

WORKERS VOICE

25¢

**First
hand
from Iran**
see page 12

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FORMERLY THE WORKER

MARCH, 1980

STOP THE DRAFT!



600 Stanford students express the anti-draft sentiment that is alive on the campuses.



The Call

**7,000 march
vs. KKK**
see page 9

Registration is first step

Jimmy Carter's decision to resume registration for the draft has shocked thousands of young men and women back into activism. "Not with my life you don't!" is the main sentiment of young people who know the only purpose of registration is the draft. Huge sections of youth see no legitimate reason for a draft and don't trust how it will be used.

In late January and February there were anti-draft demonstrations of hundreds and thousands in Cambridge, Mass., Washington D.C., New York City, Berkeley, Cal., Stanford, Madison, Wisconsin, Chicago and Harvard. There were also actions in places less known for political protest, like Morgantown, Conn., the University of West Virginia, Eugene, Oregon, and Minneapolis.

The offices of anti-draft organizations like the Mid-West Coalition Against Registration and the Draft (CARD) in Chicago are being swamped with new people opposed to the draft and registration.

WHY CARTER WANTS REGISTRATION

Registration is part of a movement within the US ruling strata to toughen its world-wide stance. The American people are going to pay dearly for this new policy. A 14% increase in the defense budget will keep taxes high and inflation soaring. The most controversial measure Carter proposed is the bringing back of registration, and eventually, the draft.

This controversy is why Carter has made his registration proposals as easy to stomach as possible. Only 19 and 20 year olds, least influenced by the Viet Nam years, will have to register. It will be done simply by filling out a form at your friendly neighborhood Post Office. Draft cards, focuses of previous anger, won't be used this time. Although Carter wants women to register, that proposal is going to Congress separate from the rest of his scheme to avoid blowing the whole move.

Despite talk of "national security" and "protecting our interests" registration has the tone of a dangerous game of push and shove with the Russians.

(Continued on page 11)

**Post office
murders
worker**

see page 3

**Who needs
nukes?**

see page 13

AFGHAN INVASION IS COSTING SOVIETS

*Resistance and
world condemnation grow*

The Soviet Mi-25 helicopter gunship is one of the deadliest war machines ever built. 56 feet long, it can move at 170 mph, climb three miles straight up or hover a few feet off the ground. It carries a dozen combat troops and is armed with four deadly wire-guided air-to-surface missiles and a 12.5 mm cannon capable of blanketing a football field with bullets in under two minutes. It is streamlined and armored to make it difficult to knock out.

There are scores of these deadly copters in

Afghanistan today. They are there for use against the poorly armed guerilla fighters who were on the way to overthrowing their government. Before that could happen, the government's Soviet masters invaded to stave off total defeat. But the guerrillas are unbeaten and undaunted - they are asking the world for more and better arms so they can drive the invaders from their land.

The curtain rose on the 1980s to the ominous rumble of tanks. The world is headed into a decade in which Soviet expansionism will continue to threaten small nations and set the stage for the outbreak of a new world war.

And the world is starting to react. The U.N. voted by a lopsided 108 to 18 margin (with 18 ab-

staining) to condemn the invasion and demand immediate withdrawal.

The rulers of the USSR were taken aback by the international storm the invasion stirred up, but their actions spoke louder than their clumsy efforts to justify their aggression. Their iron grip on Afghanistan continued to tighten.

INVASION

The unpopular pro-Soviet regime of Hafizullah Amin had little control over Afghanistan's country side by the end of 1979. Only the fact that the mainly Islamic rebel forces were divided into numerous small organizations with almost no coordination kept the regime from falling.

The Kremlin was determined that Afghanistan remain in the Soviet sphere of influence, where it had been for decades. Despite his loyalty to the USSR, Amin was slow to implement the policies his Soviet "advisors" urged on him and rejected their offers to send in a few tens of thousands of Red Army troops to help crush the rebellion.

(Continued on page 10)

A step toward revolutionary unity

Unity is the rising trend in the American revolutionary movement. Coming out of the upsurge of struggle among young people and the oppressed nationalities in the late 60s, a new generation of revolutionaries took up the challenge of building and giving leadership to the daily struggles of the people. They built organizations based on the revolutionary theories that won socialism in the times of Lenin and Mao Zedong theories based on Karl Marx' original explanation of the long war between the working class and masses of people on one side, and the bankers and corporation owners who make up the ruling class on the other.

But as each group tried to apply revolutionary theory to the concrete conditions of making revolution in America, it ran into difficulties. Different trends emerged and it was hard to tell who was right. The 1970s were characterized by sectarianism, as communists made it a common practice to condemn others as wrong even though the differences were small or unimportant.

Now that time seems to be coming to an end. The past ten years have been an education for everyone and now there is more of a willingness to unite with others, learn from others, and seek organizational unity. The following statement by three of the largest such revolutionary organizations represents a beginning effort to forge one revolutionary party.

Joint Statement

The Communist Party (M-L) (CP ML), the League of Revolutionary Struggle (M-L) (LRS) and the Revolutionary Workers Headquarters (RWH) have decided to hold a series of meetings to seek greater unity.

The three organizations see these meetings as a step forward in the process of forging a single, unified communist party. This step is one front in the overall effort to unite all U.S. Marxist-Leninists. The deepening capitalist crisis and the increasing danger of war have made the task of uniting Marxist-Leninists in the U.S. all the more urgent. Likewise, the more and more clearly revealed expansionism of the Soviet social-imperialists leading to war has

sharpened the differences between the Marxists-Leninists and the revisionists of all stripes. The experience gained in the mass struggles and in the struggle against "left" and right opportunism has contributed to a maturing of the Marxist-Leninist movement and this is an important factor favorable to the unification of Marxists-Leninists.

The three organizations take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as their theoretical foundation, uphold the theory of the three worlds, and defend the socialist countries of the world, in particular, the People's Republic of China. The three organizations also see the U.S. revolution as a socialist revolution led by the

working class, having the goal of overthrowing the monopoly capitalist class and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. The working class and the national movements form the strategic alliance in the U.S. revolution. The working class upholds the right of self-determination for all oppressed nations and full equality and regional autonomy for all oppressed national minorities. The working class and its party must unite all that can be united into a broad united front to overthrow the U.S. ruling class. The three organizations also recognize the necessity to be deeply involved in the day-to-day struggles of the masses and link these struggles to the overall fight for proletarian revolution in the U.S.

The meetings of the three organizations will feature presentations and discussions which will help in the clarification of unity and disagree-

ment among the three groups. The topics of the meetings are: 1) analysis of the U.S. Marxist-Leninist movement and party building, including its history; 2) the international situation; 3) the domestic situation and strategy for U.S. revolution; 4) the trade union question and the line on labor work; 5) the national question; and 6) the woman question.

The three organizations have agreed to carry out joint practice as it facilitates and contributes to the struggle of the people and to the overall process of forging unity.

The CPML, LRS and the RWH are hopeful that out of these discussions, there can be greater unity of the Marxist-Leninist movement. The three groups recognize their responsibility to seek principled unity and to strive to resolve their differences.

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MARCH 8

Equal Rights
and Equal Oppor-
tunity, Without
DISCRIMINATION



Celebrate International Women's Day

Worker murdered in P.O. production drive

Death sparks outrage at NJ bulk

On Saturday, December 15, 1979, Christine McDermott waited for her husband, Michael, a postal worker, to come home to his surprise 25th birthday party. But he never made it. At 12:15 p.m. that afternoon, Michael McDermott was found crushed to death on a conveyor belt machine at the New York Bulk and Foreign Mail Center in Jersey City, New Jersey.

No one heard his screams when his apron got caught in the belt and the machine sucked him in, tearing off his right hand and ear and crushing his jaw and skull. At noon other workers nearby had left on "split lunch"--instituted to keep the lines moving at all times. So McDermott was left by himself to load two trucks.

During the Christmas rush, the PO employees were working 11 to 12 hours a day, 6 or 7 days a week. McDermott hated the job and planned to quit as soon as he got a skill, but he had an eight-month-old daughter to support. His wife hated it, too, and wanted him to quit anyway.

On the day Michael McDermott died, the belt he was on had no shin guards to protect him from the moving parts; the automatic shutoff was out of order; the emergency shutoff button had been disconnected by management so nothing could halt production; and there were no medical personnel to administer first aid.

SLOWDOWN!

As word of the death spread throughout the plant, 500 workers walked out. The Postal Workers Defense Committee (PWDC) was called and within four hours a couple of thousand leaflets headlining "BULK WORKER KILLED" were being distributed to all shifts.

In the days that followed, workers inside the plant wore black armbands and staged a massive slowdown. It was a golden moment to strike back at management--the height of the Christmas rush.

As 382 trailers full of unprocessed mail were held back (a backlog of 300 is critical), the PO's "delayed delivery" became front page news. Workers also "redtagged" unsafe machines--put "don't work" labels on them and stayed away.

Even though their union officials



Mike McDermott, killed by Post Office cost cutting.

gave them little support, the workers continued an offensive against management. When Bulk officials barred the press from the facility to keep the lid on the conditions that killed McDermott, workers snuck television and newspaper reporters inside. Just one look at people working amidst the earsplitting tangle of unsafe machines at the Bulk made the press instantly sympathetic, and it became a hot news story for weeks.

At the same time, the PWDC got workers to call up area Congressmen and demand an investigation. The extensive media coverage helped stir the politicians to action, and the workers won a Congressional hearing in Jersey City for January 7th.


COVER-UP EXPOSED

The hearings showed what workers already knew: Michael McDermott's death was no "accident," but the result of the postal management's conscious plan to cut costs at any price.

(Continued on page 18)

WANTED!

BY 500,000 U.S. POSTAL WORKERS FOR:



- ***CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE**
in the death of P.O. worker Michael McDermott
- ***DANGEROUS SAFETY CONDITIONS**
that have caused a 30% increase in lost time accidents '72-'77
- ***DISCIPLINE FOR ACCIDENTS**
the "safety" policy that blames the victims for the P.O.'s unsafe conditions
- ***FIRING 200 POSTAL WORKERS**
at San Francisco and New York Bulk centers for protesting contract cutbacks

POSTMASTER GENERAL

William F. Bolger

Description: Height: 5' 10" Weight: 160 Race: Not Human
Distinguishing Characteristics: undistinguished bureaucrat
Alias: "public servant" "killer"

From a leaflet distributed by California PO workers.

In '78 the San Francisco Bulk Mail facility joined the New Jersey brothers and sisters in a walkout that helped reject the proposed contract. Now these two centers of discontent are again taking similar action.

The spinning belts and gears that killed Michael McDermott are no strangers to the SF mailhandlers. Says one APWU member, "The SF Bulk Mail facility is one of the three most dangerous in the West. We won some victories when the management tried to impose disciplines for accidents. But after the mass firings for the contract walkout, the "official" rate of accidents went down because

people were afraid to report accidents. On December 21, a mailhandler got his foot caught in a machine that dumps containers full of sacks. He was dragged 5 feet before his partner stopped the machine. He was lucky his partner was around."

Bay Area activists held two picket lines against the unsafe conditions, joining with the big safety fight at the Jersey City bulk. The Rincon Annex local passed four resolutions: No cover-up in McDermott's death, OSHA inspection of all facilities, amnesty for all fired workers, and the right to refuse to work in an unsafe area.

Vogue coach rallies Chicanos & Labor



Workers and supporters walking the picket line on the first morning of the strike.

Vogue Coach is a sweatshop north of Los Angeles that makes it money ripping off Mexican immigrants. The recreational vehicle manufacturer is the target of a strike that has become the focus of state-wide attention.

It's not important for its size. Vogue Coach normally employs only three to five hundred, and at present the workforce is down to 90. What makes the walkout important is the unity it has built between the labor and Latino movements, an alliance that promises to strengthen both union organizing and the fight against deportations.

Vogue workers began a union drive in 1977 and brought in UAW Local 509 in January 1978. Not long afterwards, Vogue played its trump card - La Migra. Department of Immigration agents raided the plant and deported a large group of workers. Many of the deportees recrossed the border, some reporting for work the next day!

Thirteen of those detained in the

raid refused to sign voluntary departure papers, choosing to make the deportations a political issue. Among these were some of the leaders of the union. They are awaiting further hearings, which can be called on a day's notice.

In the meantime, the Vogue Coach workers have continued to build the union. In November they went on strike against a substandard contract. One demand is that the company stop using deportations against the workers.

The Vogue Coach 13 case/Local 509 strike have become a rallying point for the anti-deportation movement and the labor movement.

Activists have made speaking tours, hitting union meetings, Chicano student functions, and support committee fundraisers. They have linked up with the Chicano Moratorium coalition and the fight of the Ford Pico Riveria workers for their jobs. Both the UAW regional director and his reform opponent have come out in support.

(UNITY photo)

JOB SECURITY IN AUTO

IH STRIKE TARGETS FORCED OVERTIME

High Paid Exec wields ax

CHICAGO—Thirty-five thousand International Harvester strikers in nine states are waging a hell of a fight. Since November 1, they've lived on UAW strike benefits of \$50 and \$65 a week, standing up for the right to refuse overtime. The man directing the heavy equipment builder's assault on the UAW is one of the very highest paid corporate executives in the world, Archie R. McCardle.

Archie has made a career out of "corporate streamlining." To put it bluntly, he's an anti-labor productivity freak. IH offered him a \$1.5 million bonus to lure him away from Xerox where he axed 8,000 jobs in 1975. But when he decided to tangle with the Harvester workers, he may have bitten off more than he can chew.

The key issue is overtime. Ironically, it was this same issue, the fight for the eight hour day at the Chicago McCormick Reaper Works, that sparked the Haymarket affair in 1886. Just as the McCormick family tradition lives on at IH, resistance to forced overtime has persisted in the workforce.

McCardle argues that "scheduling inefficiencies" have made Harvester's profit ratios only half of such major competitors as GM, John Deere, and Caterpillar. All have some form of forced overtime.

VOLUNTARY OVERTIME A WEAPON

The strikers hold that this "take-away" is also a foot-in-the-door for McCardle's other cutbacks. Not only is voluntary OT a principle the union was built on and a valued right of the rank and file, various locals have effectively used overtime bans in work rule disputes.

During local talks last September, UAW Local 6 in Melrose Park enforced such a ban. It made IH drop plans to separate the tractor and engine divisions into two separate seniority units and got seven firings rescinded.

The seriousness of IH's union busting intentions is evident from the fact that they have retained the notorious anti-labor law firm of Seyfarth, Shaw, and Fairweather. The strike is the longest in Harvester history.

The strength of the UAW locals in the present battle stems both from

their militant history and the fact that Harvester has been enjoying record profit levels--until they took a \$225 million fourth quarter loss in '79 due to the walkout.

Led by the Chicago-area locals, #1307 West Pullman and #6 Melrose Prk, bus loads of strikers from around Rock Island and Moline, Illinois and Fort Wayne, Ind. twice picketed Harvester World Headquarters to the strains of a harmonica/squeeze box duet of "Solidarity Forever."

Underlying the conflict is the issue of jobs. So far McCardle's policies have eliminated 10,000 jobs. Under his cost-cutting rampage, the union reasons, tighter production standards and heavier work loads will fall on the remaining membership.

On February 2, the company suggested an alternate way to cut jobs--part time employees. This was rejected immediately by the joint bar-

gaining council.

Several locals have targeted the February stockholders meeting to give the Harvester owners an idea of how well Archie's policies can be expected to work. Strike losses have led to a \$100 million cut in corporate spending on research and development. McCardle had pledged to match the development efforts of competitors, all of whom have already settled or averted strikes.

The walkout has definitely rallied the union, bringing together the various locals and the different sections within the locals, young-old, Black-white, etc. It has also created a unity and bitterness that's best expressed in a pre-Christmas issue of "The Union Voice" of Local 6. "We are paying the price of their foolishness now, but when we return to work it becomes their turn to pay; and they will pay."



400 Harvester strikers rally 26 stories below executive McCardle's plush office on Chicago's "Magnificent Mile."

CHRYSLER WORKERS FACE \$5300 GIVEAWAY

How does it feel to be taken to the cleaners--twice? 110,000 Chrysler workers in 184 UAW locals have a pretty good idea. With the ink barely dry on an agreement to give up \$203 million in contract concessions, most of them were disgusted enough. They thought they had done their part to guarantee a \$1.5 billion federal loan package. But noooooo!

Congress and the big banks decided to gouge even deeper at the Chrysler workers. When the financiers complained that the loans were still too risky, Congressmen Tsongas (D-Mass) and Lugar (R-Ind) worked out a plan to rewrite the contract with a complete 3 year wage freeze.

The newest Director on Chrysler's Board, UAW head Douglas Fraser, said this was a bit too much to ask. He then agreed to double the workers' contribution to \$463 million by giving up 17 paid personal holidays and delaying wage hikes longer than under the first giveaway. The end result? Chrysler workers will each donate \$5300 to the company over the next three years.

Is this how capital will be raised for troubled corporations in the '80's?

Take 'em to the bargaining table. Threaten their jobs. Call in Congress. Call in the big banks. And give 'em an offer they can't refuse. If it is, a lot of union men and women have some lessons to learn from the Chrysler bloodletting.

THE WAVE OF THE FUTURE?

Where was the fight? What resistance did the UAW encourage? At any number of points, Chrysler workers could have rallied their forces and demanded a say. When they were originally split off from Ford and GM, why was there no outcry to preserve pattern bargaining? When hundreds of Dodge Main workers were up in arms, fighting to keep their jobs, why was this demand put on the back burner? When Congress refused to accept the terms of the first agreement, why was there no union response?

The idea of a giant Chrysler workers march on Washington D.C. was even kicked around by union higher-ups. This show of force was rejected because "it could give ammunition to lawmakers opposed to loan guarantees."

Fraser was so impressed by the alliance of congressmen, bankers and corporate officials that he repeated every argument they made. He was able to convince the membership that huge concessions were the only way to stave off a Chrysler bankruptcy.

When someone on his bargaining team suggested non-economic concessions from Chrysler in exchange for taking such a pay wallop, Fraser reportedly threw a tantrum, saying it could ruin the whole deal. He nixed a union demand for a relaxed sick call in procedure in sympathy with the company's campaign to turn the screws on paid personal holidays and all attendance rights.

CANADIAN CHRYSLER STANDS UP

Further proof of Fraser's collaborationist outlook came when 14,000 Chrysler workers in Canada refused to re-open their contract for the second round of concessions. They pointed out that they aren't bound by the decisions of the US Congress. They stuck to their guns and so far have escaped \$26 million in giveaway provisions.

The Chrysler council reportedly was furious with the stand of the

Canadian brothers and sisters. Totally missing Chrysler as the villain of the script, they blamed the Canadians when the \$26 million in cuts were transferred back to the American side, making the contract re-opening slightly more expensive for US Chrysler workers. Union bargaining demanded a pledge from the company of no new investments in Ontario and also resolved to bargain separately from the Canadians in 1983, ending a level of unity that was only achieved ten years ago.

Of course, with the kind of leadership Solidarity House has been providing, the traditionally more militant Canadians might be just as happy to bargain separately. They face even steeper inflation and are not eligible for a number of benefits US workers receive such as TRA unemployment supplements.

And so the process goes. Once Chrysler was separated off from Ford and GM, it was only logical that the unity would splinter even further. Shouldn't stepped up attacks give rise to increased unity? If the ranks don't stiffen up and change the direction of things, autoworkers will be heading back to the bad old days of bargaining plant by plant and craft by craft.

A FIGHT FOR THE '80s

Time for a fight to defend jobs!

Shutdowns at Dodge Main in Hamtramck, Michigan and the Ford LTD plant in Pico Rivera, California have made it clear that auto industry cost-cutters are playing hardball. For the 200,000 who have been laid off since the auto market went soft, there's no doubt.

And the eliminations continue, a few here, a few hundred there. Down-sized models, robot welders, forced overtime, the loss of personal holidays at Chrysler, speed up—all these are among the ways the companies are getting more production (and profits!) from fewer hands.

Of the 151,000 Big 3 workers laid off in the '73-'74 recession, only 92,000 got their jobs back. About 60,000 jobs were eliminated. Yet the reduced workforce steadily exceeded pre-recession production levels. A repeat of this wholesale elimination of jobs is now in the making.

In both the Dodge Main and Ford Pico shutdowns workers took to the streets demanding that the plants remain open. In the Dodge shutdown support built up especially from the rest of the Detroit area UAW and the local Black community. Both saw the closing as an attack on their vital interests.

Yet there was little determination evident in the top ranks of the UAW. At the time union president, Doug Fraser was in negotiations not only with Chrysler but also with some of the most powerful politicians and financiers in the country. Profitability, not Fraser, was the uncompromising bargainer in those talks.

In the end, Fraser surrendered on two levels. He came back to Detroit with no concessions in the contract and no jobs concessions from Congress. Some Dodge workers will be able to bump into the Jefferson Av-

enue plant where a new front wheel drive model is being built. But the rest will go into an availability pool and who knows how long a wait.

Plant shutdowns will continue. Each time some company pulls up stakes in the scramble for higher rates of profit, the workers will be entitled to nothing more than a few survival benefits and a chance to get on some waiting list. Without a strategy for the '80s, we'll end up like the farmer who finally closes the barn door after all the cows have gone out.

How do we fight the cancer of job loss? It's a fight that must be waged on a number of levels--on the shop floor, in the contract battles, and in a broader political arena. Each grievance against a job combination or an unjust firing should be seen as part of the effort.

In the '79 auto contract a couple of gains will indirectly save some jobs. The automatic recognition of new assembly plants in the South, accompanied by an equalization of pay can slow runaways. Extra paid personal holidays open up jobs because new hires are needed to fill in for workers taking their "PPH" days.

The expense account caucus

In the last week of January, the only national caucus of the UAW held a meeting to choose its slate to fill the seats of four retiring top officers. They gave the nod to Regional Directors Yokich, Bieber, and Ephlin for vice presidential openings and Ray Majerus, the Wisconsin-Minnesota regional head, for Emil Mazey's secretary-treasurer post. The balloting will be at the union's 26th constitutional convention in Anaheim, California on June 1. But the four might as well pack their bags now, so influential is the caucus that is backing them.

Who is the caucus and how do they keep in touch? It's called the administration caucus because it is

the top 26 officers of the union. They voted the slate up and then got a stamp of approval from 250 top local officials who fly in from around the country for a caucus meeting. Sure is easy to organize a caucus when all the resources of Solidarity House are at your disposal!

As auto workers head into the uncertain '80's, some of the old-fashioned ideas like actually fighting the companies, one man-one vote, and conventions where policies get decided are bound to start coming back. A wind of change is going to sweep through the smoke-filled corridors where all the decisions are now being made.



GM Fremont workers picket in San Francisco against limiting unemployment benefits to 25 weeks. Many workers' checks ran out Jan. 26, the SUB fund is low, and newer workers are ineligible. Concerned Autoworkers Movement, with other auto caucuses and activists, will take the cause to the statehouse in Sacramento Feb. 20.



1600 Ford workers lost jobs when Pico Rivera shut down.

But what they give with one hand they can take away with the other. Instead of hiring more workers for the PPH created vacancies, they can combine jobs or instead of running away to the South, they can go overseas or to Mexico.

Only if the consciousness and determination around jobs runs deep in the unions can the jobs loss be blocked.

Auto industry militants are targeting job guarantees and stiff penalties for runaway as strike priorities in the next contract. Some of the measures being considered are higher severance pay, industry-wide seniority, the right to transfer pension credits, a shorter work week, a fully guaranteed SUB fund, no mandatory overtime, especially during layoffs, and voluntary inverse seniority.

Increasingly workers are going to be looking to the political arena for gains that apply more broadly than to one contract. The sympathy that the Dodge Main and Ford Pico workers won was based on a unity of interests between the workers, the local businessmen, and the community as a whole.

In the decimated steel town, Youngstown, coalitions of church, labor, and community groups are searching for a way to save jobs. This is the basis of the movement that can wrench concessions from the government like shorter work week laws, higher unemployment benefits, advance notice and penalties for runaways, and extended retraining and relocation.

It is no accident that the Conyers 35 hour work week bill (HR 1784) is sponsored by a Black lawmaker from a very threatened auto town, Detroit. But as things stand, this country's ruling politicians are rejecting all social legislation as inflationary. The Conyers bill has only the support of the Congressional Black Caucus and can't even get out of committee.

Results can only come when working people and their allies realize how politically disenfranchised we are. Rejuvenated and politically independent unions can play a big role in this brand of politics if they seek to unite all possible forces, reject false answers like "Buy American" and squarely target the profit seeking companies as the cause.



Workers from Hamtramck's Dodge Main rally against plant closing.



A wild shirt, a wildcat

The McBride team pushed into the USWA's maverick District 31 in Chicago-Gary, bumped reform President Pat Clark on charges of election irregularities, and re-installed the loyalist "Green Slate" at the Blaw-Knox foundry/machine shop in East Chicago, Indiana. But events were to prove that it won't be so easy to dismantle the opposition movement that has made this steel center its stronghold.

The committee of investigation? International staff men appointed and paid for by Pittsburgh. The election cheaters? A reform slate affiliated with union insurgents led by District Director Balanoff. The evidence of election day hanky panky? Some of the voters marked their ballots on window sills - not in the voting booths!

New elections are scheduled for March 11. The Green Slate hopes that the recent layoffs of 600 younger workers will change the results. The company has cooperated by holding off on recalls even though they are stacked up with new military orders. They have taken the opportunity to launch a crack-down, especially in the machine shop - a bottleneck in production.

Guys in the machine shop have resisted the productivity drive, targeting a particularly obnoxious foreman, Bill Franz. A rank and file newsletter called Machine Shop Chatter commented on Franz's cut-off of overtime, "In the beginning, God created the heavens and earth in 6 days, Franz thinks he can do it in 5." Franz's rough-riding prompted one worker to change the slogan on a "T" shirt from "Iran Sucks" to "Franz Sucks." When management threatened discipline for using a patriotic slogan in such an unpatriotic way, the guys added a small "paris" and a map of France to cover his---chest.

(As the above article was being typeset, we learned that Blaw-Knox staged a one day wildcat against job combinations and supervisor Franz. He sent "pushers" around the shop to write down names of everyone who didn't appear to be working hard. As Pat Clark and the 1066 Rank and File led the picketers, the Green Slate was scrambling for a way to get the men back.)

Don't blame Arnold

In December, the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that the UMWA was not liable for a series of 8 wildcat strikes at Carbon Fuel Company mines in southern West Virginia between 1969 and 1973. They rejected Carbon Fuel's argument that the International was responsible because it had not used "all reasonable means" to stop unauthorized walkouts. Seems the judges must realize that John L. Lewis himself, risen from the grave, couldn't make a West Virginia miner cross a picket line.

Get it while you can

What's with the so-called industry-labor accord? Well, Carter's new wage-price board with 6 members each from business, labor and "the public" have agreed that pay can go up 7.5% to 9.5%. How generous! Inflation is only 14%. It's kind of like giving a guy stilts to make himself 9 feet tall in 14 feet of water.

Meanwhile, chief inflation fighter Alfred Kahn wants wages held at 8.5%. Teddy Kennedy is talking about mandatory controls. And the guy from the US Chamber of Commerce, Hilton Davis, says Congress could pass standby authority for such controls in the coming session.

Corporate analysts were counting on a recession and unemployment to take the muscle out of worker's bargaining. But the downturn has been slow in coming and inflation just won't quit. It may get worse as defense spending picks up.

Rather than put any trust in the so-called labor reps on the pay board or hope that mandatory wage-price controls (after the 1980 elections, of course) will cool out prices, America's workers had better take a word of advice from an old Janis Joplin tune and "Get it while you can"--especially steel, communications, aluminum, brass, aerospace, longshore, and textile workers, all of whom have contracts up this year.

Will OSHA die on the job?

The "Occupational Health and Safety Improvements Act of 1980" was introduced in the Senate in January. Some improvement! The bill would exempt roughly 90% of factories from regular safety inspections! A corporation would only have to file a report claiming there had been no deaths and less than two lost time injuries per 100 workers in the past year.

These plants could still be inspected if a worker made a complaint. But OSHA would first have to call the company and could only inspect if management's response was "unsatisfactory." Another provision would reduce or eliminate fines for various infractions.

The sponsors of the bill are both Republicans and Democrats, among them the rabidly anti-union Orrin Hatch of Utah. Republican Hatch is active in the effort to scuttle the Davis-Bacon Act, which guarantees union pay on federal construction projects.

The Democrats include such liberals and "friends of labor" as Harrison Williams of New Jersey and Alan Cranston of California. Williams was just recently exposed in the FBI "Sting" operation. It seems he accepted a bundle of petro-dollars from a federal man posing as an Arab Shiek looking for a casino to buy. Have these Democratic "friends" in Congress been playing golf with owners of some of the butcher shops they call safe work places???

Healthy contributions or contributions to health

60,000 oil workers have been on strike since January 8. They negotiated a re-opener clause in the contract settled last year, before the Teamsters and auto workers shredded Carter's guidelines. Now they're after a raise to keep up with inflation and fully paid health and dental care.

Only a few small independent refiners have come to terms. The monster energy corporations are operating at 80% capacity with supervisory personnel. Working double shifts, these ill-trained and undermanned crews could make a few mistakes and blow the East Texas Gulfcoast right off the map.

Meanwhile, Big Oil had its best year ever, in large part due to the doubling of world oil prices. Nine of the top ten made more in the first nine months of 1979 than in all of 1978. Exxon ripped off a record \$4.3 billion in profits.

Health care for oil workers? They've got better things to spend the money on. A recent study showed that 31 senators who voted with Big Oil on a bill to deregulate home heating oil and diesel fuel received an average of \$38,902 in campaign contributions from oil interests. The twenty-five senators who voted against that bill only averaged \$3,374 from Big Oil.



Archie R. McCardle came to International Harvester from Xerox with a \$1.5 million bonus and the fifth highest corporate salary in the U.S. That's how valuable IH regards McCardle's attack on UAW work rules including the right to refuse overtime. (See article p. 4)

Hear about the moron who . . . ?

Matty Moron? Far from it.

The name is Moroun and he runs his Detroit-based cut-rate trucking empire like a mastermind. Using his "friendship" with high Teamster officials, a complex network of front firms throughout Michigan and into Canada, and countless anti-labor ploys, Moroun has built up one of the fastest growing trucking outfits in the region.

His companies include Central Transport, Genesee Cartage, Cadillac Cartage, Dunes Leasing, Quad States, and who knows what else. Flagrant violation of work and pay rules let them charge 20% less than main-line union companies. When drivers start to kick, Moroun transfers work to another of his terminals, lays off the dissidents and hires new men down the road--all as Teamster officials look the other way. His antics provoked a strike at McKinlay Leasing in Canada, which has generated enough unfair labor practice charges to keep a dozen hearing examiners busy for a year.

While Teamster bigwigs are playing sweetheart with this rate cutter and others are afraid to rock the boat, the Detroit chapter of Teamsters for a Democratic Union is calling for a co-ordinated counterattack. According to Convoy Dispatch, the TDU newspaper, their immediate goals are to pool information to prove that all Moroun's operations are one entity, prepare charges against international officials who have broken union policy in dealing with him, file a massive joint grievance to get all Moroun operations covered by the Master Freight Agreement, and build support for the McKinley strike.

Bosses' bestseller: Lockouts made easy

In California's Bay Area, Safeway Foods has been running its lockout of employees at 114 stores strictly "by the book." The book is a strike manual called a "Handy Dandy Little Strike Guide" by John Bacon of the Food Employers Council.

The whole Council must have been reading it. When 7,531 members of the United Food and Commercial Workers voted to strike Safeway, 27 other chains locked their clerks out! The employers' offer includes 16 takeaways, especially in the critical area of jobs and job classifications.

The lockout is a continuation of the offensive launched against the Teamsters in 1978. In that 21 week strike a picket was killed by a scab-driver truck and the workers were saddled with a worse set of work rules.

Teamster locals have expressed support, but their officials have ordered drivers to deliver loads to struck stores and wait while scabs back them to the dock and unload. Teamster rank and filers are pushing the union to back drivers who head back to the warehouses when they see pickets.

The employer's guide stresses such principles "mutual assistance," "operate your business, even if only one or two stores," and "prepare the public through advertising. It gets right down to tactics: renting storage space, reducing inventories to brand name foods, and even hiring a non-union switchboard operator.

AFL-CIO and Teamsters should produce the own book of tactics!



Breaking labor traitors' grip on unions

1927 advice valuable today

The American labor movement is entering the 1980's under heavy attack from the corporations and the government. As a result, radicals, other rank and file activists and union reformers are all trying to develop a strategy to break the long-time--and increasingly disastrous--AFL-CIO policy of collaborating with the employing class. The following section, slightly edited, from William Z. Foster's *Misleaders of Labor*, shows two elements of such a strategy. One is building up a rank-and-file based left wing within the trade union movement. The other is forging an alliance between the left wing and other progressive forces, especially among lower level trade union officials.

Foster wrote this booklet in 1927 and the situation today is obviously not identical with the one he wrote about. It was, for instance, well before the great organizing drives of the 1930's when unskilled and semi-skilled workers built unions in the great manufacturing and related industries--steel, auto, longshore and maritime, electrical, etc.

Readers should be alert for both similarities and differences with the current labor movements. A few points on applying Foster's ideas in the present day appear at the end of the reading.

In confronting the general problem of developing the trade unions into a powerful movement two things must be clearly realized and taken into account; first, the present union leadership is deeply reactionary, and second, it is strongly organized and ruthless in combatting all forward movements. Therefore, the movement for progress in the unions must be considered primarily as a struggle against the reactionary union bureaucracy, as well as against the employers, a struggle calling for the most thorough organization and determination on the part of all constructive elements among the workers.

Roughly the forces making for the building of the labor movement may be divided into two groups: the left wing and the progressives. The left wing is composed of the more consciously revolutionary elements, those who accept the broad policy of class struggle, such as communists, syndicalists, left socialists, and militant unionists. Following their general leadership go masses of workers, the extent of which depends upon the combination of circumstances surrounding a given struggle.

The left wing general organization center in the unions is the Trade Union Education League, which was formed in 1920. The T.U.E.L. sets up a series of committees and groups in all phases and stages of the labor movement. It is not affiliated to any political party, but cooperates with all workers' organizations and movements, economic and political, that are making a real struggle against capitalism and capitalist exploitation. The program of the T.U.E.L. is based upon the most elementary issues and needs confronting the workers; including the struggle against the war danger, for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions, for the organization of the unorganized, the labor party, amalgamation, democratization of the unions, for the right to strike, etc., etc. To build the T.U.E.L., by rallying directly around its banner the more conscious elements of the workers, together with the masses in struggle, is a fundamental task in the general work of strengthening and invigorating the trade union movement.

The progressives, or middle group, comprise those elements in the labor movement, who, although ideologically not advanced enough to accept the whole class struggle program of the left wing, nevertheless are in honest opposition to the reactionary leadership on questions of policy and who often carry on struggles against the bureaucracy over many elementary issues for building the movement. Among the progressives are included large numbers of the lower bureaucracy.

Despite the conservative front of the A.F. of L., and of the large inde-

pendent unions, and the apparent strength of the right wing, undoubtedly the greater portion of the organized workers fall under the general ideological leadership of the progressives. But the progressive group, with vacillating tactics and only the vaguest program and most fragmentary organization, is disproportionately weak. Its following is unorganized and demoralized in face of the decisive, well-entrenched right wing leadership. Characteristically, the progressives have no definite national organization. Formerly, the Confer-

occasion, to set masses of workers and even sections of the bureaucracy into opposition to the reactionaries, who are the chief enemy in the unions which must be defeated at this time. The left wing must stimulate such movements, taking the lead in forming them wherever possible, even though sometimes, because of their ideological backwardness, it cannot play an open role.

Usually, the relations between the left wing and the progressives develop a united front character. That is, the left wing, organized in and around the T.U.E.L., make joint movements with the progressive groups upon the basis of elementary and burning issues. Often the progressives, undeterred by the ferocious campaigns of "red-baiting," will join directly with the left wing in union election campaigns and other organized struggles against the right wing and the employers. At other times the united front will be somewhat informal, occasionally only a general understanding between the two groups. But in any case the left wing, whether participating in joint committees with the progressives or cooperating more informally, must preserve its own organization and program. Two dangers the left wing has to guard against. One is a sectarian tendency to isolate

itself from the masses by putting forth for actions too advanced and abstract proposals. The other danger is for the left wing to lose itself in such progressive movements, by liquidating its organization, by neglecting the larger aspects of its own program, by depending too much upon progressive leaders for consistent and decisive actions, and by supporting as progressives, reactionaries who temporarily find themselves in the opposition.

A basic condition for building and strengthening the trade union movement is the defeat and overthrow of the present ultra-reactionary controlling bureaucracy and the establishment of a militant fighting leadership. The main strategy to accomplish this is by united front movements between a well organized left wing and the progressive group, carrying with them the masses of the organized workers, and putting through such fundamental propositions as the organization of the unorganized, the formation of a labor party, etc. In such combinations the progressives will often waver and fail, and it will always fall to the left wing to be the determined driving force, but these movements constitute the correct strategy at this stage of the American labor movement.

IRON & STEEL WORKERS

The Union Committees are now seeking to get higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions from the steel companies. Are you willing to back them up to the extent of stopping work should the companies refuse to concede these demands?

TAJNO GLASANJE

Odbor našega grada traži da se dobije bolja plaća, kraći radni satovi i bolji uvjeti za rad od kompanija čelika. Dali ste voljni ići do krajnosti podupreti da se prestane sa radom ako bi kompanija odbila da udovolji zahtjevima?

SZAVAZZONI

Az Union Bizottsága, az Acél Társaságoktól való—magasabb fizetés, rövidebb munka idő és jobb munka feltételek—elnyerése után törekszik. Akar ezek után törekedni? s a végsőig kitartás—ni? és ha a társaságok ezen kívánalmaknak nem tesznek eleget a munkát beszüntetni?

VOTAZIONE

I comitati dell'Unione stanno cercando di ottenere paghe piu' alte, ore di lavoro piu' brevi, e migliori condizioni di lavoro. Desiderate voi assecondarli, anche quando dovesse essere necessario di fermare il lavoro se le Compagnie rifiutassero di accettare le domande?

HLASOVACI LISTOK

Výbor uniav chce dosiahnuť podvýšenie mzdy, menej hodín robíť a lepšie robotnícke polozenie od oceliarskych spoločností. Ste vy ochotní ich podporovať do krajnosti, až do zástavenia práce, v páde by spoločnosť odoprela fiadostučiníť tým požiadavkám.

BALOT

Komitet Unii stara się obecnie o uzyskanie od Stalowych Kompanij więzszej płacy, krótszych godzin i lepszych warunków pracy. Czy jesteście gotów poprzeć nas, aż do możliwości wstrzymania pracy na wypadek, gdyby Kompanie odmówiły naszym ładaniom?

VOTE YES OR NO. Mark X in square indicating how you vote

Yes No

National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers
WM. Z. FOSTER, Secy-Treas. 303 Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



William Z. Foster was one of the greatest leaders the American working class has ever had. After leading such battles as the 1919 nationwide steel organizing drive (left), he became a member and leader of the Communist Party USA when it was still a fighting revolutionary organization.

ence for Progressive Political Action was such a center. The Farmer-Labor Party of the United States, headed by Fitzpatrick, was another, but much more to the left. From time to time other progressive centers have developed around specific issues. Cases in point being . . . the lately returned trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, opposition election slates in various international unions and central labor councils, etc.

The development of such broad progressive oppositional movements is vital in the struggle against the labor reactionaries and the employers. Every forward surging current, every difference in the ranks of the bureaucracy, should be utilized to organize, temporarily or permanently, such opposition movements. Issues like the labor party, "Hands off China," against the war danger, the release of class war prisoners, recognition of the Soviet Union, etc., etc., all present opportunities, upon

As when Foster was writing, over fifty years ago, the top leadership of the unions now is certainly both "deeply reactionary" and "ruthless in combatting all forward movements." It is sobering to realize that in some ways the situation when Foster wrote was more advanced than the one in which we find ourselves today. He describes a "consciously revolutionary" left wing with a large following among their co-workers. Conditions in this country as well as in their native European countries had helped radicalize this section of the workers. The Socialist Party, the revolutionary union called the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), and the newly formed Communist Party had all been major factors in the labor movement.

Today the radicalized section of the working class is both smaller and considerably less organized. Building a strong left wing in the labor movement with a large rank and file following will take several years. To get there, we must start on a lower level, in keeping with actual present-day conditions. This means focussing on ongoing struggles and uniting all possible forces to wage them. In the course of such battles, militants and fighters must be gathered into organized core groups in individual shops and, where possible, industries.

Like in 1927, it is possible to draw out from the main concerns and battles workers face a list of the key general issues around which such cores will fight. These are similar to those Foster lists, although more locally oriented wages and benefits in the face of soaring inflation, worsening working conditions brought on by the bosses' productivity drive, discrimination on the job and forming the unions into fighting weapons. Political issues will assume greater importance in the coming period as well, with the growing danger

(Continued on page 18)

Malcolm X: A beacon in the freedom struggle

February 21 marks 15 years since Malcolm X was gunned down as he mounted the podium of the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem. From the time he left prison in 1952, Malcolm had dedicated his life to the liberation of his people, first as a follower of Elijah Muhammed, and later as the founder of the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

At the time he died, many had heard only bits and pieces of his teachings. But today, Malcolm's ideas have become a cornerstone of the Black freedom struggle. It was his work that perhaps was most responsible for the civil rights struggle of the '50s and '60s blossoming into a revolutionary nationalist movement.

Below, Workers Voice is proud to present these comments from a few of the Black activists whose lives Malcolm touched and changed forever.

SKIP ROBINSON, President of the United League of Mississippi.

As time wore on, and I began to analyze the changes in the early '60s, Malcolm came to mean more to me than any civil rights leader. I think we'd be better off if all of us had accepted Malcolm's teaching down through the years. Malcolm came out talking about human rights and land retention and land development, and Dr. King and many other civil rights leaders, the secretary of the NAACP along with him, never said anything about human rights. I think that Malcolm held the kind of image that I could sit back and get strength from--from looking at his ideals and what he fought for. And I think his ideals caused Malcolm not to be here today.

Realistically, I think that if Malcolm had been able to live on, Black people would be further advanced in this country today. His ideas would have given the kind of momentum young Black leaders need. My concern, and it's been my slogan down through the years, has not been to deal with civil rights; my slogan has been to talk about human rights. The work in the United League that I've been able to bring forward has been more effective because Malcolm laid down the kind of foundation that gave me strength, I did not gain this strength from Dr. King. I knew then that Dr. King's teachings about civil rights would never work without Black people being treated as human beings. I consider that I love the brother and I hope that many other Black leaders will now look at Malcolm and what he fought for and what he stood for and begin moving in that direction. I think they would be much better for it.

BOB CHEEKS, director of Baltimore Welfare Rights Organization.

One thing I think Malcolm taught is that if you're going to struggle it's got to be like a religion, something that you've got to live day by day--you can't do it nine to five, you've got to struggle on every point of your life. Malcolm also taught a certain type of pride that was to be defended and not something you put up and somebody can knock it down anytime they got ready; you have to make people pay a price. And this is a basic difference of Malcolm X. He was saying to this country and this society--'My pride, my dignity and my freedom will cost you. It would cost you dearly to take away our freedom--which is much different from any of the Black leaders who I feel play 'The Price Is Right, not necessarily money but political compromise--let a few in, Malcolm was not a person who said, 'Well as long as a few of us get it that's okay.' It seems to me, in fact,



that you can see a picture of Malcolm X, the whole Black population and poor whites and Hispanics and whoever else are oppressed all coming through that door at the same time. Not just a few trickling in like the system allows you to.

...Malcolm X led the vanguard of the philosophy that myself and folks close to me followed. Many people picture him as being violent. He was not a violent person. He was a person that said he would defend himself if attacked. The other thing, I think, many people did not realize was that Malcolm was not for separation by races. He came to the point where he was saying that Black and white could live together, that Black and white were a state of mind rather than the pigmentation of a person's skin.

...I think it's hard to talk about Malcolm X without talking about Dr. Martin Luther King. Malcolm was very central to King's acceptance by the general population. Malcolm offered an alternative to the society that was much less palatable than King. King was about changing people's hearts and turning the other cheek. Both men were equally courageous. Malcolm represented more of a threat to society. Politically Malcolm worldwide represented a

coming here in America that people could and should confront a government that was oppressive to (them) and confront it by any means necessary and with no compromise.

OWUSU SADAUKI (Howard Fuller), a founder of African Liberation Support Committee, active in fight to save North Division High in Milwaukee.

To me, Malcolm meant different things at different points in time. Contrary to a lot of people, I will try to be honest in that the first time I saw Malcolm, I was a graduate student in about 1962 or 1963, he really frightened me because I was pretty much into integration; I had pretty much bought into the prevailing view about Malcolm, integration, whatever, so at that particular stage in my life, Malcolm was not a positive force for me.

He inspired me politically and I joined with the Civil Rights movement in the struggle in the South.

I think that Malcolm X was the key that unlocked the door of ignorance that Black people at the time were encased in. He started Black people to think, to read, to act. No other Black leader of the time had the effect he did. He also inspired a lot of the Black nationalist leaders of the '60s, the Panthers, SNCC, and so on. He was the first Black man I ever heard speak on self-determination, that Black people should control their own destinies. At the time he called it Black-Asian self-determination, something like that, but we all knew what he meant for Black people in the US.

Malcolm did not agree with Elijah Mohammed after his trip to Mecca. He saw the Islamic faith was open to everyone, not just to Black people. I look at Malcolm not just as a religious man but as a political man. Everything he said was political, even when he was talking about religion. Malcolm inspired me to see that the problem here wasn't that the Black man isn't free, but that we have to live under capitalism.

VICKI GARVIN, a veteran fighter in the Black liberation movement knew Malcolm X during his early years in Harlem and was one of his associates during his visit to Ghana.

In my opinion it is significant that the stature of Malcolm X as a revolutionary fighter for Black liberation has steadily increased during the past decade, especially among the young Blacks. They easily identify with him as a down-to-earth, tell-it-like-it-is brother. He, too, was a victim of crushing pressures of Blackghetto life who yearned for recognition and acceptance of the dignity of his manhood and all the rights flowing therefrom. Facing an ever-sharpening battle for survival, Black youth readily share the righteous anger and rebellion Malcolm embodied during his lifetime, and echo his call for uncompromising struggle against oppression.

Living under a system which extols money as the key to status and power, Malcolm for a period during his youth grasped at hustling as a means of survival and competition (as he honestly acknowledged in his autobiography). But the great lesson of his life was his awakening--when he acquired a true awareness of himself and his identity with the plight of his people, when he rejected his delusions and escapism and committed himself to fight back collectively and constructively. It was in prison that Malcolm broke away from the path of self-destruction. It took courage and determination.

Through many twists and turns, learning through practice, Malcolm rapidly matured in struggle. He denounced appeals to the conscience and "humanity" of his oppressors, well aware that peaceful persuasion, forbearance, faith, hope and love were not the route to victory over injustice and racism. He demanded full power and freedom for his people, not accommodation or concessions to the status quo.

Of special value were Malcolm's travels to the Mid-East and Africa in particular, where he both exposed the crimes of US imperialism against his people and sought help for their liberation. He observed neo-colonialism but was inspired by the potential power of third world unity. These experiences added a new perspective to his outlook and alarmed his enemies.

Malcolm maintained that Blacks

(Continued on page 16)

KEN GALLOWAY, activist in Driving Force, rank and file group in the Philadelphia transit system.

I met Malcolm in 1958 in Washington, D.C. I was then a member of the Islamic faith. As a youth from the Washington ghetto, I didn't have much to look forward to. Malcolm in his speeches and in his actions made me feel, like he did a lot of Black people, that I was someone.

Anti-Klan marchers hit Greensboro murders

City sabotage fails

GREENSBORO, N.C. In 1960, a Black person here couldn't get a cup of coffee at the same lunch counter as a white. But on February 1, Joseph McNeil and three of his classmates from North Carolina Agricultural & Technical College refused to move from the lunch counter at Woolworth's until they were served.

They started a movement that saw thousands of people "sitting-in" at public facilities throughout the South, at one point 10-15,000 in Greensboro alone. Up North, Yale, Harvard, Brandeis and MIT students demonstrated in support.

It took six months to integrate that Woolworth's lunch counter and five years to break legal segregation in the South.

Twenty years later, certain things haven't changed in Greensboro, N.C., among them the tight grip of racism. On Nov. 3rd, five members of a leftist group organizing in Greensboro, the Communist Workers Party (CWP), were shot down in cold blood at a rally protesting renewed Ku Klux Klan activity. The city rushed to whitewash the murders.

Now, as then, people did what had to be done. On Feb. 2nd, the 20th anniversary of the Woolworth sit-in, 7000 converged on Greensboro to protest the five murders and the resurgence of the Klan. From the new generation of North Carolina A & T students who



Demonstrators form ranks as 7,000-person anti-Klan march in Greensboro begins.

were prominent in the march, to the activists who came from cities across the country where the Klan presence is growing, there was a common sentiment among them as they marched past that Woolworth's—"We will never go back."

It was a victory that the march happened at all. The government was able to force the cancellation of the first

planned protest of the Nov. 3 murders—an inter-religious service organized by three local Black ministers—with an intensive red-baiting campaign. The FBI launched an investigation, not of the Klan, but of anti-Klan organizers! Under the pressure of 3:30 a.m. phone calls and 11th hour meetings with the "Human Relations" Commission, not to mention newspaper headlines like "Leftists Plan War on Klan," ministers endorsing the service were forced to back down.

When questioned about the repression in Greensboro, North Carolina Governor James Hunt gave his wholehearted backing. "I am much more concerned about what these groups might do than I am about the violation of their rights," he said.

To which Virgil Griffin, N. Carolina Grand Dragon of the Klan sect that pulled the triggers on Nov. 3, commented, "He's the best governor the state has ever had."

ANTI-KLAN ORGANIZERS NOT DETERRED

Anti-Klan organizers were not deterred. They gathered in a national conference December 14-15 in Atlanta and laid plans for the Feb. 2 march.

The Greensboro City Council responded with a hearing on a new parade ordinance that would force demonstrators to post bond to cover costs for all but 45 police assigned to patrol a march. If more than the estimated number of people came out, they would not be allowed to participate.

Meanwhile, City Manager Tom Osborne told the anti-Klan network that the Coliseum, where they asked to hold their rally, was booked Feb. 2. The city was sponsoring a Rhythm and Blues festival that day, he announced.

Greensboro was not in the habit of sponsoring R&B concerts, so march organizers checked with performers supposedly scheduled to appear. They knew nothing about it! Roy Ayers, whom the city finally managed to book, backed out as soon as he learned of the situation.

From the Pulpit Forum, an organization of Black ministers, to local politicians, public opinion against the



One of the 4 original lunch counter sit-in participants back at Woolworth's 20 years later on the day of the anti-Klan march.

city snowballed. The City Council tabled the proposed parade ordinance and city manager Osbourne had to postpone the concert and grant the march organizers a permit for the Coliseum.

For its efforts, the city now faces a \$600,000 damage suit.

When the government officials realized they couldn't stop the march, they did what they could to sabotage it. Organizers' homes were raided and hundreds of bus companies were contacted and told not to rent.

Governor Hunt actually declared a state of emergency for all of North Carolina on Feb. 2! Greensboro itself was shut down tight. Police blocked off the roads and cleared the areas along the march route.

7000 MARCH

Nonetheless, 7,000 people made it to Greensboro Feb. 2, and in a three and a half mile march, made their point. In addition to the strong contingent of A&T students and others from North Carolina schools, there were busloads from across the South: Tidewater, Va., Atlanta, Ga., Chattanooga, TN., Florida and Mississippi.

(Continued on page 17)

KLAN TERROR IN 1979

The Ku Klux Klan murder of 5 anti-Klan demonstrators in North Carolina last November came as a shock to millions. But 1979 was full of vicious incidents showing just how dangerous the reviving Klan really is.

In their quest for White Power, the KKK shot at people, burned crosses, marched with machine guns, distributed racist films and literature - anything they could to ignite racial violence. And while the new civil rights movement in the South remained a particular target, the KKK raised hell everywhere else, too - in the North, the West, in people's homes, at schools, factories, prisons, and in the military. The following is just a sample of Klan activities in 1979:

JANUARY

*KKK burns a cross on the Navy ship USS Norfolk. Klan official Tom Metzger boasts, "The military has become a good training ground for our people." Weekly KKK meetings are held at Ft. Hood, Texas Army Base and Camp Pendleton Marine Base.

*Alabama: Klansmen take responsibility for kidnaping, beating and whipping Rev. Manual Whitefield after he publicly defended Tommy Hines, a retarded Black youth charged with rape. Hines defense rallies come to be a KKK target.

FEBRUARY

*Kentucky: Former head of the Kentucky Klan is arrested for conspiring with 12 others to murder public officials and a witness against the Klan.

*South: The Invisible Empire of Bill Wilkinson claims 2000 members in the Tennessee Valley alone.

*Decatur, Alabama: After KKK attacks group protesting arrest of Black charged with shoplifting, the mayor enacts a ban on weapons within 1000 feet of public demonstrations. On the 24th, 200 Klansmen march through Decatur flaunting weapons which include sawed-off shotguns and submachine guns. Policemen stand by and wave.

MARCH

*Winston-Salem, North Carolina: 8-foot cross is burned on front lawn of James Stowe, a Black. Five days later 20 heavily armed Klansmen surround his home shouting "White Power!"

*Forsyth County, North Carolina: The Forsyth County Public Library mounts an exhibit of KKK paraphernalia, billed as a "white version of 'Roots.'" Hundreds of calls, all negative, force it to close.

APRIL

*Childersburg-Sycaluga, Alabama: 21 KKKers are arrested by the FBI, after a 2-year spree of harassing and shooting into the homes of interracial couples and local Black leaders. By the time the trial concludes in October, 4 get off for insubstantial evidence, 8 get 2-year terms for misdemeanors, and one government witness, Loyal Newton Bailey, is found murdered.

(Continued on page 17)

Afghanistan invasion is costing Soviets

(Continued from page 1)

5 YEARS OF SOVIET AGGRESSION

Afghanistan was the first time Soviet troops have been used so blatantly to attack a country outside the Soviet bloc. It marks a new stage in the USSR's campaign to expand its global empire, but the campaign has been in full gear since the intervention in Angola in 1975.

As in Afghanistan, these earlier crimes have been advertised by the USSR and its apologists as revolutionary acts in defense of progress and freedom. And as in Afghanistan, they have been characterized in reality by subversion and the brutal use of military force.

1975: USSR and US split liberation movements in Angola, causing civil war. USSR sends in 20,000 Cuban troops, enabling MPLA to win. 5 years later, 20,000 Cuban troops remain, along with tens of thousands of Cuban, Eastern European, and Russian "advisers."

1975: 40,000 Vietnamese troops stay in Laos, although US puppets have given up struggle to crush Laotian revolution. Still there today.

1976: Pro-Soviet military officers and Moscow-line Communist Party stage unsuccessful coup in Sudan. By 1977 all Soviet advisors are expelled.

1977: Katagan mercenaries, after fighting for Portuguese colonialists for 15 years make sudden, unprecedented conversion to the cause of revolution and socialism--Soviet-style--and invade neighboring Zaire from Angola. Beaten back.

1977: Shoot-out in Dergue, ruling council of fascist regime in Ethiopia. Winner asks for more help from "brother socialist countries." USSR abandons 15 year ally Somalia and support for liberation struggle of Eritrea, occupied by Ethiopia. Eritreans demoted from "revolutionaries" to "feudal reactionaries" in Soviet press.

1978: Heavy fighting in Ogaden between Somalia and Cubans. Major Ethiopian offensive planned, armed and supplied by USSR into liberated Eritrea. Fighting continues today.

1978: South Yemen, used by USSR as naval and air base, moves toward reconciliation with neutral North Yemen against Kremlin wishes. President of North Yemen dies in bomb explosion. President of South Yemen executed in coup two days later. South moves closer to USSR.

1978: Prime Minister Daud of Afghanistan executed as pro-Soviet coup sets up a "socialist" Taraki regime.

1978: Zaire again invaded by Cuban-trained-and-armed Katangans based in Angola. Another failure to overthrow Zaire government.

1978: Viet Nam signs "peace and friendship" treaty with USSR, and drives out ethnic Chinese and other boat people. Vietnamese military launches series of border attacks against China and Kampuchea (Cambodia).

1979: Massive Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea kills countless men, women and children. Viet Nam and USSR claim it is a revolution made by Kampucheans and install puppet regime. Over 150,000 Vietnamese troops remain.

Moscow decided Amin had to go, and an even more pliable puppet replaced him. Around Christmas, an airlift poured thousands of troops into Kabul, the capital city. On December 27 they overthrew the government, killing Amin in a four hour pitched battle.

After establishing control of the city, troops and armor poured out into the countryside. At the same time, mechanized ground divisions plunged across Afghanistan's northern border. They came down the two main highways which meet in Kabul, forming a circle inside the country. This huge pincer movement took Afghanistan's key cities, roads and countryside, and began an offensive against the guerrilla forces.

By early February, the Soviets had 110,000 troops in Afghanistan, guarding key outposts and trying to keep the roads

open. Their policy was to have the Afghan Army bear most of the ground fighting. In many places this proved impossible. Nearly half the 80,000-man Afghan army had deserted.

In one dramatic incident at the town of Bala Zhar January 1, the entire 26th parachute regiment rose up when the Soviets ordered them to disarm. The Soviets captured or killed 700 after a bitter fight.

OCCUPATION

The Soviets quickly took over all aspects of running Afghanistan. Several days after the coup they imported a new Afghan president who had been living in Czechoslovakia. The president, Babrak Karmal, stays under Soviet guard just outside of the capital. Pro-

clamations are made for him, relayed through Moscow.

A New York Times reporter who sought out Karmal's government officials found they had little to do but show him how the remote control switch worked on the color television in the police commission office. During this laborious task, not one of the six phones in the office rang. Meanwhile, downstairs, the Soviet section of the government building was bustling with activity. The Karmal government shows no signs of actually functioning, was the reporter's summation.

By mid-January, over 4,000 Soviet administrators had been flown in to reorganize and run the government.

The massive Soviet invasion and occupation only intensified patriotic Af-

(Continued on page 19)

Wearing uniform fur hats and belted greatcoats, Soviet soldiers wait alongside main highway to Jalabad, Afghanistan.



SOVIET PUPPETS, NOT REBELS ARE AFGHAN REACTIONARIES



Afghan rebels, Fall 1979.

Dave Kline photo

How do you justify naked aggression?

In the case of Afghanistan, the Soviets along with a handful of apologists in the U.S. simply stand reality on its head. The invasion, they claim, was to defend a progressive people's government from feudal reactionaries and foreign interference. This is practically a case study in the Big Lie technique.

The regime the Soviets moved in to salvage took power in a military coup in April of 1978. It consisted solely of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, a small faction-ridden organization of a few thousand urban intellectuals who appointed themselves the leaders of the "Afghan revolution." The PDPA had no roots in the countryside, where 13.5 million of the country's 15.5 million people live.

WHAT REFORMS?

The regime, headed by Nur Mohammed Taraki, announced an elaborate program of social reforms designed to strengthen its hold on the population. Among its promises were land reform, a literacy campaign and an end to the dowry system which is the backbone of arranged marriage.

The land reform campaign lasted 8 months and, while it did break up some large estates, affected only 4% of the nation's farmland. In some instances families were forced to settle on land the government had assigned them hundreds of miles from their home

(Continued on page 19)

Stop the draft!

(Continued from page 1)

First a grain embargo and fishing restrictions, then an Olympic boycott and now Carter is trying to scare the Soviets with registration. When the next mini-crisis after Afghanistan breaks out, will the government throw the draft into play?

WHY YOUNG PEOPLE DON'T

Large sections of youth don't want to give two years of their life and have their plans disrupted by a draft and a lot of parents aren't thrilled by the idea either. People don't know how the draft will be used or what they'd be expected to fight for.

And they're right to be hesitant. The US isn't interested in promoting national independence or freedom from foreign domination. Its policies and arms build-up are designed to protect "its" turf from all comers, whether it be the Soviets or Third World countries' own inhabitants.

As liberation movements grow and the US loses its regional policemen like the Shah and General Somoza, the pressure will be on to take a more and more direct military roll in the world. But who wants to risk his or her life and kill peasants in

El Salvador to protect the likes of United Fruit?

At this time, the US military isn't and can't be the main bulwark against the Soviet Union; worldwide political unity and opposition is. In the aftermath of their Afghan adventure, the USSR has been far more concerned about expressions of world opinion like the highly unfavorable UN vote and the threat of a widespread Olympic boycott than about American youth registering at the Post Office.

But American military and corporate bigshots are dead set on keeping the Third World within its orbit rather than joining the rest of the world in cooperation against Soviet aggression. This go-it-alone approach sabotages opposition to the USSR as well as continues to subject the Third World to exploitation and domination by the US.

VIET NAM SHADOW

Cast over this whole build-up by the US is the shadow of Viet Nam. They are moving cautiously in bringing back the draft because opposition during the Indochina War was so fierce.

This recent history has helped to get the anti-draft movement off to a running start. For draft age youth to be split down the middle on the issue at its birth is tremendous. The '60's peace movement was around for years before it developed a large following.

The anti-draft fight is shaping up to be a big one. College deferments are likely to be severely restricted this time,



Workers Voice photo

Philadelphia in February: 1000 march against war and the draft.

which means that many more will have a direct interest in opposing it. The possibility that women will have to register or be drafted adds a whole new dimension to the fight. The National Organization of Women (NOW) has come out strongly for equal rights - saying that no one should be drafted! During the Viet Nam era there were 570,000 draft evaders and as many as one million registration resisters. Anti-draft sentiment helped fuel the whole anti-war struggle.

The registration proposal will prob-

ably come up in Congress in early April. That leaves plenty of time to turn the heat up with demonstrations and other forms of protest. Stop the Draft!

NATIONAL MARCH AGAINST THE DRAFT! Everyone come. March 22 in Washington D.C. Called for by the U.S. Student Association, the Mobilization for Survival, and Coalition Against Registration and the Draft (CARD). More info: D.C. Peace Center, (202) 234-2000.

Islamic states show how to block U.S.S.R.

Carter Doctrine no real change

The Soviet Union's brutal invasion of Afghanistan triggered major changes in every sphere of international politics. In late January, two starkly different approaches to the problem of Soviet expansionism were enunciated, one by President Carter and the other by an emergency conference of diplomats from 35 Islamic nations.

The new US approach was laid out in Carter's State of the Union Address to Congress on January 23. This Carter Doctrine outlines a foreign policy that echoes in too many ways the superpower bullying that has earned this country the mistrust and hatred of the world's people in decades past.

On one hand, the Carter Doctrine does take a firmer stance against Soviet aggression, which directly menaces the interests of this country's rulers. Hand in hand with this, however, is the same old arrogant approach

that says the US is entitled to determine the destinies of the nations of the Third World in its own interests. To implement and underline both aspects of this policy, Carter called for a massive military buildup, including steps toward reinstating the draft.

In stark contrast to this "nobody pushes America around" bluster was the Islamic Conference meeting at Islamabad, Pakistan. Despite many differences between the nations represented and the close ties some have with the USSR, they agreed by consensus on an outspoken condemnation of the Soviet aggression and urged member nations to consider stronger measures. This was a graphic example of the potential that Third World countries have as a bulwark against Soviet expansionism, a potential that current US policy actively undercuts.

Billed as a response to Iran and

Afghanistan, the Carter Doctrine also formalizes a shift in foreign policy that has been debated in US ruling circles for almost a year. In fact, the Tehran embassy takeover resulted from actions taken under such a policy--American meddling in Iranian politics and the decision to show support for the deposed Shah by admitting him to the US.

The Carter speech foreshadowed the end of detente. Common-sense steps like ending grain shipments and stopping the transfer of technology with potential military use will obviously hamper the rulers of the USSR in planning new adventures of the Afghanistan type. So will moves like forging closer ties with the People's Republic of China, which has been warning about the danger of Soviet aggression for a decade, and sending arms to Pakistan and other countries

directly under Moscow's gun.

PERSIAN GULF IS NOT US PROPERTY

Carter's speech was full of verbal appeals to the Arab world for unity against the Soviet threat. Such appeals must have rung very hollow in Moslem ears, since they were followed by the blunt declaration: "Any attempt by an outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States. It will be met by use of any means necessary, including military force."

No mention of preserving the national interests of the countries of the region. No acknowledgement that their interests are the deciding factor in the area. Just a simple declaration that if the US doesn't like how things are going in the Persian Gulf, it's going to send in the Marines.

The government is already shopping around to find some country on the Indian Ocean it can bribe or pressure into accepting a permanent military base from which it can make good its threats. So far Oman, Somalia, Kenya and Saudi Arabia have been approached and Henry Kissinger and

others are suggesting that Pakistan be forced to become host to such a base. Yet a permanent base couldn't help but arouse the suspicions of other governments in the area and increase hostility for the US among the masses of people.

This is part and parcel of the general "get tough" attitude toward the Third world that is dominant in US foreign policy right now. A glaring example was the three month long refusal of the administration to admit that Iran has a case against the Shah or that the US bears any responsibility for his crimes. The same sort of approach

(Continued on page 12)



Carter and Brezinski map out strategy for the Middle East.

New stage in Iran revolution

Bani-Sadr warns both superpowers

Just before press time, a WORKERS VOICE reporter had the opportunity to speak with Professor Michael Zweig, of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, who just returned from a trip to Iran as a representative of the New York Committee to Send the Shah Home. Professor Zweig shared some observations based on his discussions with government officials, militants holding the United States Embassy, Iranian Marxist-Leninists, and many ordinary Iranian citizens.

* * * *

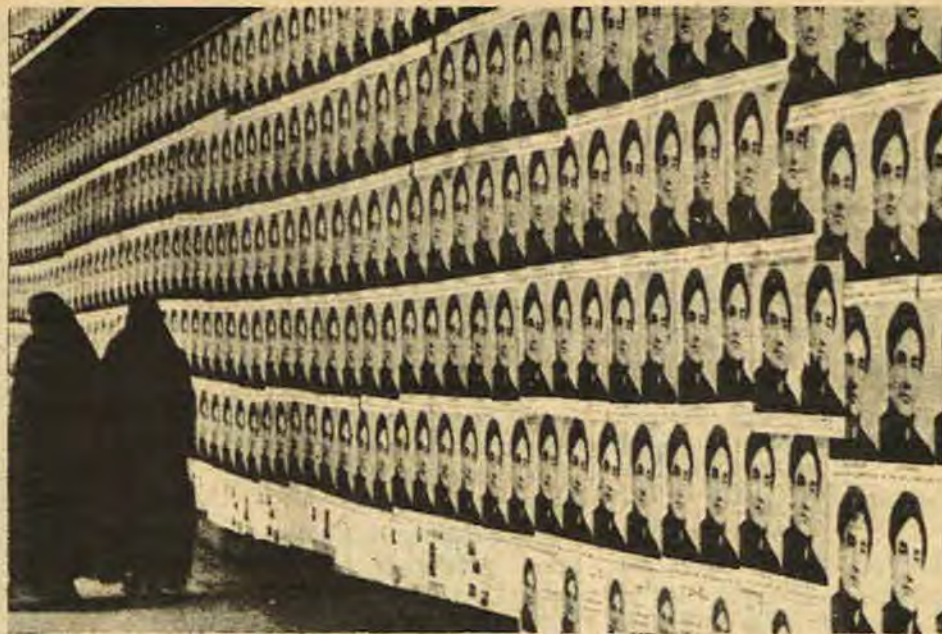
The recent election of Abolhassan Bani Sadr as president of Iran showed the desire of the Iranian people to move forward in resolving some long-standing problems of the Iranian revolution. It also reflects a growing concern about the Soviet threat to Iran. The first real elections in Iran's history showed how democracy is being developed in the country and

shed new light on the role the Ayatollah Khomeini plans to play in the coming period.

Bani Sadr's election platform was simple. It included, among other things: Independence; Opposition to both superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union; Economic justice and equality, and Islamic spirituality. He took in roughly 75% of the vote in a field of ten candidates, which included the Islamic Republican Party, which is run by religious leaders closely tied to Ayatollah Khomeini.

In quick succession, Bani Sadr was named Chairman of the governing revolutionary council, and was sworn in as President by Khomeini personally, despite the Ayatollah's poor health.

With this mandate, Bani Sadr began to act. First he criticized actions of the students holding the hostages. This became particularly sharp when the students, on their own authority, arrested the Minister of Information,



Free of the Shah's dictatorship, Iran's people held a democratic election.

Nasseu Minachi. They claimed that documents taken during the occupation proved that the Minister was a member or contact of the CIA. Bani Sadr ordered his immediate release and denounced the students for acting like a "second government" in Iran. The revolutionary council unanimously voted to support Bani Sadr on this.

The criticism of the students by Bani Sadr was not simply concerned with their attempts to act as a second center of power. The students have also pressed their view that any attempt to discuss or deal with

the Soviet Union detracts from the struggle against U.S. imperialism and the demand for the return of the Shah.

THE WILL FOR INDEPENDENCE

Iran, which faces a massive Soviet troop build-up on its border, participated in the recent Islamabad conference called to condemn the invasion of its neighbor, Afghanistan. The students holding the embassy denounced this, saying it weakened efforts to focus attention on returning the Shah to Iran. With Soviet divisions piling up on Iran's border, this did not go over very well with the Iranian people, and has contributed to a decline in support for the students.

The American media and the State Department have been hopefully calling Bani Sadr a "moderate" and even "pro-Western." Bani says this is as wrong as the view that the Iranian



Afghani resistance leaders at Islamabad conference.

Carter Doctrine

(Continued from page 11)

is being applied from South Africa to El Salvador.

It is most ironic that such steps are being carried out in the name of opposing the spread of Soviet influence and domination. Every instance of US bullying and robbery in some small country, every tinhorn dictator embraced and encouraged in his repression, is a green light for the New Czars who rule the USSR. They and their fifth-column "Communist Parties" are far freer to pose as enemies of oppression and foreign domination and de-

fenders of progress and national liberation. Far from blocking Soviet expansionism, the Carter Doctrine creates favorable terrain for it.

LESSONS OF ISLAMABAD

The three day emergency meeting of ministers of the Islamic Conference in Islamabad showed just how dangerous and foolish the Carter Doctrine is. They issued a statement demanding "the immediate and complete withdrawal" of Soviet forces and expelling the Afghan puppet regime from the Conference. This was approved by forces like Libya, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which have been fairly close to the USSR in recent years. The meeting also recommended that its member governments consider several steps to implement this stand, including aid to the guerillas, breaking relations with the

puppet government, boycotting the Moscow Olympics and aiding Afghanistan's neighbors against the Soviet threat.

The Islamabad meeting also adopted a resolution urging a peaceful settlement of the Iran crisis and pointedly opposing "any threat or use of force or any kind of intimidation or interference or imposition of economic sanctions" against Iran. Another statement condemned the US, Egypt and Israel for colluding in keeping the Palestinian people without rights and a national homeland and opposed direct superpower presence in any Moslem country.

The determination of the nations of the Third World to create their own destinies, free of superpower interference and military aggression was unmistakable at Islamabad. The diplomats there posed a direct challenge to the rulers of the United States - we will defend our interests against all comers, the US included, and we will not be dictated to. If you want to make common cause with the Third World against the menace of Soviet expansionism, you'd best clean up your act.

So far there has been little sign of the US meeting this challenge. True, politicians and the media have modified the racist, anti-foreign swill they were spouting before the invasion. Suddenly, Islam is no longer the faith of fanatics nor Iran a land of lunatics. But talk is cheap.

Carter's "new" foreign policy has not changed the US' stubborn refusal to deal with the demands of the Iranian people. It seeks to impose a military base in the area, in direct contradiction to what the Islamic conference called for.

The Carter Doctrine contains no new approach that will guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people which have been denied for so long. Yet US support of Israel in maintaining that oppression has led millions in the Mideast to hate the US and has been a major roadblock to peace and stability in the area.

The Carter Doctrine has too little to offer the nations of the Third World and too much to threaten their interests and independence. It can only open the door to further Soviet aggression.



Abolhassan Bani Sadr

people are savage and fanatic, "They still have not understood that the occupation of the American Embassy and my election are two sides of the same coin: the will for independence of our people."

Bani Sadr has declared his intention to resolve the hostage question in the near future, deal with the complaints and views raised by minority nationalities like the Azerbaijanis, and to remove the strictures put on some moderate and leftist political forces over the last year.

Khomeini's attitude toward all these developments has been extremely interesting and hardly that of the senile and fanatic absolute dictator the American people have so insistently been told he is. Although Bani Sadr trounced the most orthodox Islamic candidate, the Ayatollah approved the people's choice by swearing him in personally and approving the steps he took to consolidate his authority. Nor did Khomeini move in to settle the differences between the student militants and the new president by decree. Instead, as he has done all along, he is letting the Iranian people discuss and struggle the matter out.

Who needs nukes?

Energy efficiency alone can replace them

Nukes aren't safe. Three Mile Island proved that. Nukes aren't cheap.

Soaring utility bills in nuke-heavy areas like New England and Northern Illinois prove that.

But are nukes necessary? This is the atomic power industry's last line of defense: no matter what the problems, America can't do without them.

This claim is just as jive as the ones about how safe and inexpensive nuclear power is. Even leaving aside the approach of relying more on other presently available sources and developing renewable alternative methods, increased efficiency in using America's existing energy output could easily eliminate the "need" for nukes. And it can be done without adversely affecting the country's lifestyle.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CONSERVATION

If hot water keeps running out of the bathtub, do you build a bigger water heater or get a new drain plug? This is the essence of conservation. West Germany and other Western European nations, with standards of living now basically equivalent to ours, use half as much energy per capita as we do.

The energy moguls have given most people the idea that conservation (and no nukes) means shivering in dark homes and peddling a bike-powered generator to watch T.V. "Save a gallon of gas a week" is their idea of conservation. But the most effective steps to increased efficiency lie in the backyard of the controllers of the wealth, not in unplugging our night lights.

Space heating, the heating of homes and buildings, makes up about 18% of total energy demand. The Amer-

ican Institute of Architects states that improved design of new buildings and modification of existing ones could cut heating consumption by one-third in the coming ten years. And after that? The National Bureau of Standards says the potential savings from insulation and improved construction is 40-50%. Keep in mind only 4% of our total energy comes from nuclear power.

Most people would love to weatherize their houses. But they can't get enough money together at one time, even though it will pay for itself, in many cases in as little as five years. Although there is plenty of lip service and grants for a handful of people, the government and corporations are not seriously attacking heating efficiency with the emphasis and cheap loan programs necessary.

PROFITS VS. CONSERVATION AND COGENERATION

With 40% of total consumption, industry is the biggest single energy consumer. This is where the greatest savings is to be found, not with "wasteful consumers." Take cogeneration, the recycling of excess heat from industrial processes. For example, waste heat from a steel furnace can be used to produce steam and turn turbines for electricity.

In 1950, 15% of America's industrial electricity came from such recycling. Now it's only 4%. Yet today, West German industry cogenerates 12% of its electric power. A Dow Chemical study found that within ten years one half of all industrial electricity could be cogenerated.

So if conservation saves money, why aren't they doing it? If they get a bigger return by investing



in more production, they'll do that even if insulation or cogeneration saves some money.

Every business is driven to expand and carve out a niche as best it can. They can't stop and worry about what's best for the overall economy, no matter how urgent conservation is. With bigger returns elsewhere, a business won't take individual responsibility to conserve until it's too late and prices are so high they're forced to.

JOBS ANOTHER BENEFIT

There are myriad other efficiency measures that don't involve cutbacks in our standard of living, like replacing stove pilot lights with electronic ignition and saving 30% of the natural gas.

There are new light bulbs slated to hit the market next year, which, according to a survey of 150 lighting experts, could cut the nation's electrical demand by 8% by them-

selves. Quite a chunk of the 13% of total electricity provided by nukes!

There is an added benefit in pursuing conservation over building nuclear power plants, and that is jobs. Dollar for dollar, nukes create fewer jobs than almost any other industry. On the other hand, the plan proposed by the American Institute of Architects would by itself create one half to one million jobs a year through 1990, jobs that would provide training for presently unskilled workers.

Amory Lovins, a physicist who wrote the authoritative book "Soft Energy Paths," concludes that this country could double its energy efficiency in less than 25 years with little or no change in lifestyle, more than enough to do away with nuclear power entirely. Such a change will not happen by itself. Only the demands and actions of millions of people can force this system toward more rational energy planning, so we are no longer buffeted about by and sacrificed to the profit drive of the owning class.



All out April 26!

Anti-nuclear activists are planning the largest anti-nuclear demonstration in US history for April 26. Hundreds of thousands of activists from across the country will confront the country's atomic power policy makers on their home turf in Washington, D.C.

Although the nuclear industry is suffering continuing setbacks and new plant cancellations, both the industry and the government remain committed to nuclear power. They are planning cosmetic changes like an industry self-policing organization and greater emphasis on their dismal safety pre-

cautions. But this goes hand in hand with plans for greater dependence on nukes.

Knowing that the nuclear industry is still pushing ahead, activists are going all-out to make April 26 the largest anti-nuke action to date. Organizers also hope to strengthen the national focus of the movement. Said one organizer from Philadelphia, "The local actions that have been taking place across the country are great, but nuclear policy is made at a national level and it's also important to strenuously oppose it at the national level."

The demonstration is being organized nationally by the broad umbrella

group, Coalition for a Non-Nuclear World. Activities will start on Friday the 25th, with lobbying Congress during the day and an all-night vigil at the White House. Saturday is the big day for the huge rally and a concert by Musicians United for Safe Energy that will include the Grateful Dead. Activities will continue Sunday with an alternative energy fair and religious services. On Monday, the last day of events, there will be civil disobedience at the Department of Energy.

decision said the electricity wasn't needed. Rochester Gas and Electric attacked the decision as "political" and due to New York's "antinuclear energy policy."

Since 1972, orders for 50 nuclear power plants have reportedly been cancelled. Meanwhile, as of February 1, reactors in California, Arkansas, Alabama, Vermont and Massachusetts were closed temporarily because they were unable to meet the federal government's mild safety standards.

We almost lost Harrisburg

A core meltdown, the accident the nuclear industry told us could never happen, almost occurred last spring during the breakdown at the Three Mile Island plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, it has now been revealed.

A government analysis a few years back estimated that a meltdown at a typical plant would initially kill 27,000 and that thousands more would later die of cancer.

Three Mile Island was 30 to 60 minutes from starting to melt down, according to a just-released report commissioned by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The meltdown was averted when a foreman reporting for work happened to notice a stuck-open valve and blocked it off. Suppose he'd had a flat on the way to work or stopped to chat with the plant manager...

More industry setbacks

The nuclear industry is having a hard time rebounding from setbacks in the wake of Three Mile Island and popular pressure.

The cancellation of four atomic plant orders by an Ohio utility consortium in late January was the largest in history. The consortium said the cancellation of \$7.3 billion in orders was due to "intensified political and regulatory uncertainty." Although they kept it low-key, reduced growth in electrical demand was also a major factor in the decision.

And in New York January 23, the State Board on Electric Generation Siting and Environment denied certification for a nuke proposed for Sterling, NY. The Board in a 4-to-1



Last year, No Nuke rallies drew 100,000 to Washington D.C. in May and 200,000 to New York City in October.

ANTI-ABORTION LAW STRUCK DOWN

Right-to-Lifers irate

It took 4 years and 642 pages, but on January 15, 1980, Brooklyn Federal District Court Judge John Dooling finally handed down the decision pro-abortion forces have been waiting to hear: the Hyde Amendment, which denies Medicaid funding for abortions, is unconstitutional. If the Supreme Court upholds Dooling's decision, it will be a major victory for the movement and for all poor women.

About one-third of the over one million legal abortions each year are for women on welfare.

At press time, Justice Thurgood Marshall had postponed the effective starting date of Dooling's decision, February 15, until the full Supreme Court meets.

When the bill, sponsored by Illinois Representative Henry Hyde (Republican), went into effect in September 1976, it took just one woman to sue. Cora McCrae of New York City was one of the hundreds of thousands of women turned down for Medicaid abortions because of Hyde. With the help of Planned Parenthood, the ACLU and the Center for Constitutional Rights, she filed suit against it as discriminatory to poor women like herself who could not afford an abortion. Since Hyde was enacted four have died and dozens have been injured by resorting to self-induced or cheap but dangerous abortions.

Dooling struck down Hyde as a violation of the First Amendment right to freedom of conscience, plus

the Fifth Amendment rights to privacy, equal protection, and due process.

While pro-abortion forces were celebrating Dooling's decision, 30,000 Right to Lifers gathered to vow renewed violence against their opponents. Their annual protest against the Supreme Court decision to make abortion legal in 1973 was angrier than usual. At their "March for Life" on the Capitol, January 22nd, one spokeswoman warned "There is no way of trying to be reasonable with abortionists," a menacing call from a movement known for tactics like firebombing abortion clinics.

They are continuing to try and win support for a constitutional amendment--sponsored by Rep. Robert K. Dornan (CA) and Sen. Jesse Helms (NC)--that would give the fetus a "right to life" from fertilization and make abortion under any circumstances illegal.

But if Dooling's decision is upheld, it will be a sound defeat of attempts to restrict and outlaw abortion. Abortion activists are moving to bolster their chances of winning by trying to get the Supreme Court to try the McCrae case with another from Illinois--Zbaraz vs. Quern.

The Illinois State Supreme Court ruled the Hyde Amendment unconstitutional in April 1979, but said the state did not have to act on that premise! That case never went to the Supreme Court.



UNITED STEELWORKERS LOCAL
WOMEN'S EQUALITY
PASS THE ERA NOW
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, VA. — Over 8,000 supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment marched on the state capitol January 13th demanding that Virginia become the 36th state to ratify. The march was organized by Labor For Equal Rights Now (LERN), formed in Richmond in 1977. It was twice the size of LERN's demonstration two years ago. USWA Local 8888, fresh from a hard-fought battle for union recognition at the Newport News (Va.) Shipyard, carried the lead banner. Behind them followed row after row of union workers, coming from New Jersey to Georgia, including contingents from the USWA, UAW, IUE, and smaller culinary and hospital locals in the area. The march was overwhelmingly working class, many wearing their work clothes or hard hats, Black and white, female and male. Eleanor Smeal, president of NOW, reminded them that women still currently earn 59¢ to every \$1 that a man earns. Other speakers were USWA Local 65 President Alice Perula, first woman president of a Basic Steel local, William Lucy of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, and officials from almost every major union. As they made themselves heard for the ERA, the Virginia House of Delegates went ahead and killed the bill again. ERA supporters need 38 states to ratify it by March 1983. One marcher said "We're proving that we're the real majority" while in the background you could hear the local entertainment exhort the crowd--"The harder the battle it seems, it's the sweeter the victory!"

VETS TARGET AGENT ORANGE

The killer that came home

CHICAGO--Agent Orange is a killer. Not a spy in a novel, but a chemical killer that began stalking GIs in the jungles of Viet Nam and followed them back to the States. Recently, Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) sponsored an Agent Orange Investigation in Chicago to discuss the effects of this killer and how to deal with a Veterans Administration that is trying to cover its tracks and ignore its victims.

As of 1980, Minnesota became the first state in the union to ban the use of Agent Orange herbicide or its active ingredient, dioxin. The ban, urged by the local VVAW chapter, also requires Minnesota to notify all Viet Nam vets of the symptoms of dioxin poisoning and where to go for a check up.

WITH GOOD REASON

Agent Orange was used extensively in Viet Nam to destroy crops and concealment. Large numbers of Vietnamese are suffering from the poison and many GIs were also dusted in the process. Symptoms of dioxin

poisoning get worse over the years and include skin rashes, fatigue, high blood pressure, memory loss, numbness of the limbs, severe emotional disorders, joint swelling, digestive disorders, gross genetic deformities in offspring, liver cancer, and more.

The Agent Orange Investigation heard testimony from experts like Maude DeVictor, the VA worker who first broke the story; Dr. Gilbert Bogen, dioxin poisoning researcher and President of Vet Line/Hot Line, and most important, the vets themselves. They told how they had been exposed to dioxin as they loaded it, sprayed it, walked through jungles covered with it, breathed it, or drank it in the water.

A Milwaukee vet told how his child was born with one kidney and one lung and that he was asked to donate his child's body to science before he even knew the child had died. Another vet reported how the VA brushed him off saying his "rashes and excessive tiredness were common among Black people."

It was also related that after the Agent Orange story first broke, vets



The defoliant that causes cancer and genetic deformities has sparked a new round of activism among vets.

in Milwaukee had demanded treatment from the local VA. They were given phoney tests which could show nothing about Agent Orange poisoning. Other vets were put off with various forms and bureaucratic evasions, demanding from vets exact proof of time, place, and form of exposure which only the VA and the Defense Department themselves could possibly have. There are so many veterans affected by Agent Orange that the VA is trying to avoid giving disabilities because the cost would quickly be astronomical.

It was also decided to start a boycott of Dow Chemical, already notorious

for producing napalm, the leading manufacturer of dioxin. Dow products include: Corning Ware, Saran Wrap, Handy Wrap, Zip Lock Bags, Dow Bathroom Cleaner, Aztec Sun Care Lotion and Equilid and other pharmaceuticals.

A 16-page supplement on Agent Orange based on VVAW's investigation is available from The Veteran. Send \$.25 plus postage to: VVAW, Box 20184, Chicago, IL, 60620.

Transit election gains boost NYC contract fights

NEW YORK — The December New York elections shook up the machinery of one of the Big Apple's most important unions. Despite the inability of three opposition slates to unite, rank and file forces in Transit Workers Union Local 100 made big gains. Narrowly re-elected machine president John Lawe is under enormous pressure to bargain very tough in upcoming negotiations and will probably strike America's largest transit system to reinforce his shaky mandate.

Two years ago, Lawe's slate ran virtually unopposed, winning 44 of 46 executive board seats. Now his majority has been whittled to 6, with twenty newly-elected board members from two opposition slates. Had the insurgents been able to unite, Lawe would have gone down to defeat 13,076 to 9,778.

SELLOUT BREEDS REBELLION

The dramatic growth of opposition stems largely from the 1978 contract. After the membership had rejected a 3% raise coupled with numerous benefit and work rule take-aways, Lawe forced a re-vote. The pact squeaked through, barely, because Lawe made it clear he would not organize a strike.

Early in '79 reform leaders began building a coalition of many divisions and concerns in the 35,000 member local to plan election strategy. The sentiment among union ac-

tivists was very strong for broad unity to defeat Lawe. But disagreements and jockeying for influence deadlocked efforts to hammer out a common slate.

In the spring and early summer, two groups left the coalition and began working independently. These smaller opposition slates revolved around George McDonald and Henry

Lewis. Each had personal ambitions to succeed Lawe. And both tended to base themselves on political loyalties and images they had gained as opposition figures over the years.

McDonald, who ended up with 4,552 votes for president and 10 members on the executive board, appealed more to a somewhat conservative reform sentiment. His base tended to be

older, skilled white workers.

The other candidate who bolted from the Unity Slate was Henry Lewis, a Black motorman, who finished with 2,505 votes. Lewis had been a vocal fighter against discrimination in a union that has become a majority Black in the past five years. But his procedural suggestions for forming the slate became obstructions and his refusal to drop out of the race when it was clear he was running last cost the insurgents some executive board seats.

(Continued on page 18)



Runner-up Arnold Cherry campaigning in New York City TWU Local 100 race.

Miller out, Church in Coal miners concerned about organizing the West & '81 contract

Arnold Miller's retirement only a few weeks before the United Mine Workers 48th Constitutional Convention came just in time. Had he not stepped down, the convention would have been one big anti-Miller floor fight. The new president, former Tony Boyle loyalist Sam Church, will bring new challenges to the fiercely independent coal mine rank and file.

Miller's inept administration had alienated miners in every section of the

union. Miners in Eastern Kentucky were upset at his cutoff of strike and organizing funds. In every district, miners opposed his sellout of health benefits and his support of the biased arbitration procedure. In the Western mines, he was disliked for a poor organizing record. In addition, Miller was heavy-handed in intra-union battles. His popularity had plummeted to near-zero.

Miller's retirement, supposedly for

health reasons, was a victory for a restless rank and file. But the rise to power of Sam Church contains some serious dangers. A former Tony Boyle supporter who became an ally of Miller's when the Miners For Democracy forces started to fall away, Sam Church is regarded by industry militants as a maneuverer and machine-builder.

At the convention most delegates took a wait-and-see attitude toward Church, who won a mandate to choose his own vice president and the power to replenish a busted treasury with a large dues increase to three hours pay per month.

When Church pushed a resolution allowing assessments from working miners for ongoing strikes, there was some grumbling that this could open

the door for the selective strike strategy—a turnaround from the traditional industry wide strikes. The resolution passed but other Church programs did not get the rubber stamp. For example, a majority could not be mustered in support of a resolution affirming the present Arbitration Review Board method of settling grievances. The ARB is an expensive way to settle grievances away from the power of the miners.

As far as selective strike is concerned, it may have been OKed on paper, but if the revamped coal operators association wants to take on the miners for the third contract in a row in 1981, 177,000 will undoubtedly push back, not selectively, but collectively.



Delegates took a "wait and see" attitude to incoming UMW President Church.

New Stewart-Warner union inks first pact

Stewart Warner workers barely had time to savor their victory at expelling company-union Local 1031 of the IBEW and certifying their own United Workers Association (UWA), when a new fight was upon them.

The old contract had expired and it was time to see what the new union could do. Strike sentiment split pretty much down the middle at this Chicago automotive gauge factory. Fifty three percent, including a section of the UWA leadership, felt that the offer was not that bad and the union was too new to risk a walkout. The rest of the UWAers thought it was possible to channel the momentum of the union drive into a big pay and benefit hike.

The offer, 9.4% and moderate improvements in health benefits,

only began to deal with the money problems after years of substandard contracts. More significant gains were made in non-economic language—seniority, upgrading, and union representation.

Those who were ready to fight for things like a pension (there is none) and cost of living had to be satisfied with "winning the opener and narrowly dropping the night game." They'll turn to the job of building and consolidating the union, a job made easier by the doubling in the number of stewards and the high level of rank and file interest. Union committees are meeting about health and safety and discrimination. And the strike committee has been kept together because the next contract expiration is only 10 months away.

FREEDOM BOUND

Oakland police review board

On January 17, the Oakland City Council voted 9-0 to establish a police review board. There were 2,000 angry people there to help them make the decision. But major issues concerning whether the Board will have any power remain unresolved.

Eight Black men and one Black youth were killed by the Oakland Police Department in January alone. Of the last 55 people killed by the cops, 42 have been Black. Said Alameda County Supervisor John George during the debate, "If 42 white people were killed by Black officers, there is no question---you would have a review board."

Without provisions for both subpoena power and sufficient staff, the NAACP says it will ask people to boycott the review board.



John George at a packed city council meeting denounces police brutality in Oakland.

Baraka free on bail

The City of New York is going to a lot of trouble to try to put Amiri Baraka behind bars. On December 28, Baraka, a long-time Black activist and revolutionary, now a leader of the League for Revolutionary Struggle, was given 90 days for resisting arrest, even though all charges he was arrested on were dropped. Only a packed courtroom and support rallies around the country got Baraka out, pending an appeal.

The charges stem from an incident June 9, 1979, in Greenwich Village, when six police dragged Baraka out of a car where he was arguing with his wife and brutally beat him while his family watched.

The People's Defense Committee and the Committee to Free Amiri Baraka are currently raising funds to pay for the appeal.

Malcolm X (Continued from page 8)

must organize and rely upon their own strength to win freedom. He understood the need for a militant left within the Black united front to ensure the focus and constant blows against the source of common oppression and exploitation. Malcolm later recognized that genuine white supporters could play an important role as allies of Black liberation.

This fearless, dynamic, revolutionary Black nationalist was a man of integrity, deep convictions and discipline. He carried forward the fighting tradition of Frederick Douglas, W.E.B. DeBois and Paul Robeson, all of whom he greatly admired. Malcolm's brutal assassination signalled fear of his growing influence, but his torch of freedom was not entombed with his body.

Lenard's turn at bat

In another police brutality case, Bennie Lenard's civil rights suit against the Melrose Park Police Department has finally come to trial. Lenard, a Black worker and union activist at International Harvester outside of Chicago, was severely beaten by Melrose Park police on January 31, 1977. As in Baraka's case, all the charges against Lenard have been dropped, except for having an open beer bottle in his car.

Testimony by Officer Robert Argento proved that Lenard was handcuffed from the time he was arrested near his plant until he was locked in a cell. Yet somewhere along the way, Lenard's face was beaten to a pulp and he lost 40% of the vision in his right eye. The cops claim he fell down a flight of stairs.

Police attorneys used their six pre-emptory challenges to eliminate all prospective Black jurors, then tried unsuccessfully to bar a sympathetic newspaper reporter from the courtroom by listing her as a witness.

Geronimo Pratt

If Jimmy Carter wants to talk about how there are no political prisoners in the US, he better stay away from Geronimo Pratt.

Pratt, a former Black Panther Party leader, has spent the last nine years in jail, victim of a 1972 FBI frame-up for the murder of a white woman in Santa Monica, California.

A recently released Cointelpro (the Counter-Intelligence Program initiated under Nixon) memo dated June 26, 1970, reads: "...constant consideration is given to the possibility of the utilization of counter-intelligence measures with efforts being directed toward neutralizing Pratt as an effective Panther Party functionary."

Based on this memo, Pratt is moving that he be released on bail and re-tried. Defense attorneys also claim that the chief prosecution witness in Pratt's 1972 trial was an FBI agent, and that the CIA infiltrated his original defense team.

Last December, Judge Samuel Conti gave a state's deputy attorney 10 days in jail for refusing to hand over files on Pratt to the defense. The state has turned over only a small fraction of its files to Pratt's lawyers, claiming the rest have been destroyed. According to the defense, these files contain proof that Pratt was in fact 400 miles away in Oakland on the night of the murder.

Pratt has filed a \$1,000,000 civil suit against the state of California for illegally keeping him in solitary confinement. According to Margaret Ryan, one of his lawyers, there's a 50-50 chance he'll be out of jail in 1980, but only to stand trial all over again for a crime he didn't commit.

ML King birthday celebrated

Congress nixed making Martin Luther's King's birthday a national holiday again this year but, nonetheless, around the country people gathered to commemorate his contributions to the freedom struggle.

In Chicago, 5,000 attended a rally called by Jesse Jackson, which was also a protest of Mayor Jane Byrne's hatchet job on social services and her refusal to appoint Blacks to political positions.

In Milwaukee, locals 19806 of the AFL-CIO (A.O. Smith), 990 of the Amalgamated Transit Workers, and 1111 of the UE co-sponsored a memorial program. Said Paul Blackman, president of the A.O.

Smith local, "I'm disappointed today's not a national holiday, but I can't think of a better tribute to Rev. King than to see the struggle continue today."

The support shown in both the Black movement and labor portends a bigger fight next year to make King's birthday a national holiday.

Judge's racism rewarded

Mississippi judge L.T. Senter didn't win too many friends among Black folks when he called them "nigger" from the bench. Nor when he handed out stiff jail sentences to United League members arrested during peaceful freedom marches.

But his racist activities evidently won him some friends in Washington D.C. Jimmy Carter recently appointed Senter a federal judge and the Senate confirmed his nomination.

Seraphim caught with pants down

Already facing misconduct charges from six women, Milwaukee's Judge Christ T. Seraphim forced Carol Neblett, an internationally renowned opera singer, to her bed last month, then fled as Ms. Neblett screamed for help. Seraphim, long hated by Milwaukee's Black community for his racist conduct on the bench, looks like he's had it. Polls show he'll lose his February 19 re-election bid. Then he'll have to explain his behavior to the Judicial Commission.

In a press conference held after the assault on Ms. Neblett, the People's Committee to Oust Seraphim pointed out that the previous misconduct charges have been pending for a year, but all Seraphim has gotten is one report. "Do you think if he were a Black man, he would still be out on the street?" charged the Committee. "What we see here is a double standard of justice."

Brown vs. Bd. of Ed. Round 2

"Twenty-five years later, the only thing that has changed for Black people here is that the quality of their children's education has declined. The Supreme Court's decision hasn't changed a thing."

So spoke Charles Scott, Jr., as a Federal Court agreed to reopen the famous Brown vs. Board of Education case, in which the Supreme Court outlawed segregation in 1954. Scott, like his father before him, is an attorney in the case, and Linda Brown Smith, a child attending one of Topeka, Kansas' segregated schools in 1954, is once again a plaintiff.

The law may have changed, argue Topeka's Black parents, but in a city with a 24% minority population, some schools have only 3% minority students, while schools in Black neighborhoods are 60% Black. Facilities in minority schools, they charge, are significantly inferior to those in white schools.

Affirmative action

In 1977, Congress mandated a \$4 billion public works program under which 10% of the federal contracts were to be awarded to minority businesses. The program only lasted a year, but it is now the subject of a new Supreme Court case threatening the future of affirmative action.

The economic forecast for minority business is bleak these days, but if the court hands down a negative ruling in Fullilove vs. Kreps, it's bound to get even gloomier. After Bakke and Weber, it seems that the challengers of affirmative action won't give up, no matter how deep Black people are being pushed into a depression. And the Court, by agreeing to hear one case after another without producing a definitive decision upholding affirmative action, is playing right along with them.



February first anti-Klan march in Greensboro, N.C.

Anti-Klan march

(Continued from page 9)

Buses also rolled in from D.C., Philadelphia, N.Y., Boston, Cincinnati, and some came from as far as California. In the North as well as the South, the Klan is on the rise, and many of the people who marched in Greensboro came from local anti-Klan fights.

The list of the 23 speakers at the Coliseum rally, as well as the hundreds of endorsers, reflected the broad support for the event. Highlights included Rev. Joseph Lowery of SCLC, Rev. Lucius Walker of the Inter-religious Foundation of Community Organizations, Rev. Ben Chavis, Anne Braden of the Southern Organizing Committee, Skip Robinson of the U-

nited League of Mississippi, Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth of the Cincinnati Anti-Klan network, and Odys Hyde of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. The speakers saw the growth of the Klan as no freak accident, but a reflection of growing right-wing trends in the government and country as a whole. The Klan can be fought, they emphasized, not by threats or rhetoric, but by an organized grassroots effort. We must enter into the '80's, they said, resolved to struggle against the Klan.

OBSTACLES TO UNITY

As hard as the government worked to prevent that scene in the Coliseum from happening, there were participants in the demonstration itself, most notably the CWP, who also threatened the success of the day. Publicizing the march under the slogan that it was better to die fighting the Klan than to live like slaves, they refused to go along with the coalition's decision to tell people not to carry arms. Only the night before the demonstration did they give in. At the rally itself, they booed speakers who every day put their lives on the line to fight the Klan.

The CWP's behavior not only scared many people from coming to Greensboro, but also made it difficult for organizations to put their names out in public as backers of the demonstration. It will take thousands of people to stop the Klan, not just the handful that agree with the CWP down the line. The CWP's refusal to try to unite the broadest numbers was a thorn in the side of the coalition all along.

STOP THE WHITEWASH

The 7000 demonstrators are gone from Greensboro, many back organizing in their local communities. But their presence there Feb. 2 will make it harder for the city to proceed with its whitewash of the Klan murders.

The FBI has completed its investigation and withdrawn from the



Terrorism from the right in Florida.

KLAN TERROR IN 1979

(Continued from page 9)

MAY

*Decatur: 150 club-swinging Klansmen attack a Southern Christian Conference Leadership march for Hines. 20 shots are fired, 3 Blacks and 2 Klansmen are hurt, and the KKK vows "We'll never leave our guns in the car again!" Two days later, KKKers storm City Hall, burn a cross and chant "White Power" to protest the arrest of Klansmen after the demo.

*Fayetteville, Arkansas: KKK rebirth continues as Arkansas Klan holds first public meeting in years.

JUNE

*Okolona, Mississippi: 18-year-old Lee Carouthers is fatally shot by known Klansman, Deputy Sheriff Hansel Rogers, while handcuffed in prison. Skip Robinson, leader of the United League of Northern Mississippi, says "The cops here wear blue by day, white by night."

JULY

*East Point, Georgia: Ken Chastain, a Lumbee Indian and shop steward at Pittsburgh Paint and Glass, Local 1961, is attacked at work by co-worker Roger Campbell, an admitted member of the United Klans of America. Chastain is then fired for "fighting on the premises."

*New Haven, Connecticut: Cross is burned in front of the mayoral campaign office of State Treasurer Henry Parker, the state's highest ranking Black official.

*China Grove, North Carolina: The Klan shows the racist film, Birth of A Nation, as part of recruiting drive. It is also shown in Winston-Salem and Charlotte, NC, and Stockton, California.

*Birmingham, Alabama: The KKK marches through downtown while police protect them from jeering Blacks.

AUGUST

*Barnegat, New Jersey: 19 KKKers turn out to announce the presidential candidacy of David Duke, the Klan's best publicity getter. A week later, Duke leads a march of 80 through Columbus, Georgia.

*Valley Stream, Long Island, NY: A 3-foot cross is burned at home of Grant family, one week after they moved into this mainly white area. It

case—without filing charges.

The Greensboro police department has released an investigation clearing themselves of any wrongdoing or negligence. One officer reports that the reason his squad was nowhere to be seen when the Klan caravan pulled up and opened fire was "because most had stopped to get a sandwich."

Fourteen men were arrested in connection with the shooting, and bail was set for as low as \$4000. The 14 have pleaded "Not Guilty" to the murder charges, claiming they fired in self-defense. Their story is corroborated by local law enforcement officials, who now claim the

first shots came from the CWP, and by local media reports of "an unidentified fellow worker" of the victims who says the CWP set up their own assassinations to get publicity.

As the trial approaches, Klan cross burnings continue in the Greensboro area. On January 16, Virgil Griffin, head of the state KKK, was arrested running from the scene of a cross burning in Boger City, N.C. In his car, police found a 22 caliber rifle, a 16 gauge shotgun, a pistol, a Bible, a book about Hitler, and 2 unburned crosses wrapped in oil-soaked rags.

The anti-Klan struggle must continue.

Black rebellion rips Oklahoma town

IDABEL, OKLAHOMA — Early Sunday morning, January 20th, word spread through Idabel, Oklahoma's Black community, that 15-year-old William Henry Johnson had been beaten and shot to death behind the Black Hat. The Black Hat is an all-white social club on the edge of the Black section of town, and had been the scene of previous racial confrontations.

By 4:00 p.m. that afternoon, 100 Blacks gathered outside City Hall to demand justice for Johnson. By nightfall, Idabel was engulfed in a rebellion that 200 state troopers with automatic weapons couldn't quell. The Black Hat caught fire, and angry demonstrators kept firemen at bay while the club burned to the ground.

Two died in the uprising—Ruben Farmer, a white auxiliary cop and William Mack, Jr., a Black. Eight Blacks were arrested. Property damage was estimated at \$100,000.

"They feel they're swimming in a sea of racism and they're about to drown," said William Y. Rose, director of Oklahoma's Human Rights Commission, shortly after the rebellion. He was describing the situation, not only for Blacks, but Mexican Americans and Indians as well in the small towns clumped in south-

east Oklahoma.

Johnson's murder was not the first. Last fall in nearby Enid, 2 Blacks died mysteriously. Last May in Hobert, a Black man was shot by a white bartender. Police brutality, bad housing, discrimination in hiring and promotion, and no jobs were high on the list of grievances that Idabel's Black community sent to City Hall in the week following the rebellion.

Tensions continued to simmer during the week as Bill Wilkerson, head of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the KKK, announced plans to visit Idabel. A group of Choctaw Indians burned Wilkerson in effigy, but the Klan leader showed up anyway—the day of Johnson's funeral. One hundred fifty people came to pay their final respects to the murder victim, but Wilkerson left town complaining that no one would meet with him. "I'll be back," he promised.

Meanwhile, in Arkansas, police are holding 29-year-old Walter Anthony DeShazo for Johnson's murder. They arrested DeShazo the night after the riot, arraigned him in Judge Gail Crayter's living room, and whisked him away over the border. According to eyewitnesses to the murder, the police want DeShazo out of town because they know he's not the killer.

is the latest in a series of KKK crossburnings, harassment and defacing of synagogues in New York and Connecticut, including 4 firebombings in Queens. Suffolk County, NY reported three times more KKK violence in August than all of 1978.

*Montgomery, Alabama: As civil rights activities in the South heat up, Klan retraces steps of Martin Luther King's 1965 civil rights march, calling it a march for White Power. All 176 are arrested in Montgomery for lack of a permit. A weapons search turns up 100 weapons, including a Thompson submachine gun.

SEPTEMBER

*Lewisburg, North Carolina: United Racist Front forms when 100 KKKers and Nazis meet to counter opposition sparked by showings of Birth of A Nation. Greensboro massacre is planned.

*Dearborn, Michigan: Two foremen parade through a Ford Rouge plant in KKK hoods. They are transferred only after 6 workers walk out and 1000s sign a protest petition.

OCTOBER

*Virginia Beach, Virginia: The KKK holds a recruiting rally on a parking lot opened to them by owner—Mayor Patrick Standing.

*Boston, Massachusetts: 200 East Boston High students with KKK sign stone a school bus filled with Blacks. Klan often jumps into desegregation battles to push racial tension to the explosion point. At California schools, they distribute thousands of Klan applications.

NOVEMBER

*Greensboro, North Carolina: The KKK and Nazis open fire on anti-Klan march, murdering five.

*Dallas, Texas: First KKK march in 60 years; thousands demonstrate in protest. Dallas Times-Herald article plugs local Klan leader Addie Barlow Fraser—"She's Just Your Average Cross-Burning Grandmother."

DECEMBER

*San Antonio, Texas: Klan spearheads harassment of Iranian students as embassy crisis unfolds. City manager uses attacks as excuse to ban demonstration against Shah's presence at nearby Lackland Air Force Base.

Postal workers

(Continued from page 3)

As Christine McDermott asked when she tearfully opened the hearings-- "Is this what life is worth at the Postal Service--a sack of mail?" For the PO bosses the answer was "yes," according to an OSHA official who testified that McDermott worked under "conditions where...the few reasons to stop the mail do not include safety or maintenance."

Because the PO is a federal agency, OSHA can only investigate it when invited. On McDermott's belt--the only one the PO let them check after the accident--OSHA found 12 serious defects. And where a private company officer would get a year in jail or a \$10,000 fine, OSHA is not allowed to penalize federal agency officials.

The hearings blew the lid off desperate PO attempts to cover up the death. First they had tried to blame the workers, claiming that employees are "never forced" to work in unsafe areas. And Christine McDermott was hounded by postal authorities asking if her husband had been depressed or sui-

cidal. Then USPS spokesman Harry Nigro told the press "If there were any (safety) problems, we were not told about them."

At the hearing, Clyde Dinkins put the lie to this. He testified that as a foreman in August 1979 he shut down all 60 truck bays, including the one McDermott was killed in, because they were unsafe. Dinkins also sent letters to Postmaster-General William F. Bolger and President Carter detailing the safety violations and asking for an OSHA investigation.

The Post Office's response had been to demote Dinkins from a supervisor to a clerk with a salary cut of \$4,700.

"REORGANIZATION"

The Post Office's total disregard of safety conditions is part of their "reorganization" plan, which helped them to achieve their first surplus last year after operating for 33 straight years at a deficit.

The heart of the reorganization is the productivity drive. Machine pro-

cessed mail has increased from 30% in 1970 to 70% in 1979, with a loss of 100,000 postal jobs. The sellout 1978 contract includes for the first time a lay-off clause.

The Bulk centers, with criss-crossing belts and conveyors carrying large sacks of mail overhead, are designed only for constant motion, not safety. Statistics show that with 32 serious injuries for every 100 workers per year, the PO is an even more dangerous place to work than a coal mine!

The PO maintains these murderous conditions by a constant policy of repression.

Their "compensation control" plan consists of blaming workers for on-the-job injuries. At the hearings, Alex Gallione, plant manager where McDermott was killed, bragged that the accident rate had gone down the past year. One by one, workers got up and revealed that only the reported accident rate had gone down, because of increasing harassment of injured employees.

Christine McDermott testified that

when her husband complained about safety he "was told to go back to work or be fired." John D'Agostino, who worked near McDermott, was shifted to a harder job for reporting hazards.

Now the PO is answering the uproar about safety by threatening to shut down the New York Bulk if workers don't bring the rates up there.

WON'T FORGET

While management clamps the screws on tighter, the workers will not forget McDermott's death. Repression has not stopped the PWDC from building the amnesty fight for the 200 postal workers fired when they walked out to protest the 1978 sellout. It will not stop them from taking on "reorganization" in all its forms, including waging battle for a better contract this fall.

The memory of how brutally one of their fellow workers died at the hands of the PO will only add more fire to their struggle.



A modern mailroom is an even more dangerous place to work than a coal mine, according to government stats.

TRANSIT

(Continued from page 15)

As each defected from the umbrella coalition, they had to retreat into a more narrow base of support. Lewis tended to have strength in transportation and McDonald in car maintenance. Each put forward platforms similar to that of the Unity Slate.

UNITY SLATE HOLDS TOGETHER

The Unity Slate held together with seven caucuses pledging support for Arnold Cherry, a Black shop steward from the 207th St. maintenance yard. He polled 6019 votes second only to Lawe's 9778. Cherry's slate kept growing in influence through the summer and into the fall because it showed the greatest efforts for a united opposition. They kept trying to win McDonald and Lewis back into the fold. Campaigning at dozens of yards and barns, "Unity" let it be known that John Lawe could be beaten and that votes for McDonald and Lewis would be wasted ballots. The Slate fought Lawe in the union and in the courts to foil attempts, backed by the Transit Authority, to deny other candidates their rights.

The election stirred up so much rank and file interest that the press pegged the vote too close to call. The ballots were counted in a glare of public attention too bright to allow a "steal." Lawe squeaked by with a plurality.

FIRST ROUND IN N.Y.C.

In the wake of this near upset, the transit contract will expire on March 31. The transit package will be the pacesetter for a quarter of a million other NYC public workers who were burdened with takeaways, in jobs and money, at the time of the default crisis.

Every city workers' union is talking big contract. A taste of militancy in transit could force District Council 37 of AFSCME to hold out for some major gains.

The twenty opposition transit board members and a rank and file that is more organized than anytime in the past 30 years will force Lawe to put up a fight. Too bad the TWU contract fight will be piloted by John Lawe. Unity could have made a difference.

SCRAMBLE

FIRST UNSCRAMBLE THE FOUR CLUE WORDS. THE LETTERS IN THE CIRCLES, WHEN UNSCRAMBLLED, SPELL THE ANSWER.

ISKRET

□ □ ○ □ □ □

YINUT

□ □ □ □ □

GILVNI

□ □ □ □ □

SWEAG

□ □ □ □ □

The Company's Contract:
Workers have only one
right—the right
to ---!

Answer: □ □ □ □ □

Breaking labor traitors' grip

(Continued from page 7)

of war and escalating attacks on oppressed nationalities in this country particularly confronting working people. And the labor misleaders continue to preach their own brand of politics--the solutions to most of our problems lie in a letter to this official or a vote for that Democratic candidate.

The progressive forces in the unions are also neither as large nor as influential as they were when Misleaders of Labor was written. It would be a mistake, however, to underestimate the potential of forward-looking forces within the unions. Several industries and countless locals have active reform movements, some well-publicized, others less well known, like the stand many local presidents have taken against the sellout policies of the American Postal Workers Union bigwigs. A handful of officials at every level have chosen in recent years to publicly identify themselves as socialists.

Right from the start, embryo networks or core groups of militants in the shops must go out of their way to forge broad alliances with potential progressive forces. If they were to consider themselves above such developments as the reform movement in the Steelworkers Union, they would not only isolate themselves from many of the most active and concerned workers and undercut the struggle of the rank and file, but would effectively strengthen the hold that tyrants like McBride have on the big Internationals.

As Foster points out, active groups of militants not only help potential progressives into motion, but keep them honest as the struggle progresses. This will only be possible if the core groups themselves have deep roots among and really know and reflect the views and needs of the rank and file. Close ties with the majority of workers will serve as a constant reminder that the fight against the labor misleaders is not an end in itself, but one very important battle in a war with the employing class. Experience in recent years shows that workers hate the bureaucrats and challenge them for control of the unions precisely because they won't defend the interests of the rank and file against the bosses. And the more the workers mobilize to fight the corporations, the clearer the treachery of the misleaders becomes.

Future issues will carry articles on how militants in different plants and industries are building core groups and working with forward looking officials and others to create a common front against the owning class and their trusty sidekicks, the bureaucratic and collaborationist misleaders who lord it over our unions.

OLYMPIC BOYCOTT NECESSARY, BUT WHAT A SHAME

The Olympic Games, long the ultimate competition that nearly every athlete dreams of entering, are in serious jeopardy. They may even be kaput. And for what?

Because of the Soviet Union's belligerent attack on Afghanistan? Because Jimmy Carter is determined to show his new tough stance against the Soviets by sticking it to the Moscow Games? Because the noble ideal of friendly international competition in sports is being replaced by dirty political rivalry?

It may be a little of each, it seems. Indeed, there's more to this story than a summer without Kurt Thomas, Nelli Kim and Sebastien Coe.

International support for a boycott of the Moscow Games to punish the Soviets for their invasion of Afghan-

istan has grown. The US is one of many countries endorsing it, including England, Kenya, China, Japan and the Islamic Conference. Such a widespread boycott would be a serious political blow to the Soviets--and a victory in the People's Struggle column, if you're keeping score.

But at present, the International Olympic Committee has rejected proposals to either move or postpone the summer games. Whether there will be a boycott--and of what sort--anyway remains to be seen.

Not surprisingly, it was the USSR's superpower arch-enemy, the US, who initiated the boycott, with a resounding 380-12 vote in Congress. Short of military confrontation, it was seen as the "baddest" thing the US can do to the Soviets.

There is no doubt that Moscow has high stakes on these games--just look in "The Book of the Party Activist, 1980," the Kremlin's very own golden rules--

"The decision to grant the honorary right of holding the Olympic Games in the capital city of the world's first socialist state is convincing evidence of the general recognition of the historic importance and correctness of the foreign policy course of our country."

Such fanatical nationalism reminds us of the Berlin Games in 1936. The Nazis were intent on using the games as a showpiece for their country, to prove to the world how prosperous and happy the Germans were, and to act as if Germany were a respected member of the international community. Today, the Russians also want to use the games to show the world what a shining model of social progress they are. They especially want this message to reach the Third World countries where they are out to expand their influence.

While the US would love to see the boycott happen, its own role in pushing it held other countries

from pledging their support. As Mexico pointed out, it is total hypocrisy for the US to call for the boycott in the name of morality, while if anyone wanted to use the Olympics to protest the presence of US troops in Viet Nam during the '60's, the US cry was "don't mix politics with sports."

What has brought many countries to join the boycott anyway is an overriding fear of the dangerousness of the USSR. Any boycott can only be effective if a large number of countries unite behind it, and if they do, we fully support it.

At the same time, it's distressing to see the Olympics get caught more and more in the middle of international politics. One possibility to save them would be to move the games to a permanent neutral site. Some have suggested returning them to their original home--Greece.

Not a bad idea. Perhaps it would also help restore their original spirit, too--pure competition between individuals, unfettered by government rivalries.

AFGHANISTAN COSTING USSR

(Continued from page 10)

ghans' resolve to fight. Guerrilla fighting stepped up in early February, particularly in the northeastern provinces. In recent weeks even Pravda has reported increased strikes against Soviet outposts, destruction of bridges and blocking of roads.

Several of the guerrilla groups finally moved to form a common front in mid-January. Their biggest problem is lack of equipment. A leader in the Hazara region, for example, explained that only half his 24,000 fighters have guns. And the guns are

often hand-made copies of 1880 vintage single shot rifles. Modern Kalashnikov automatics captured from the Soviets are prized, but scarce.

Resistance takes other forms as well. Every night at 7 o'clock, the 10,000 residents of the city of Herat in northwest Afghanistan climb to the flat rooftops of their homes. For two hours the area becomes an eerie sea of sound as 10,000 voices chant "Allah akhba"--"God is great"--as the people affirm their faith and their culture. Despite a curfew, this has gone on every night since December 28, the day a Soviet tank column rolled into Herat.

Whole units of the puppet Army deserted, carrying their AK-47 rifles. Bazaars are closed as merchants and workers pull quick general strikes. And day after day, thousands make their way through rugged mountain passes to Pakistan, where 500,000 others already sit in refugee camps.

AFGHAN SOCIALISM?

(Continued from page 10)

villages. Nor did the program break the chain of debt to money-lenders and offer a substitute way to organize the rural economy.

Large landowners naturally felt threatened by the program. On the other hand, it offered the peasants nothing to rally around, particularly since they weren't mobilized by the urban PDPA cadre who bureaucratically instituted what little actual land reform there was from above.

THE REAL FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

Other reforms proved limited and top-down in character or were non-existent. They were accompanied by outright attacks on the people's Islamic faith. Youths with traditional Moslem names were told to change them. The old flag with its Islamic green was replaced by an all red flag to symbolize a so-called socialism the people neither understood nor supported. The nation's main religious leader, Muhammed Ibrahim, was jailed along with many others.

Galling, too, for the fiercely independent Afghans, was the unmistakable hand of the USSR behind the regime. The PDPA's power rested on Soviet bayonets. The Army was equipped with 700 T-62 tanks, 60 MiG-21 fighter bombers and similar hardware. Soviet "advisors" commanded the Army down to the company level.

A French journalist sympathetic to the regime reported, "Soviet experts, who are numerous in the mines, health and agriculture ministries in particular, directly influence political, social and economic options."

THE REBELS

What turned resistance to the PDPA

into full-fledged national rebellion was savage government repression. Urban opposition leaders were jailed, tortured and killed. Whole villages were destroyed for suspected opposition to government policies, like the town of Kerala where troops commanded by a Soviet officer rounded up over 1,000 men and machine-gunned them down, then plowed them under with bulldozers.

The rebel groups, most of them led by traditional tribal chiefs, grew rapidly and took control of more and more of the countryside. Large scale uprisings and desertions shook the Army. The crisis deepened divisions inside the PDPA. Taraki returned from a trip to the USSR and tried to do in his number two man, Hafizullah Amin. Amin drew first and became the new Prime Minister.

It didn't help. By December, the government had virtually no support--at least inside Afghanistan. Its policies and loyalty to foreign masters had alienated all sections of the people and driven them into rebellion or flight to Pakistan.

WHAT'S REALLY PROGRESSIVE?

The scenario the Soviets try to paint has a very familiar ring. It is exactly how Henry Kissinger and company used to portray the Shah of Iran, as an enlightened reformer whose "White Revolution" introduced land reform, increased literacy and liberated women. His opponents were slandered as feudal religious fanatics paid by Moscow and followed blindly by the more ignorant sections of the population.

It was a lie in Iran and it is a lie in Afghanistan. Phony reforms and real repression by foreign-backed dictators cannot be called progressive. The people rising up and taking up arms against oppression and foreign domination--that's progressive!

BEHIND THE INVASION

The immediate reason for the Soviet occupation was simple--the pro-Soviet PDPA regime was facing defeat at the hands of the rebels and could not save itself. But defense of the Soviet empire was only one ingredient in Moscow's decision. Just for starters, Afghanistan is now directly in Soviet hands, not merely run by their supporters.

In geographical terms, the Soviets have taken a giant step into the oil-

rich Middle East. Only a couple hundred miles of the Pakistan-Iran border region, inhabited by the Baluchi minority, stand between the Soviets and the Indian Ocean. Stirring up trouble and rebellion among the Baluchis and then stepping in to "aid the struggle" would leave the Kremlin occupying a corridor to a warm water port, a long-time goal of the Soviet Navy.

More important than the geographical step is the political one. The swift and brutal invasion is intended to serve as a message to the other nations in the area that the USSR will pursue its interests ruthlessly and it would be wise to stay on the Kremlin's good side.

So far, however, this policy of intimidation has been buried under in a wave of international condemnation. This is a hopeful sign. If enough lessons are drawn from the victimization of Afghanistan and if those lessons are acted on, the New Czars who rule Russia may find themselves in double jeopardy--unable to totally crush the rebellious Afghans and hampered by an alerted world community from engaging in further adventures of the same character.

The Revolutionary Student Brigade has published a useful Afghanistan fact sheet. For copies, send self-addressed envelope to Workers Voice.

British steel: first strike since 1926

Even without a strike fund, British steelworkers are vowing to keep their first strike in 54 years going as long as it takes them to get a 20% pay raise. 150,000 members of the Iron and Steel Trade Confederation and a smaller number from the National Union of Blastfurnacemen have been out since January 2nd. They want raises matching the 17% inflation rate. The British Steel Company's (BSC) 2% offer only made them hold their picket signs higher.

"We have been kicked badly..." said one striker, "because we've been good boys in the past." This time the strikers are all out, some-

times going as far as 200 miles from their homes as "flying pickets" to stop foreign steel from entering the country.

They are holding out not just for pay, but to stave off a jobless future. In December, government-owned BSC made the largest cuts ever in a rationalized industry--52,000 jobs, throwing 1/3 of BSC's workers on unemployment. Areas like Wales, with 85,000 jobless now and 150,000 predicted by next summer, are in a state of decay.

The BSC is losing \$1.76 million a day due to the same problems US Steel faces: international competition, failure to modernize, and lowered domestic auto and shipbuilding sales. BSC also has the same solution as the US: close the mills.

But whatever BSC's problems are, striker George Medlock knows he has his own: he takes home \$155 for a 60-hour work week. And he may not even have a job soon. So the strike goes on.

FAT CAT

By Dave

In this episode:
FAT CAT MEETS BIG BEAR IN THE BANANA REPUBLIC

THE SETTING IS A BEAUTIFUL BEACH IN THE PINA COLADA ISLANDS WHERE WE FIND A PLUMP PATRICIAN PUSSYCAT BASKING IN THE GOLDEN SUN...



SUDDENLY A MORTAR SHELL EXPLODES!



SAFE ON THE PLANE:

WHEW! I DIDN'T REALIZE THE REVOLUTION HAD SPREAD TO THESE ISLANDS!



NO JAMES. LET'S STOP FOR BRUNCH IN THE BANANA REPUBLIC

