheless, the gutter press throughout the capitalist countries had already tremendously exaggerated and left a false impression of the extent of the nuclear accident and the dangers it posed throughout the world.

One need only look at the headlines in the New York Post, most of them in three-inch-high upper case, to see the extent of the fraud. On Wednesday, the headline was "The World Trembles," with subhead "2,000 Die."

On Thursday, when the radiation levels had already dropped considerably, the headline was "Out of Control," with subhead "2nd Meltdown Spews New Death Cloud."

Friday's headline read, "Mass Grave for 15,000 N-victims." Though

most U.S. press and television were less extreme than the Post, they spread more or less equally unsubstantiated, false and alarmist stories.

Georgi Arbatov, head of the Soviet Union's USA-Canada Institute, said these stories were also propagated within the USSR, Poland and Rumania by Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, "this infamous broadcasting station financed by the CIA of the U.S. It was really a psychological warfare, to create panic, to create suspicions, to disrupt their whole life, to destabilize the whole normal life of the country."

Timely comments and actions

Questioned last Saturday on the BBC program, "It's Your World," Arbatov explained Soviet priorities on releasing information. "Really, you have to think about people — to save people there. You don't know dimensions. You don't know yet the causes. So we said what we did know.

"And our first and major concern at this moment was not to think about how to please the American government or some other government, but how to deal with this extremely dangerous situation — and we did it."

In Tokyo, Reagan expressed self-righteous anger over so-called Soviet secrecy. He should be more aware of the U.S. record on that score.

In January 1966 a U.S. B-52 bomber, carrying hydrogen bombs, crashed near Palomares, Spain. Conventional explosives in two of the four bombs went off, spreading radioactive substances in the area. It was only after 44 days, and under extreme interna-

tional pressure, that the Pentagon admitted that one of the hydrogen bombs was lost in the sea off the Spanish coast.

Working-class heroes

HEROISM. Tales of heroism are often told to us as children, tales that glorify royalty or imperialist adventurers. Few are based on real life; all are greatly exaggerated for ideological purposes.

None, however, compare to the true tales of heroism of workers responding to a crisis whether it be a flood in Mississippi, an earthquake in Mexico or an airplane crash in Japan. And such is the story coming out of the USSR today.

In reporting on the workers' response to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, the Soviet newspaper Pravda said, "An explosion destroyed structural elements of the building housing the reactor and a fire broke out. That happened at night. After the explosion the engine room coating took fire.

"The firemen were fighting the blaze at a height of 30 meters (about 100 feet). Their boots stuck in bitumen (asphalt) that melted because of high temperature. Soot and smoke made it difficult to breathe but the brave, bold men kept fighting the blaze courageously. In the opinion of specialists, the heroic deed of the firemen limited the scale of the accident to a considerable extent," Pravda concluded.

Where nukes and secrecy are a danger — in U.S.

By Deirdre Griswold

MAY 5 — With all the huffing and puffing and righteous indignation coming from the Reagan administration and the commercial media since the Soviet nuclear accident, you would think that this country had a perfect record of safety and of informing the public about events in the nuclear industry.

Going over the record of U.S. nuclear accidents shows that the industry has been lucky there has been no major loss of life — so far. How long that luck will hold is anyone's guess.

Just in the year 1980 alone, there were 3,804 "small" safety-related incidents involving nuclear reactors, according to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Last year was considered the worst for serious accidents in the U.S. since the Three Mile Island disaster.

There were three extremely dangerous events in 1985: 1) in June the Davis-Besse plant in Ohio went out of control in what was called "40 minutes of chaos and fast-approaching disaster" by a senior federal atomic-safety advisor (this was the second serious accident at Davis-Besse, which has now been closed down); 2) in November at Southern California Edison's plant at San Onofre, there was serious overheating of the reactor's core after five important valves in the cooling system broke down; and 3) in December the Rancho Seco reactor near Sacramento dumped hundreds of gallons of radioactive cooling water after going through an extreme temperature gyration.

Did you hear about any of these while they were happening?

Besides many, many accidents involving nuclear weapons and nuclear-powered submarines, there have been literally tens of thousands of

"incidents" at power plants around the country. Many have resulted in the release of radioactive water and gases into the environment. Several came close to the point of a core meltdown.

'Elements of Three Mile Island'

Alvin M. Weinberg, former president of the American Nuclear Society and a former director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, wrote in 1982 about earlier disasters: "Elements of the TMI [Three Mile Island] sequence occurred at the Davis-Besse reactor in Ohio, the Oconee reactor in South Carolina, and at Rancho Seco in California."

In 1974, when the danger of nuclear power was becoming an issue of public interest, the Atomic Energy Commission commissioned a \$3 million study to be known as the Rasmussen report. While acknowledging that in an uncontrolled meltdown as many as 3,300 people could be killed immediately and 45,000 exposed to lethal doses of radiation, the report claimed that such a situation was virtually impossible. It put the chances at one in a billion reactor-years (one reactor operating for a year equals one reactor-year).

A defender of nuclear energy, Anthony V. Nero, Jr., wrote about the methods used in this report: "The Rasmussen report used probabilistic analysis techniques developed for decision-making in business and for reliability analysis in the aerospace industry to calculate the likelihood of rocket failures."

These probability figures would be of little comfort to the crew of the Challenger, or to the planners of the recently exploded Titan and Delta rockets.

Jan Beyea, a research associate at Princeton's Center for Environmental Studies, has done computer simulation of the dispersal of radioactive ma-

terials in a meltdown. He disagrees sharply with the Rasmussen report, saying a serious accident is 500 times more likely than its prognosis. "As a result, I have concluded that a meltdown in the next decade or two is highly likely," wrote Beyea in 1982.

Following is a review of some of the worst nuclear accidents in the U.S. It is this long history of disasters, some of them "near meltdowns," that has caused people like Beyea and Weinberg to fear the worst.

- 1961, Idaho Falls, Idaho. Steam explosion in an experimental military reactor at the National Reactor Testing Station after core rods were accidentally lifted out of core. Three servicemen killed. Decontaminating site took 19 months.

- 1966, Fernald, Ohio. Four hundred people had to flee the AEC's Feed Material Production Center when uranium hexafluoride gas escaped from a cylinder. (In 1984, the same company "lost" 375 pounds of uranium over a three-month period.)

- 1966, Enrico Fermi reactor near Detroit, Michigan. One percent of the nuclear fuel melted when the cooling system became blocked leaving the core partly uncovered. Radiation in the plant was so intense it was two months before cleanup could begin.

- 1975, TVA plant at Browns Ferry, Alabama. A seven-hour fire knocked out cables and control and backup systems. Cleanup took 18 months and cost \$13 million. (A decade later, fire-protection rules set by the NRC after Browns Ferry are still not being complied with in many plants.)

- 1977, Davis-Besse plant in Ohio. A failure of the emergency cooling system led to a sequence of events similar to those later at Three Mile Island.

- 1979, Three Mile Island near Harrisburg, Pa. Failure of cooling system and backup systems caused a signifi-

cant meltdown of nuclear fuel. The official Rogovin report on the TMI disaster concluded that it came within 30-60 minutes of a core meltdown with enormous civilian casualties. Only containment building prevented serious release of radioactivity into air and water.

- 1979, Erwin, Tennessee. Release of highly enriched uranium from a top-secret nuclear fuel plant contaminated about 1,000 people with up to five times the usual yearly radiation dose.

- 1985, three accidents mentioned earlier at Davis-Besse, San Onofre and Rancho Seco.

- 1986, Kerr-McGee plant at Gore, Okla. Overfilled cylinder of nuclear material bursts. One worker dead, 100 hospitalized.

This brief record shows how it is not only possible but probable that an accident resulting in severe casualties will happen in the U.S. Making matters worse is the "deregulatory" attitude of the Reagan administration, which is weakening government control over safety in nuclear as well as non-nuclear industries, and the so-called "backfit rule" of the NRC, which went into effect last October. It says that before changes can be made on existing plants, a cost-benefit analysis has to be done.

"It's really the ultimate attempt to apply the bottom-line mentality to nuclear safety," says Ellyn Weiss, general counsel for the Union of Concerned Scientists.

(Information for this article comes from "Nuclear Power: Both Sides" edited by Michio Kaku and Jennifer Trainer [W.W. Norton & Co., New York, 1982]; "Nuclear Energy at the Crossroads" by Irene Kiefer [Atheneum, New York, 1982]; Science for the People, Vol. 17, No. 5; Wall Street Journal, May 5, 1986; New York Times, April 29, 1986.)

The fight against imperialist war

History of Workers World Party, part 3

This article is the third in a series to appear in Workers World newspaper in preparation for the Workers World Party National Conference on Memorial Day weekend. The theme for the conference is "Socialism: Why we need it, how to fight for it." The series highlights Workers World Party's history since its founding in 1959. For more information on the conference, contact Workers World Party Conference National Office, 46 W. 21 St., New York, N.Y. 10010; phone (212) 255-0352.

By Joyce Chediac

FROM ITS very birth in 1959, Workers World Party has actively struggled against U.S. imperialist intervention abroad.

Workers World's opposition to U.S. aggression abroad is not limited to the view that specific U.S. administrations have pursued a "wrong policy," that U.S. war moves from Viet Nam to El Salvador to Libya were the evil deeds of evil people who just had to be replaced, or that these policies were "morally wrong." The Party bases its opposition to the Pentagon on a Marxist-Leninist analysis that imperialist war stems from the capitalist system of exploitation itself.

As Vince Copeland, a founding member of Workers World Party and former editor of its paper, explains in the pamphlet "The Built-In U.S. War Drive," the many crises of this century are a "manifestation of an economic drive to war caused by the need to subordinate other countries and peoples to the profit-making activities of U.S. business."

Fundamental to this anti-capitalist approach is "the need for workers in the imperialist country to show solidarity with the workers and oppressed people abroad fighting U.S. colonialism and neocolonialism."

In 1960, when the party was not yet a year old, it solidified itself with the people of Africa, who were struggling to break free from European colonialist domination and the increasing encroachment of U.S. corporations on the African continent. In the Congo (now Zaire), Rockefeller-owned mining interests were vying with the Belgians and French to exploit the rich resources of this newly independent country. When Congolese leader Patrice Lumumba, symbol of the rising anti-colonial ferment, was murdered by the CIA, Workers World organized a demonstration at Rockefeller Center to expose the U.S. role in his death.

Demonstrations were a rarity in those days. But within a few years a mass anti-war movement would develop which would move from mass mobilizations to militant confrontations. Workers World recognized the strategic importance of the Viet Nam war to U.S. imperialism, and very

early had a major influence on the anti-war struggle through its timely initiatives and clear anti-imperialist formulations.

In August, 1962, Workers World members in Youth Against War & Fascism helped initiate the first U.S. demonstration against the Viet Nam war, an event remarked on by Ho Chi Minh himself. Its positive demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops attracted militant youth in scores of street actions over the next few years, including immediate responses to such escalations of the war as the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

In 1966, Workers World took the struggle against the war to Wall Street, where it staged protests inside and outside the Stock Exchange to point out that imperialist economic expansion was the root of the Pentagon war drive.

The Party worked in coalitions that mobilized hundreds of thousands against the war. It helped to move the struggle beyond the pacifist slogans that called on the Vietnamese to negotiate. This demand implied a legitimate role for U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam. Party members counterposed the slogan, "Bring the GIs home now!" which eventually became the main demand of the anti-war movement.

Even as it was dropping napalm upon the people of Viet Nam, Washington was pointing its guns against other oppressed peoples, from the Middle East and Latin America to the streets of Detroit and Newark. In contrast to the "single issue" approach raised by many in the peace movement, the Party explained that imperialism was a world system and to best fight it the movement had to oppose all imperialist interventions.

Indonesia and the Dominican Republic

In 1965, the U.S. government engineered a right-wing coup in Indonesia where close to a million people were massacred. The movement here virtually ignored this bloody event. Most left tendencies did little to show the role of Washington behind the fascist Indonesian generals, but instead focused their criticism on the policies of the Communist Party of Indonesia, which bore the brunt of the killings.

WWP responded by publishing two pamphlets and participating in a public inquest in June of 1966 to expose the U.S. role in the genocide. "Indonesia: The Second Greatest Crime of the Century," by Deirdre Griswold, documented both the long-term and day-by-day U.S. involvement in the bloody coup, pointing out that it could not have taken place without the huge Pentagon presence in Asia which provided back-up for the Viet Nam war.



May 3, 1981. This militant march of 100,000 showed that it was not necessary for the politics of a major mobilization to mirror those of the most moderate elements in order to have a mass appeal.

That same year the Pentagon sent 43,000 troops into the Dominican Republic to suppress the revolution there. Workers World responded with a demonstration connecting the simultaneous imperialist invasions of Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic.

Black, Latin and Native youth were sustaining the highest casualties of the war. This fact added fuel to the growing anger over racism and economic assaults which finally erupted in more than 500 rebellions in the Black communities nationwide. WWP showed its solidarity with this struggle of the oppressed at home and connected the increased repression in the ghettos with the war in Southeast Asia. Militants and anti-racists in the peace movement were attracted to the Party's banners which, in addition to opposing the war in Viet Nam, raised the slogan, "Stop the war against Black America!"

A union for GIs

While defending those who resisted the draft, the Party also realized that the majority of the young men and women in uniform were workers who had no real choice. In 1967, Workers World was instrumental in the formation of the American Servicemen's Union (ASU), a mass organization of rank-and-file GIs who opposed the war from within. The Bond, the ASU's newspaper, was passed from hand to hand and read by tens of thousands of soldiers in bases around the world.

By October, 1972, the Vietnamese liberation forces were able to wrest a significant treaty from Washington that provided for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and legitimized the hard-earned gains of the Vietnamese. When Nixon resisted signing it, the Vietnamese leadership made an appeal to the anti-war movement here to pressure the U.S. President to sign.

Some groups, however, opposed the treaty on the grounds that it was not "revolutionary" enough. This was really a concession to the liberals and the anti-communists and an attempt to create a distance between the anti-war movement here and the long-suffering Vietnamese. As Workers World newspaper explained at the time, "The issue as far as the U.S. movement is concerned is plain and simple. It is class solidarity with our Vietnamese brothers and sisters."

The Party's reaction was to help initiate a Sign the Treaty Now Coalition which became so compelling that thousands marched under its banners in Washington, D.C., to demand that Nixon sign the treaty.

War in the Middle East

The growing split in the bourgeoisie on the Viet Nam war facilitated the development of the mass anti-war movement. There was no such division

in the ruling class, however, on the question of intervention in the Middle East. The banks, the oil companies, the Pentagon and their politician mouthpieces were all united in maintaining a firm imperialist squeeze on the oil-rich and strategic Middle East.

In June of 1967, when Israel struck out against its Arab neighbors, murdering 35,000 people and greatly expanding its territory, the Party supported the only North American group to call a protest against that war. In a special issue of Workers World paper dated June 9, 1967 the Party described the class character of the June War:

"The war in the Middle East is not so much a war of Arab nations against Israel as it is a struggle of the incipient Arab revolution against U.S., British and French imperialism. Israel's attack on Egypt is not the desperate attempt of a beleaguered people to defend itself but the first blow of a new imperialist on-slaught against the oppressed Arab masses.

"It is not 'little' Israel against the manifold Arab peoples, but giant imperialism against the struggling Arabs. It is only a measure of the cynicism of the Western monopolies that they utilize their own victims, the most oppressed of the Jewish people, against those whom they are exploiting on the most grandiose scale — the super-oppressed Arab peoples."

Some 60% of the oil that Wall Street pumped from the Middle East was used to fuel the war effort in Viet Nam. Israeli officers were trained by Washington in the Southeast Asia war. It seemed only logical to connect the two struggles, and the Party made several appeals for the movement to do so. But the leadership of the peace movement was not willing to break from the bourgeois liberals, who supported Israel. At every opportunity, the party organized protests against visiting Israeli officials in the U.S., pointing to the aggressive nature of the Israeli state and its role as a garrison for imperialism and expressing support for Arab liberation struggles including the PLO. Workers World brought banners to the major anti-war protests bearing slogans like, "No Viet Nam war against the Arab people!" to make the link between Pentagon aggression in both parts of the world.

During the 1973 Mideast war, when the Party organized protests and mass leaflettings to explain the issues, the ASU distributed flyers at U.S. bases appealing to GIs not to fight a rich man's war against the Arab people.

Defense of socialist countries

Part of the struggle against imperialist war is supporting the right of the socialist countries to defend themselves against Pentagon aggression. During the CIA Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961, and



Workers World Party chairman Sam Marcy addresses public meeting on Palestine. WWP has played a vanguard role in raising the Middle East issue.

Report from Manila



Lydia Bayoneta.

WW PHOTO

At the invitation of the strongest opposition trade union federation in the Marcos era, the KMU or May 1st Movement, Lydia Bayoneta went to International Solidarity Affair 1986, held April 23-May 2 in Manila, representing the People's Anti-War Mobilization. Her first article from the Philippines is on the May Day celebration in Manila.

By Lydia Bayoneta

MANILA, Philippines, May 1 — On the 100th anniversary of International Worker's Day, over 100,000 Filipino workers, peasants, and students attended a celebration and rally in Luneta Park, Metro-Manila.

The rally was a marked contrast to

previous May Day celebrations during the martial law period, when militant clashes between the workers and police occurred. Workers asserting their right to gather on this workers' holiday were often doused with tear gas, water, and sometimes even fired upon, arrested, or "disappeared."

According to one march organizer, people were in a festive mood because of the recent ouster of the U.S.-backed dictator, Ferdinand Marcos. But he added that this festivity was tempered by the still-existing problems of poverty, foreign domination, union busting, and super low wages; thus, the demonstration called on the new Aquino government to oppose the wage freeze and austerity program currently being imposed by the World Bank-IMF. This was evident in the many signs and banners, as well as the chants of the thousands of people.

A common chant among the marchers was "Ibagsak ang Imperyalismo Kano!" (Down with American Imperialism). Chants and signs condemning the U.S. attack on Libya were also evident.

For the first time, workers from the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), Federation of Free Workers (FFW), and Trade Unions of the Philippines and Allied Services (TUPAS) joined the Kilusang Mayo Uno federation (May 1st Movement or KMU) which has organized and conducted the May Day rally for the past several years.

In addition to thousands of workers from the Manila area and Bataan, a delegation of 10,000 farmers from the Alliance of Central Luzon Farmers attended the rally. A large contingent of workers from the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay also attended, with signs calling for U.S. bases to leave the Philippines.

Labor organizing and strike restrictions eased

Philippine President Corazon Aquino addressed the rally and announced the lifting of a number of restrictions on labor strikes and organizing, repealing a number of Marcos-decreed laws that "repress the rights of workers and their trade unions." She also announced the suspension of contributions to the controversial Pagibig fund, which taxed workers for extravagant Marcos building projects, and promised to work for the lowering of prices of basic commodities. However, she also called on labor to exercise "restraint" and to use the strike weapon only as a "last resort."

Present on the speakers' platform but not speaking was the founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines, Jose Maria Sison, recently released after years of imprisonment under the Marcos dictatorship. His announced presence was greeted with great enthusiasm by the crowd.

The rally ended with the singing of the Internationale by thousands of workers with upraised fists.

again during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, Workers World paper put out special issues supporting the right of socialist Cuba to defend itself and to seek assistance from the Soviet Union.

The Party has on many occasions defended the People's Democratic Republic of Korea from U.S. assaults. This socialist country, which was leveled by the Pentagon during the Korean War, is still threatened by the imperialist-imposed division of the nation of Korea into north and south and by the presence of 40,000 U.S. troops in the south.

Support for the Angolan Revolution

In 1976 the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), fighting for the liberation of their country against groups fronting for South Africa and the CIA, called upon Cuban fighters to come to their aid. Some in the movement here opposed both the MPLA and its call for Cuban troops. Others said this wasn't a national liberation struggle, but rather a fight between factions.

The Party pointed out that UNITA and the FNLA were not independent liberation movements but puppets of South Africa and the U.S., who were actually directing and participating in the fighting. A Party brochure issued at the time added political clarity by drawing from the teachings of Lenin. It said:

"The duty of all in the working class movement in the oppressing countries is to support unconditionally the struggle of the colonized oppressed people for their liberation. Lenin explained that the class-conscious proletariat should give every kind of assistance to the oppressed in their efforts to free themselves from imperialist exploitation and domination and that no restraint or conditions should be placed on the struggle."

Chile coup and IT&T

CIA-engineered rightwing coups, like those in Chile and Argentina, have been another form of imperialist intervention against progressive movements. Workers World has exposed the role of multinational U.S. corporations in imposing themselves upon the will of other people in order to plunder their countries.

For example, in 1973 the Party paper detailed how the U.S. corporate giant IT&T coordinated subversive activities in Chile with the CIA that led to the bloody overthrow of the Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende. Workers World explained that the vice president of IT&T participated in "25 meetings with the CIA over a period of several months" to discuss "a program of economic pressures and threats on the Chilean economy" and "U.S. corporate efforts to line up the Chilean military — in case all else failed."

Southern Africa and the struggle at home

The rising struggle in South Africa in the mid-1970s, culminating in the year-long Soweto uprising of 1976, touched a special chord among oppressed Black people in this country. Workers World organized mass anti-apartheid protests in solidarity with the people of Southern Africa and opposing Washington's role in propping up apartheid.

At that time, Boston was the national focus of racist assaults against Black people. Workers World members gained important experience in organizing mass mobilizations when in 1974 they helped build a militant march of 25,000 in that city which had as its main slogan, "Down with racism from Boston to South Africa!" It not only struck a blow against apartheid but also set back the racists who unsuccessfully tried to stop the protest.

Workers World Party ran its first national candidates in the 1980 presidential election to reach a wider audience with its anti-imperialist analysis. That year, the U.S. military thrust was once again centered in the oil-rich Middle East, specifically against the Iranian revolution, a mass movement which kicked out the shah and his U.S. backers.

From the very first news conference of their campaign Presidential candidate Deirdre Griswold and her running mate Larry Holmes defied the racist hysteria raised by the government and the media and spoke out against U.S. intervention in Iran. After an aborted invasion attempt by the Carter administration in April of 1980, these revolutionary candidates issued a statement condemning Washington and the Pentagon for "secretly, illegally and recklessly starting a war against the people of the Middle East" and called upon "all segments of the population to resist this new war in every possible way. . . This is a war for the profits of big business, not defense of the people of this country. It is a war that will also be devastating to the people of this country, especially the workers and the poor."

The march on the Pentagon

Washington's aggression against the people of Central America led to a revival of the anti-war movement in the 1980s. On May 3, 1981, some 100,000 people marched on the Pentagon. This militant march and rally, co-chaired by Larry Holmes, showed that it was not necessary for the politics of a major mobilization to mirror those of the most moderate elements in order to have a mass appeal.

While primarily focused on the then-escalating U.S. war on El Salvador, the protest opposed all

Continued on page 10

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EDITORIAL

Preventive detention and Puerto Rican 13

ONE OF REAGAN's pet police state laws received a blow last week with a ruling by a federal court that "preventive detention," or the practice of denying bail to anyone a judge claims is a threat, is unconstitutional.

The ruling, which affirmed that the practice is in gross violation of the Fifth Amendment which prohibits incarceration without due process of law, followed months of demonstrations, packed court hearings and forums protesting the pre-trial jailing of a group of Puerto Rican independence activists known as the Puerto Rican 13. As a result of the decision, two of the 13 will be eligible for bail right away and seven others can have bail pleas reheard.

Preventive detention is a Nazi-type measure used by reactionary regimes such as the racist apartheid government in South Africa and the former Marcos dictatorship in the Philippines.

It should surprise no one that the Puerto Rican 13 were held under this infamous unconstitutional law. When the 13 were arrested last August by hundreds of FBI agents and U.S. marshals in a pre-dawn raid in Puerto Rico, their rights were trampled. Dragged out of their beds, denied phone calls, their property ransacked, kept in chains and shackles for 12 hours after their arrest, they were spirited to the U.S. in military planes

for trial. Puerto Rican sovereignty, of course, was totally ignored. In fact, the U.S. imperialist raiders didn't even consult their own puppet governor Hernandez Colon about the arrests on Puerto Rican soil.

Last week's ruling has its limitations. For one thing, it does not immediately release pending appeal by the state the estimated 1,000 other prisoners, most of them poor, most of them Black, Latin and other oppressed nationalities, who are sitting in jails without being convicted of anything. The decision also leaves judges with the power to deny bail in cases where they feel the defendant will flee. In reality, bail itself is a denial of due process and is discriminatory, since poor working-class and oppressed peoples all too often can't raise these ransoms, while the rich have no such problems.

Nevertheless, the decision striking down the preventive detention law is significant, especially in today's climate of rabid Reaganism among the ruling class.

Now is the time for all progressive people to redouble efforts to fight against preventive detention and other repressive legislation and to continue the struggle to free political prisoners such as the Puerto Rican 13 who were arrested solely because of their activism on behalf of the liberation of Puerto Rico.

New attack on undocumented workers

THIS WEEK, THE House of Representatives renews discussion on the Simpson/Mazzoli-Rodino bill, the so-called Immigration Control and Reform Act. This bill pretends to be interested in "reforming" U.S. immigration policy. But behind such phrases as "legalization" and "temporary workers' program" lies a draconian plan to deny millions of undocumented workers any legal rights or public benefits, while at the same time creating conditions for an even more super-exploited proletariat.

To enforce this act, the budget of the Gestapo-like Immigration and Naturalization Service ("La Migra") would double to \$840 million.

Despite claims that a process will begin for the undocumented to be "legalized" in order to avoid deportation, just a brief look at the Senate version of the bill shows this would be almost impossible. In order to qualify to be "legalized," the applicant has to prove continuous residence in the U.S. before 1980; 1982 in the House bill. Only after surmounting a series of legal obstacles stretched over several years could he or she apply for permanent status. And even after all this, the applicant would be unable to receive any federal benefits — food stamps, welfare, legal aid — for nine years.

The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that only 10% of

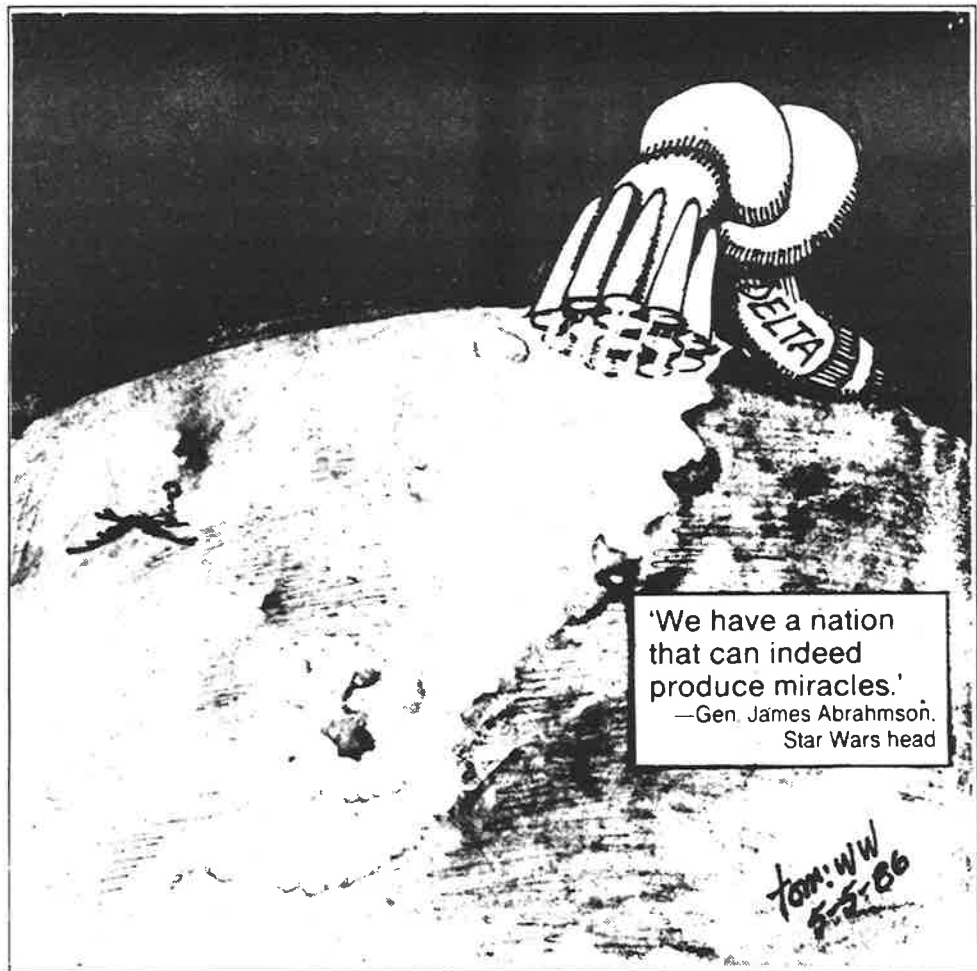
the undocumented would be eligible for this "privilege."

The House and Senate, as loyal servants of capital, especially the giant agribusiness interests, have now provided for a minimum of 350,000 undocumented workers, stripped again of all their rights, to be imported and deported at the bosses' will, virtually in chains, to work in the fields.

For years the ruling class has waged a racist campaign against the undocumented claiming they take away the jobs of "citizens." Millions of undocumented workers live in the U.S. — Mexican, Salvadoran, Haitian, Filipino and many other nationalities. Millions of Latino, Black, Asian, Arab and other oppressed people suffer from the same racist ruling-class arguments that all oppressed nationalities take away jobs and other services from "white Americans."

This racist attack must be opposed by all. It is not the undocumented who shut down factories and lay off millions. It is not the undocumented who invited the U.S. corporations to their countries to bleed their economies and resources dry forcing hundreds of thousands of them into poverty and repression.

The bottom line in advancing the struggle of all workers is to demand and defend full rights for the undocumented. There can be no borders in the workers' struggle.



LETTERS

Drug testing

ONE aspect of urinalysis drug-testing is often overlooked. The New York City Transit Authority and New York City Sanitation Department have made it mandatory for employees to inform their medical departments of any medications that are prescribed for them. I believe that numerous other organizations which have urinalysis drug-testing programs may also require employees to reveal use of prescription medicines.

God only knows what ailments I might suffer ten years from now — heart murmur, epilepsy, high blood pressure, ulcers, diabetes, arthritis, etc. Having to tell the boss of any medication that a doctor might prescribe is tantamount to having to tell the boss what physical or mental ailment one develops.

The potential of urine testing to enable discrimination against the sick and the disabled is frightening, awesome and immense. Urine testing for legal (as well as illegal) drugs is a powerful tool and weapon for the unethical, sleazy employer who tries to cut corners on pension, medical insurance, unemployment benefits, disability pay, etc. If it were common knowledge that urine tests have been used to look for prescription drugs in people who are not suspected "drug abusers," many people who now support urine testing would change their minds about this invasion of privacy. . . .

J. Frederick Newton
New York

The Pittsburgh Three

We extend ourselves to you in the name of humanity, during these most trying times seeking your assistance. Three Brothers, known as the Pittsburgh Three, were attacked on March 19, 1986 by the Racist Administration here at the State Correctional Institution in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and thus forced to defend themselves.

Racism is a very serious problem here and we ask that all concerned people help us. Fight this evil practice, as well as support these Brothers. Donations are requested in order to secure legal assistance for the defense of: Robert Young (Amin), Robert Smith Bey, and Fletcher Smith.

An all-out donation drive is in operation, and with the assistance of the Nation of Islam, we ask all in the name of humanity to support this

worthy cause. Donations are being accepted at: Final Call Inc., Legal Defense Fund, c/o Jerry X Gross, P.O. Box 56804, Pittsburgh, Penn. 15208.

Comrade Tyree Naru Bakuba
Fund Drive Chairman
Kevin Outterbridge No. P8423
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Trial sub was invaluable

PLEASE rush me the pamphlets I have selected. I have submitted a money order to cover all expenses [including a 1-year subscription to Workers World newspaper].

I would like to take the opportunity to thank all of you at Workers World. My trial subscription to the newspaper has been invaluable in opening my eyes further to realities in the struggle between labor and capital. It has also refreshed my sense of responsibility and determination to struggle for that which is inevitable.

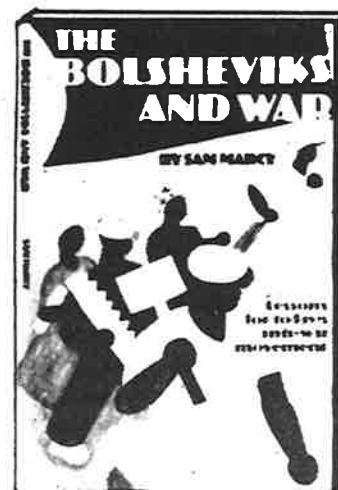
Your service is of extreme and utmost importance.

E. H. M.
South Bend, Ind.

Suggestions

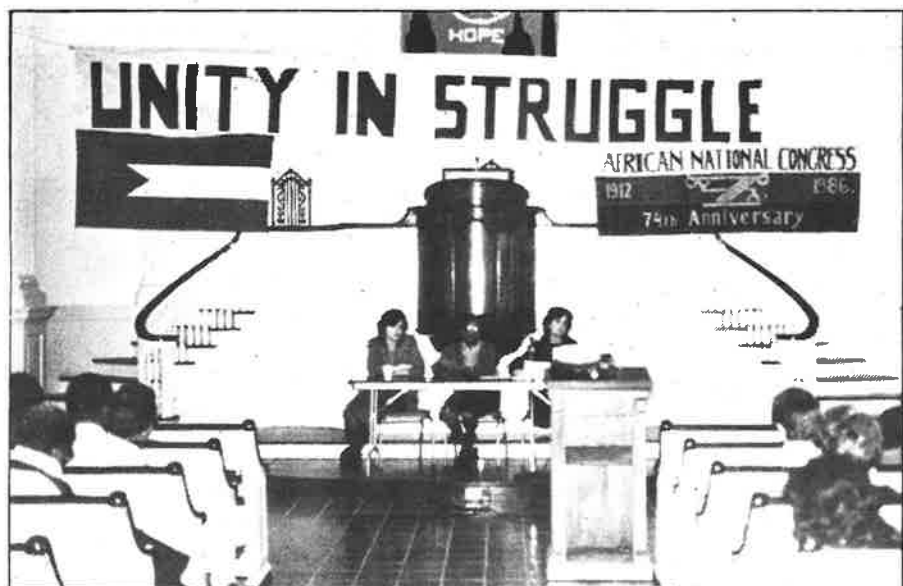
LAST week, I renewed my subscription to Workers World. The publication is a "breath of fresh air" especially after reading the traditional media

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WW PHOTO: MALCOLM

The apartheid link. At a meeting in early May in Washington, D.C., entitled "Israel/South Africa: the apartheid connection," speakers from the African National Congress and the Nov. 29 Committee for Palestine connected the struggles of the South African and Palestinian people. The meeting was one of a nationwide series of similar forums.

—Black labor shuts down South Africa

Continued from page 1

a paid holiday was issued by the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU. Although the Congress is only six months old, COSATU has a membership of over 65,000 and has been recognized as the biggest trade union in South Africa.

At a Soweto rally organized by COSATU, African National Congress leader Winnie Mandela delivered a powerful speech before a cheering audience of 30,000 workers.

Speaking on behalf of those who were imprisoned and in exile, Mrs. Mandela characterized the struggle of the South African people as a workers' struggle. "The wealth of the country belongs to you," she told the rally. "We are fighting for our land, and we are going to get our land."

Despite intermittent provocations by the police and army patrols outside the sports arena where she spoke, Mrs. Mandela urged the audience to "prepare for the final onslaught" by the regime's military forces and to defend themselves. "You must accept that Pretoria has declared war against our leaders and that we are prepared to take the challenge. You must declare

1986 a Year of People's Freedom."

On May 2, in a move to obviate the impact of the general strike, Pretoria issued a statement "promising" to consider overturning its 20-year ban on the African National Congress and releasing imprisoned leader Nelson Mandela. Regime spokesmen stipulated that such considerations rested on the ANC renouncing violence as a means of achieving social change. These spokesmen, however, in no way renounced the violence used by their fascist police who killed seven youth the day before. Nor did they renounce the violence they have used to murder 2,000 South African people in 21 months of unrest.

But whatever schemes Pretoria or Washington hatch, the South African majority have already determined their own course for winning the freedom of the tens of thousands detained and exiled and the millions more imprisoned within the jailhouse of apartheid. For that majority, a new society will never come through the bogus reforms of the apartheid criminals. As Mrs. Mandela reminded the rally on May Day, "It is the workers' power which is going to liberate this country."

—Letters

Continued from page 8

which is and has been full of propaganda. Your analysis of issues in developing countries, including South Africa, is paramount to individuals who would like to stay informed and not brainwashed. However, the reason for this letter is to offer suggestions which could enhance Workers World.

1. The amount of space allocated to letters from the readers is insufficient. Many folks would like to see more readers' input or editorials in the paper. I am aware that there might be a slight increase in cost, however, a socialist paper should allow more (at least aim for that) community participation.

2. Some of the books offered by Workers World should tell how many pages are in the publications. Some book reviews would be in order. Maybe you can send complimentary copies to people who might do a review if you don't have volunteers. The cost of the publication or the book should suffice as payment for their efforts. I realize Workers World is a low-cost publication, however, if the budget allows, please provide remunerations.

3. Provide exposes on various issues.

There are a number of past examples which were excellent. The Move articles on the Philadelphia case was superb. After reading our local racist, sexist, and elitist newspaper, I was not able to get the full story. However, after reading Workers World, I saw the truth exposed months before our monopolistic media responded.

I would like to see an in-depth analysis of education institutions in the country. Maybe, you can print a series of articles or opinions which delineates some of the structural faults of this system. Every six months or a specific period during individuals' renewal period, continue to ask for input as to improve the publication.

I enjoy reading reactions to special features or editorials in the various papers. I hope you seriously consider my suggestions.

A'Jamal-Rashad Byndon
community advocate

WORKERS WORLD welcomes letters from its readers. Send all correspondence to: Workers World, GPO Box 948, New York, N.Y. 10116.

South African regime finances a so-called union

By Monica Moorehead

MAY 6 — No worker or progressive person should be taken in by the latest dirty maneuver concocted by the racist, apartheid regime.

In response to the growing strength of the Black trade union movement spearheaded by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the Botha regime has financed the creation of the so-called United Workers Union of South Africa (UWUSA). The main spokesperson for this phony trade union is none other than Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the well known, discredited apartheid puppet.

The apartheid rulers are hoping that the establishment of the UWUSA will serve their purpose of splitting the Black trade union movement which has propelled itself into the leadership of the revolutionary mass struggle that continues to render the apartheid regime ungovernable.

What exactly are the political views and goals of UWUSA? UWUSA professes to be for the "free enterprise system." Its president is a businessman named Simon Conco who owns a chain of wholesale and retail outlets.

Conco has come out publicly against the right to strike, which is nothing unusual for a businessman. He stated, "If you destroy the economy — as you do through strikes — it will be difficult to rebuild it when you are liberated." UWUSA has also come out against higher wages and divestment, which they say "threatens jobs." A poster held by a pro-UWUSA supporter at a recent rally stated, "Bishop Tutu deserves execution." Bishop Tutu has called for Western industrialized countries to impose strong economic sanctions against South Africa.

Unlike COSATU, which fights for economic and political justice, UWUSA totally rejects the right of unions to fight for political objectives. According to the May 2 issue of the Wall Street Journal, Ari Sitas, a labor professor and a pro-UWUSA advocate, remarked, "It is tragic for the labor movement. Labor unions else-

where in Africa subordinated their demands to national liberation movements and in the end became quite toothless." This statement was made in response to the close relationship that COSATU has with the African National Congress, the national liberation movement as well as other relationships with mass anti-apartheid organizations like the United Democratic Front.

This is the language of a company union which seeks to sustain the exploitative relationship between the bosses and the workers. It is clear that UWUSA wants to preserve the capitalist system of which apartheid is part and parcel.

The colonial slave masters have proven once again that they will stoop to any level in their desperate attempt to stave off the inevitable collapse of their system, an oppressive and exploitative system which for decades has denied the 23 million Black majority the right to their land, their labor and their dignity.

Winnie Mandela to May Day rally

At the May Day rally in Durban, organized by COSATU to pay tribute to the more than two-and-a-half million workers and students who boycotted their jobs and schools, Winnie Mandela stated, "If my husband [jailed nationalist leader Nelson Mandela] and all other people in exile and jail could be here, they would be with us today, they wouldn't be near any puppet trade union." Buthelezi's grouping, Inkatha, staged a counter-rally on May Day. Jay Naidoo, secretary-general of COSATU commented that Inkatha's rally "makes a mockery of a working-class symbol."

It will be the oppressed masses of South Africa who will one day decide the fate of UWUSA and Buthelezi as well as the apartheid rulers. The determined South African people are spilling their blood not to reform apartheid but to destroy apartheid tooth and nail and nothing will deter them from their historic mission.

Remember the 10th Anniversary of Soweto Rebellion

MARCH AGAINST APARTHEID!

Saturday, June 14

Assemble 10 AM at:

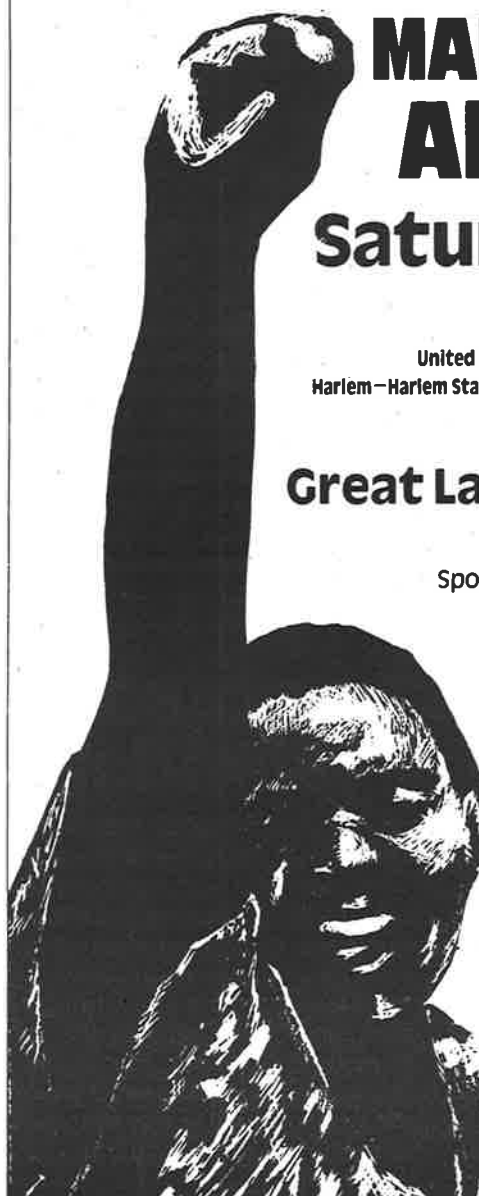
United Nations — Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza (48th St. & 1st Ave.)
Harlem — Harlem State Office Bldg. (125th St. & Adam Clayton Powell Blvd.)

March to the Great Lawn in Central Park

Sponsored by: New York Anti-Apartheid Coordinating Council

For more information call:
(212) 673-5120 or the
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- FREE SOUTH AFRICA!
- FREE NAMIBIA!
- NO U.S. AID TO UNITA!
- BREAK ALL U.S. TIES TO APARTHEID!
- VICTORY TO ANC & SWAPO!



May Day marked from Stockholm to Asuncion

By Sharon Shelton

MAY 1 — The anti-communist lies and slanders of the Reagan administration surrounding the Chernobyl nuclear accident didn't stop millions of people across the world from attending militant marches and rallies marking May Day, the international workers' holiday.

May Day began exactly 100 years ago in memory of 11 martyrs killed in Chicago's Haymarket Square during a protest demanding the eight-hour workday. This year the most dramatic observance of May Day was held in South Africa, which saw the largest anti-apartheid demonstration and strike in its history as at least 1.5 million Black workers stayed off their

jobs and students boycotted classes. Demanding that May Day be declared a national holiday, the protesters battled with police, who killed at least one person and arrested more than 100 others. (See article, page 9)

Massive protests across Latin America

Huge demonstrations throughout Latin America targetted U.S. imperialism and IMF-imposed austerity plans. In Mexico City, over 1.5 million people gathered, many clashing with riot police who charged the demonstration, clubbing participants. In San Salvador, tens of thousands of workers marched, carrying signs denouncing Reagan and calling for an

end to austerity measures.

In Santiago, Chile, combat troops fanned out in the streets arresting 1,000 May Day marchers and injuring others, while in Guatemala City, workers and peasants massed in the first large-scale protests since 1980. And in Asuncion, Paraguay, police viciously attacked a May Day march with tear gas and water cannons.

Elsewhere, a protest in Israel marking May Day supported the struggle of the Palestinians. European demonstrations included crowds in Stockholm, a general strike and march of at least 20,000 workers protesting austerity in Greece, a turnout of more than a million people in hundreds of marches and rallies in East and West Germany and other actions.

Government-supported rallies involving millions of people were held in the Soviet Union, People's China, Viet Nam, East Germany and other socialist countries. In Cuba, signs and banners declared, "Reagan: Embargo South Africa, not Nicaragua" and "The Haymarket martyrs live on."

Viet Nam victory to be marked in NYC

NEW YORK, May 5 — Eleven years ago on April 30, 1975, the Vietnamese people triumphed over U.S. imperialism. That anniversary will be celebrated at a meeting on Sunday, May 18, where a representative of the Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations will be one of the featured speakers.

Organized by the Viet Nam Anniversary Committee, which includes a number of progressive organizations that have supported the Vietnamese liberation struggle over the years, the meeting will be held at Casa de Las Americas, 104 West 14th St., in New York, at 7:30 p.m. For more information, call (718) 643-0201.

Chilean call for general strike

By Lucinda Sintierra

MAY 3 — More than 200 leaders of Chilean trade unions, social groupings and left and bourgeois political organizations have called for a general strike this month if the military dictator Gen. Augusto Pinochet continues to refuse to step down and allow free elections. The popular cry in Chile right now is "Y va caer!", "And he will fall!" Every day it becomes clearer that 1986 could be the year in which Pinochet will be defeated.

Some of the demands made by this grouping, called the Asamblea de la Civilidad, include the return to democracy, the guarantee of a life with dignity for all Chileans, an end to state violence, respect for human rights, a pluralist education (it is now in the hands of the military), and national independence.

The opposition of the people is escalating. The number of demonstrations and strikes is rapidly increasing. On April 29, 13 bombs were set off. One of the bombs exploded at the U.S. Embassy and another at the home of the new U.S. ambassador to Chile, Harry Barnes.

The bombs were set off to protest the deep involvement of the U.S. in Chilean political and economic life and the U.S. attacks on Libya and Nicaragua. The United States put Pinochet in power and has been an avid eco-

nomie and political supporter of the dictatorship. In turn the U.S. corporations have been allowed to freely exploit the natural resources of Chile and make huge profits off the labor of the workers.

Thanks to the U.S., Chile now has one of the biggest armies in Latin America and the biggest debt per capita to the International Monetary Fund. People are also reportedly eating 70% less than they did in 1973 when Salvador Allende was in power.

In response to the bombings the military went into two of the poblaciones, areas surrounding Santiago where the poorest workers live, and arrested hundreds. The military is desperately trying to keep the movement of the masses of people in Chile suppressed.

Although reports from Chile are sketchy as to the size of the May Day demonstration in Santiago, over 1,000 people were reported arrested, several killed and dozens injured. Prior to the demonstration the military invaded the poblaciones with tanks to keep the population terrorized and bar their participation.

The situation in Chile is truly a mass movement, led by the people in their long hard struggle for the right of self-determination, enough food to eat, decent housing and freedom from exploitation.

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: P.O. Box 424, Atlanta, Ga., 30301 (404) 662-6417.

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

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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

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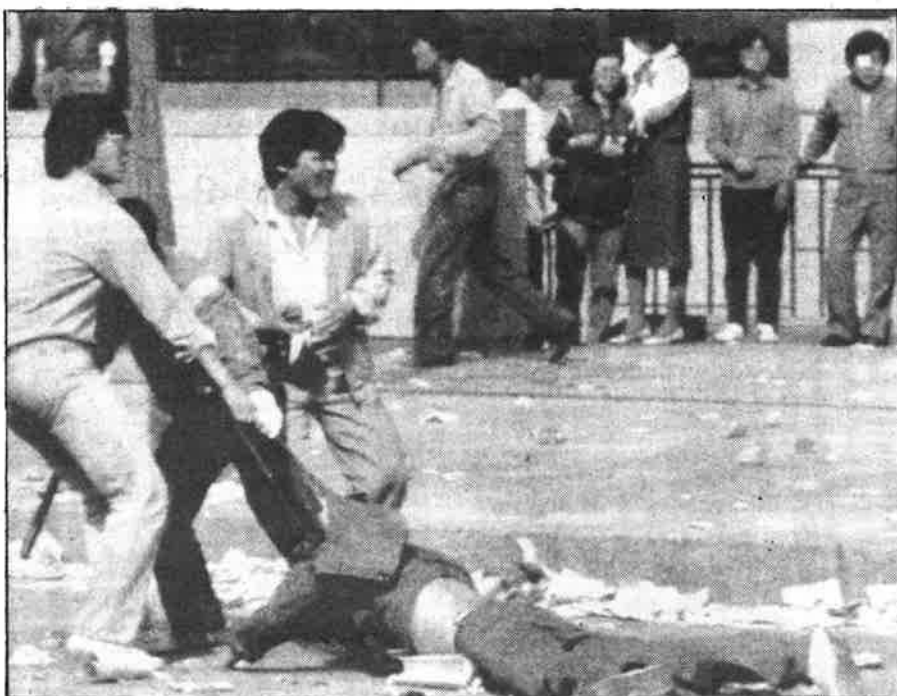
Rochester: 1060 North St., Rochester, N.Y. 14621 (716) 544-5409

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Seattle: 1017-C East Pike, Seattle, Wash. 98122 (206) 328-6159

Washington, D.C.: 3221 Mt. Pleasant St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20010 (202) 667-3957



Inchon, Korea, arising. With 10,000 anti-government protesters chanting in unison against the U.S. and against the Pentagon-imposed dictatorship massed in south Korea's 4th largest city and another 30,000 trying to reach the rally, the police opened fire with tear gas. But the people of Inchon, an industrial center of 1.5 million, fought back in street battles that lasted well into the night. In the end, officials said they had arrested more than 100 while the hated police took severe casualties from the unarmed crowd. More than 30 cops were hospitalized. Above, one of the police thugs being disarmed by demonstrators. As the mass protests grow bigger and more frequent, the only thing standing between the Korean people and their freedom is the 40,000 U.S. troops that continue to impose a brutal dictatorship.

—History of Workers World Party

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U.S. nuclear weapon's policies, the imperialist aggression, and was addressed by representatives of many liberation struggles. It marked the first time that a Palestinian representative spoke at a national anti-war march.

All with grievances against Washington were invited to bring them and tie them to the war drive. In addition to intervention and the arms buildup, the demonstration targeted cutbacks, anti-labor assaults, racism, sexism, bigotry against lesbians and gay men, and discrimination against disabled people.

In marked contrast to the mostly white and middle class character of the mass protests against the Viet Nam war, there were many workers on the march, including significant participation from trade unions. A large contingent of Black and Latin people led the march.

Class struggle and nuclear war

The acceleration in the Pentagon's military buildup, begun under Carter and continued full steam under Reagan, sparked a renewed anti-nuclear movement in the 1980s. While some in this movement placed an equal sign between the Soviet and

U.S. nuclear weapon's policies, the Party showed that the real danger came from U.S. imperialism's aggressive first-strike strategy that uses nuclear weapons as part of its overall drive for world domination in the interest of profits. It argued that other countries could afford to relax their defenses only when the enormous U.S. nuclear arsenal was cut back, and issued a call for a unilateral Pentagon disarmament.

In both the 1980 and 1984 campaigns, Workers World's presidential candidates pointed out that Washington was the first to develop nuclear weapons and the only government to use them. U.S. imperialism has pushed the arms race forward by developing virtually every major weapons system, forcing the Soviet Union to follow suit in self-defense. In the Party's 1984 campaign literature, Presidential candidate Larry Holmes and Vice Presidential candidate Gloria LaRiva called for "dismantling the U.S. military monster and living at peace with the world from El Salvador to Lebanon to Korea to Grenada. . . . End the Cold War and dismantle the Pentagon's doomsday weapons, starting with nu-

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POLITICAL PRISONERS

Federal court convicts 11 sanctuary workers

Movement vows to keep fighting against U.S. Central American policy

By Kathy Durkin

MAY 5 — The six-month trial of 11 sanctuary movement activists ended in Tucson, Ariz., on May 1 with convictions for eight of the church workers on 16 felony charges of illegally aiding Central American refugees to enter the U.S.

The jury, which had deliberated for nine days, convicted six of the defendants of conspiracy and of criminal smuggling and two for harboring, transporting and illegally inducing entry of refugees and assorted felony counts. Three others were acquitted.

Convicted were Darlene Nicgor-ski, Rev. John Fife, Maria del Socorro Pardo, Father Anthony Clark, Phillip Willis-Conger, Wendy Le Win, Peggy Hutchison and Father Ramon Dagoberto Quinones. Several face long prison terms. Sentencing is set for July 1.

The trial was the focus of a concerted effort by the Reagan administration and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which seeks to stifle the sanctuary movement and its exposes of U.S. policy on Central America, and all aid to

Central American refugees fleeing U.S.-backed repressive regimes.

Throughout the trial, Federal District Judge Earl H. Carroll forbade any presentation by the defendants of their moral or humanitarian motives in assisting the refugees or their views of U.S. immigration policy. Judge Carroll, once an attorney for the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, prohibited any discussion of conditions in Central America or of U.S. foreign policy which assists reactionary regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala.

The judge told the jury that moral issues raised by the defendants had no legal bearing on the case. In giving instructions to the jury, Carroll said the jury did not have to prove that the defendants were guilty of aiding smuggling, but only that the existence of a conspiracy was sufficient for conviction.

A cornerstone of the prosecution's case was the testimony of paid government witnesses who tried to link the defendants to the conspiracy charges, even in situations when no defendants were present or in instances

when they were "set-up" by the government.

Sanctuary movement grows

The trial was also a focal point for the national sanctuary movement which has aided thousands of refugees fleeing from death squads and torture in their homelands. Far from being stifled, this movement has grown since the initial indictments were handed down in this case.

The four-year-old movement now exists in at least 34 states. It is endorsed by 300 churches and synagogues, 20 cities, the state of New Mexico and several major religious denominations. Cities which have announced that they will allow sanctuary for refugees include San Francisco, Seattle, Duluth, Berkeley, Ithaca and West Hollywood.

After the verdict was reached, the 11 defendants, cheered by supporters, left the courthouse and vowed to continue the movement and their

efforts to aid Central American refugees. Defendant Peggy Hutchison, found guilty of conspiracy, said, "The sanctuary ministry is going to continue. Even with this conviction, people will continue to be involved. It didn't matter what the jury said."

Jim Corbett, one of the sanctuary movement's co-founders and one of those acquitted in the trial, said, "I think as more people become aware of what sanctuary is, the growth will continue. We can outlast all the trials the government throws at us."

Plans for followup activities and an appeal are underway. A motorcade from Nogales to Tucson will be held on May 10, ending up with an all-night vigil at the Tucson courthouse, followed by marches and a sanctuary conference on May 11. Financial support and solidarity messages can be sent to the Tucson Media Office, Suite 050, 120 West Broadway, Tucson, Ariz. 85701.

Jury convicts 2 cops in 'stun gun' torture case

By Bill Del Vecchio

NEW YORK, May 5 — Something unusual happened in a New York City courtroom last Friday. Two white cops were actually convicted of brutalizing a Black teenager.

The cops were found guilty of torturing 19-year-old Mark Davidson into confessing to a sale of marijuana by shocking him over and over with a "stun gun." The stun gun, which gives its victim a paralyzing but not fatal electric shock, was going to be standard New York City Police Department equipment until this case broke.

The torture of Davidson occurred in the 106th Precinct in Ozone Park, Queens. The area is where columnist and author Jimmy Breslin is from and often writes about, and so he happened to take an interest in this particular case of cop brutality and drew a lot of publicity to it.

Other victims of the cops at that precinct quickly came forward to

say that they, too, had been tortured and beaten while in police custody. The 106th was called "the Torture Precinct" in the New York Daily News, and an embarrassed Koch administration and Police Department removed all the commanding officers of the precinct.

Although the conviction the two cops received calls for some amount of mandatory jail time, it would be unprecedented for the courts to suddenly treat these cops harshly after pampering brutal killer cops for years. The cop that killed Eleanor Bumpurs with a shotgun went free, and the gang of police that beat Michael Stewart to death also got off, so there's no reason to expect a change now.

The cops naturally did not have to post bail, despite their conviction. And meanwhile, the cops of the 106th were busy ticketing the car of Mark Davidson's family over and over again. Has anything really changed in Queens?



WW PHOTO: SUSAN ROTGARD

Buckley picketed. More than 100 gay men and lesbians angrily answered right-wing columnist William Buckley's suggestion that people believed to carry the AIDS virus be quarantined and tattooed. "We're gonna F-I-G-H-T!" demonstrators chanted in front of the New York offices of Buckley's magazine, the National Review, on April 30.

All who picketed wore large pink triangles, a symbol the Nazis forced homosexuals to wear in World War II concentration camps. Others wore prisoner garb and carried other visual representations of Nazi camps while vowing that this horror will not be repeated.

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clear missiles."

A current in the anti-nuclear movement maintained the single issue approach of the 1960s, arguing that since nuclear war would mean the destruction of civilization, every other issue should be subordinated to it. The Party instead advocated a multi-issue approach to broaden the movement and involve the working class. A Workers World leaflet distributed in 1981 explained that "What the anti-war movement needs to let people know is that the solution to their immediate day-to-day problems is intimately tied in with the struggle against war. The question of the cutbacks, unemployment and racism and sexual oppression need to be raised at rallies on the N-bomb."

Close to a million people gathered in New York City on June 12, 1982, to oppose and freeze nuclear weapons. However, this protest virtually ignored a very real war of genocide going on at that moment. Armed with U.S. weapons, Israel had just invaded Lebanon, an assault which was to leave 50,000 Palestinians and Lebanese dead. Of the scores of speakers at this huge anti-nuclear rally, only a few even mentioned this war in passing.

WWP gathered its friends and distributed tens of thousands of leaflets

calling for those present to oppose the U.S.-Israeli war in Lebanon. In the next issue of the party's paper, Sam Marcy wrote of the anti-nuke protest:

"No word was said about the real holocaust of this decade. By its silence, this huge, unprecedented gathering made itself small. On the scale of history it shrunk. It did not reach to the core of the problem. It suspended the problem from its foundation — the social system of imperialist monopoly from which the problem was born, bred and has grown to uncontrollable proportions. By refusing to condemn those who bring death and destruction, the rally leaders and promoters not only lost an opportunity. They closed their eyes to the revolutionary conscience of the oppressed people of the world."

Theoretical contributions to fight against war

Workers World Party has made important theoretical contributions to the struggle against war in this period. In his book "The Bolsheviks and War," published in 1985, Sam Marcy reviewed how the Leninist approach to fighting against imperialist war relied primarily on organizing the working class in a struggle against capitalism itself. The book applies this basic view to struggles taking place right now.

Marcy also explained what differentiates Marxists from pacifists. "Both Marxists and pacifists are opposed to war," he wrote. Both seek peaceful solutions in order to avoid war, for "who would prefer the use of violence if peaceful means were just as accessible and successful?" But, added Marcy, "there is a very crucial and fundamental difference."

"Marxists differ from all varieties of pacifists in that they take as their initial point of analysis the class character of a given society. This is necessary in order to determine whose interests the state serves. . . .

"Marxists hold the view that the state is a repressive force and by its nature rests on naked violence. Pacifists, however, reject this view, despite centuries of experience which unequivocally demonstrate that in every great crisis of society, in every case where the oppressed masses have challenged the ruling class, force has been used as the instrument to subdue and suppress the masses."

In another work, Marcy traced the development of monopoly capitalism into the 1980s, analyzing the reasons for the marked increase in the war budget and Pentagon belligerence under the Carter and Reagan administrations and the connection with the sagging capitalist economy.

"The strong orientation towards as-

suming of civilian functions by the military flows out of the evolution of the fusion of the military with the industrial and banking complex, an evolution which capitalist politicians are not equipped to resist," said Marcy in "Generals over the White House."

Arms production, Marcy explained, is spurred onward by the economic crisis itself since extortionate profits are to be made from making weapons, and capital always goes to where the rate of profit is the highest.

"It is this diversion of resources [to the military] which has caused such widespread decay of the principal cities of the United States which threatens the livelihood of millions upon millions of working people in this country."

Monopoly capitalism, in its advanced stage of decay, is compelled to attack the standard of living of the workers and the oppressed at home while it pushes for new markets abroad. This process will only increase if the Pentagon continues its aggression against Libya, Nicaragua, or any other country.

Further imperialist aggression abroad will only serve to bring into motion the multinational working class here, the only class which has the potential to overthrow the whole capitalist system and with it end all imperialist war.

Detroit newspaper workers resist anti-union merger

By a member of
the Newspaper Guild
Detroit Local 22

DETROIT, April 25 — The parent corporations of Detroit's two daily newspapers last week announced their plan to file with the federal government for a Joint Operating Agreement (JOA). The Detroit Free Press and Detroit News, two of the largest newspapers in the country, have been long-time competitors and arch rivals in the Michigan newspaper market. But now a truce has been called, a truce that will create a monopoly which will garner huge profits for both companies at the expense of the workers, their families and the reading public, especially in Black, Latin, working-class and poor communities.

The history of JOAs in other cities is that newsstand prices and advertising rates spiral upward as circulation and coverage in lower-income communities is cut in order to attract the more lucrative advertising money aimed at the affluent areas. This is a real attack on Detroit where so many

thousands of workers have been put out of work by plant closings and layoffs, especially in Detroit's large Black community, which has been hit the hardest by joblessness and low-paying work.

The 4,200 workers at both newspapers will be the biggest losers. Under the JOA only the editorial staffs of the two newspapers will remain separate. All business operations, including ad sales, printing, inside and outside circulation, will be merged. The Free Press will be printed as a morning newspaper Monday through Friday and the Detroit News will publish in the afternoon. On the weekends there will be only one paper.

Mass layoffs

The merger will result in the loss of 25% to 40% of the 3,700 non-editorial jobs. As many as 1,480 workers will be laid off, primarily Black, Latin and women workers who are concentrated in the service, production and clerical departments.

Many in the Detroit area feel they

will be getting essentially one newspaper with one editorial policy, especially on Sunday when the News will predominate. The Detroit News has long had a reputation for its conservative and outright racist views. Assurances from the publishers that this will not happen are not believed. The myth of the "free press" has been laid bare with the JOA proposal.

While no one in the union here has yet seen the books for the Free Press and the News, their parent companies are the two largest newspaper chains in the country and are doing great. In 1985, according to their annual reports, Knight Ridder had a gross operating revenue of \$1.7 billion with net profits of \$133 million, and Gannett took in \$2.2 billion with a \$253 million profit. Both Knight Ridder and Gannett say they will remain in Detroit where the Free Press and News have a daily circulation of over 630,000 each.

Union-busting pure and simple

The JOA maneuver by Knight Ridder and Gannett is union-busting pure and simple. Gannett is well-known as

an anti-labor company. USA Today, its national newspaper and one of its largest assets, is completely non-union. Knight Ridder is no friend of the workers either, and has been active at the Free Press lately in ushering in a two-tier wage scale and by hiring 18-hour part time workers at the no-benefits level.

Leaders of the Newspaper Guild and representatives of the other unions in the Newspaper Council of Unions have made clear their intention to fight the JOA and preserve the jobs and job security of their members. At an emergency meeting of the News and Free Press Guild units held after the JOA announcement, the Guild called the 1970 Newspaper Preservation Act the "newspaper profit act" and denounced both companies for the move. The Newspaper Guild represents over 900 workers at the News and Free Press and has contracts which expire in June 1987. Other unions include the Teamsters, Pressmen and Mailers. Some departments at the News are not yet organized.

On The Picketline

Boycott Hormel Day. Local P-9 of the UFCW is calling for a National Hormel Boycott Day on May 17. The day is intended to mobilize supporters around the country and dramatize the workers' resistance to union busting.

Workers at the nearby Ottumwa, Iowa, Hormel plant who were dismissed from their jobs after they refused to cross a picket line of striking Local P-9 members, won their unemployment benefits after an appeal.

Meanwhile, in Austin, Minn., a judge issued a new more restrictive injunction against the union which says that not only can they not picket, they cannot close plant gates, harass scabs, take pictures, or even write down license plate numbers. Local P-9 is planning to protest this new injunction with mass defiance. As one worker put it, "The laws of Austin are written in pencil so the Hormel Co. can erase them and write new ones whenever they want."

Bank workers win. Bank workers at the First American Bank and Trust in Willmar, Minn., voted 22 to 18 on April 25 to keep their union. Women led the organizing drive that made this one of the only unionized banks in

the country. Their struggle became well known through a film that was shown on television throughout the country. While the bankers were finally forced to recognize UAW Local 2008 as the representative of the workers, they have never really accepted the union. During bargaining over a new contract, the bosses encouraged a decertification attempt and imposed a new contract. This vote once again reaffirmed the workers' support of the union, but their struggle for justice continues. Only 28 of the 14,500 banks in the U.S. are unionized.

Strikers win back pay. About 320 former strikers from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union who went on strike against seven clothing factories in Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and South Carolina will receive back pay awards and be reinstated in their jobs. The order also requires the owners of Marlene Industries to reopen a closed plant in Marietta, S.C., and keep it open for at least a year. The agreement settles an unfair labor practices charge brought by the union against the company when it refused to reinstate the strikers 15 years ago.

Shutdown on the Santa Fe.

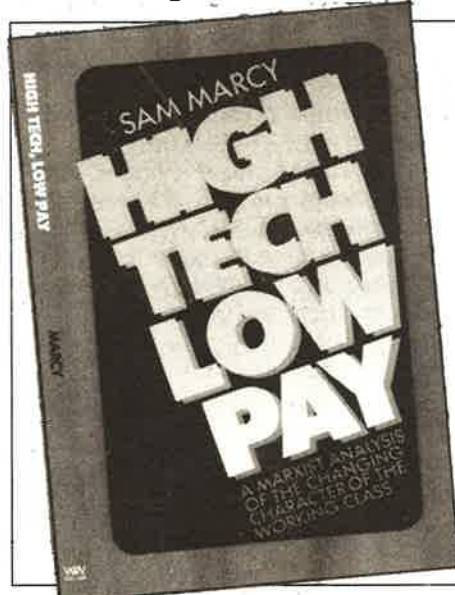
When management tried to do a trial run on a new experimental train with a management-level crew, over 20,000 workers went on strike to protest management doing their work. "We have no beef with the new technology," said Ronald Dean of the locomotive engineers union, "our beef is with them running a train without our people."

Workers on the railroad are worried about their jobs. The Santa Fe is scheduled to merge with the Southern Pa-

cific. Both railroads covered the Southwest and the consolidation of lines could cost thousands of jobs. The unions have already lost 34% of their jobs on the Santa Fe since 1980, with similar losses on the Southern Pacific.

The strike was called by the 8,000-member United Transportation Union, the 4,000-member Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and about 8,000 members of a dozen other unions. Some Amtrak service has also stopped.

—Louis Napier



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