

**Chicago workers
dump sellout local,
form own union**

See Page 4

**Will KKK
get away with murder
in Greensboro?**

See page 16

**The myth
of cheap
nuclear
power**

See page 12

WORKERS

VOICE

25¢

December, 1979

CARTER KNEW HOSTAGES WOULD BE TAKEN

Time to ask some questions

Are we being played for suckers by the U.S. government in the Tehran embassy crisis?

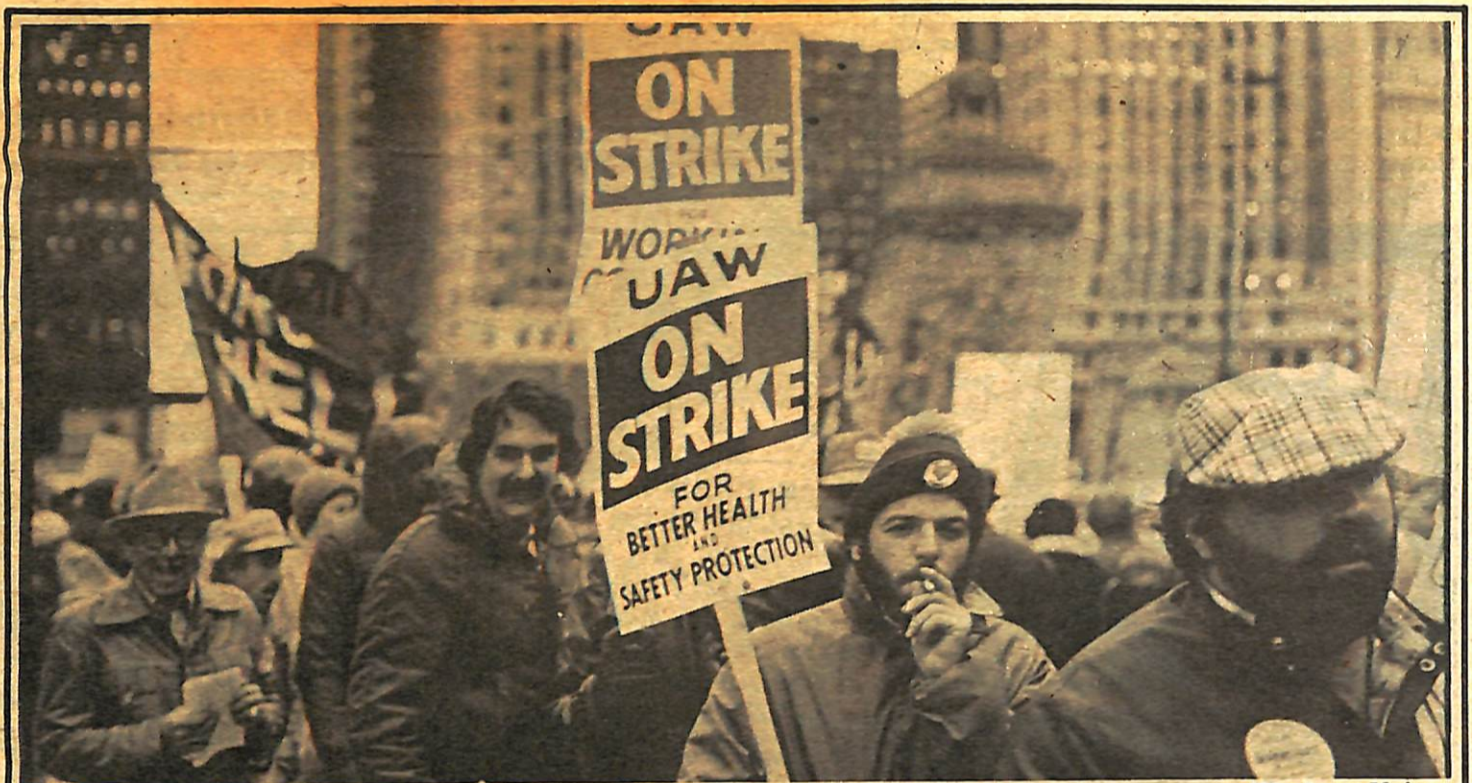
Indications are mounting that we are seeing a rerun of the August, 1964, Tonkin Gulf incident which President Johnson manipulated to win public support for dragging the country deeper into the war in Indochina.

Before we follow the flag-wavers into a new Vietnam-style disaster, there are a few questions Americans should be asking their government.

1. Why was the Shah admitted to the U.S.? Since the spring, Iranian government and religious figures, the State Department, the C.I.A. and foreign diplomats have all warned that his entry would lead to actions against the embassy. At one White House staff discussion of the matter, the New York Times reports, Carter asked his aides, "When the Iranians take our people in Iran hostage, what will you advise me then?"

2. Why was there so much publicity when he arrived? The Shah himself asked that it be done secretly, under a false name. Those responsible--Henry Kissinger, David Rockefeller and the Carter administration--knew his presence here would inflame all Iran and raise fears of a new U.S. plot, like the one that put him back on the throne in 1953.

3. Where were the preparations for the attack? An embassy document on earlier efforts to admit the Shah to the U.S. said a big beef-up of the guard force would be needed first, because the "danger of hostages being taken in Iran will persist." Yet no guards were added and the Marines on duty put up no resistance whatsoever. Less than a week before, on October 30, stu-



Workers Voice

Ag. Imp. workers hit bricks

See page 7

dent demonstrators had charged the U.S. embassy in El Salvador--reinforced Marine guards drove them back without serious bloodshed or damage to the embassy.

4. Was the U.S. trying to strengthen other forces in Iran against Ayatollah Khomeini? Shortly before the Shah was let into the U.S., Carter's foreign policy chief, Zbigniew Brezinski, met secretly with Iran's Prime Minister Barzagan in Algeria. U.S. officials also requested and got assurances from Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yadzi that he could handle any trouble at the embassy. No one ever consulted with Khomeini or his aides. If this was a gamble, it was a stupid one--the Barzagan government fell right after the takeover, because its secret dealings with the U.S. outraged the Iranian

people.

5. Why is the government working so hard to whip up anti-Iranian sentiment? Carter seems to be trying a modified version of the advice given him this summer in a memo from top aide Stuart Eizenstat: "With strong steps we can mobilize the nation around a real crisis and with a clear enemy--OPEC." Only the names have been changed...

PROVOCATION!

The Carter administration knew that inviting the Shah in was a direct provocation to the Iranian people which was bound to trigger an angry response, and most likely one directed at the embassy.

So there are a few questions the American people should be asking

themselves about what's going on and if it's in their interests.

1. Are the rulers of this country trying to reassert their control over Iran? They are certainly stirring up a war atmosphere in the U.S. Any new government imposed by force or subversion on Iran to function as the agent of American interests in the Persian Gulf will never last against the Iranian people's hatred of tyranny and desire for independence.

2. Isn't this crisis a convenient boost for Carter's re-election campaign? Low in the polls already, with a recession gathering steam, Carter has been repeatedly criticized by his rivals for not showing "strong leadership." Suddenly, he has a chance to act tough, and imply

(Continued on page 8)

Letters

'Young a traitor'

BRONX, NEW YORK
Dear WORKERS VOICE--

This is a comment and criticism of an article that appeared in the September issue of the WORKERS VOICE, entitled "Young Forced Out, US Policy Keeps Shifting."

First, I agree with the overall analysis of US shifting policy and the internal struggle within the ruling class. However, to suggest that Andy Young and the rest of those clowns represent Black people is an insult and denies the fact that those forces have sold Black people out and betrayed us.

Furthermore, our struggle historically has been anti-imperialist; Black people here of Afrikan heritage have always supported the struggle of oppressed people. All the attention being given Young, Jesse Jackson, and the rest is nothing more than a diversion from the real issues: violation of Black people's human rights by the US government. If you recall, Andy Young, NAACP, PUSH, and SCLC have been trying to convince Afrikan nations and other Third World nations that Black people have arrived, that now we are being truly assimilated into the American mainstream, all forty million of us.

Also, these so-called leaders do not represent the legitimate demands and aspirations of the masses of Black people, and those forces who say they are progressive, Black, white, or otherwise, should not be pushing these criminals as our leaders.

In the future, do a little more investigation before pushing a position that is potentially regressive and reactionary to our Liberation Struggle. Hopefully, this letter will not be ig-

nored or cast aside as not representing the sentiment of the masses of Black people.

The struggle continues.

Albert DeNully

PS--The rest of your articles were interesting and informative.

WORKERS VOICE reply

Dear Mr. DeNully:

Thank you for your letter. We in fact agree with many of your points: that Andrew Young generally holds a position of tying the Black Liberation struggle to the white ruling class and promoting false hopes of integration based on equality under American capitalism and that the main struggle Black people in the US face is for human rights and liberation here.

Building unity in the Black nation,

NO SPANISH SECTION

We regret to announce that we have decided to discontinue our Spanish language section. Our organization, the Revolutionary Workers Headquarters, believes in equality of language and in the importance of developing a readership among the different Spanish-speaking peoples. Unfortunately, we don't have the resources to sustain the coverage, translation, and distribution needed for the Spanish language section. We look forward to a time when the development of the revolutionary movement will permit greater pooling of resources and the unleashing of the potential for stronger coverage all around, in particular a truly multi-lingual effort.

however, is a crucial task. Principally, this means uniting the masses of Black people in struggle, but also includes uniting with various classes and forces in the Black community when they take an objectively anti-imperialist stand, though they may be only temporary and vacillating allies. Of course, even when people like Young take progressive positions on particular issues, their stand will not be thoroughly anti-imperialist or revolutionary. But the movement as a whole can advance by uniting with what they do that's good and taking it further.

In moving to establish ties with the PLO, Young took a progressive stand and came under attack from sections of the white ruling class for doing it. The government set him up to take the heat for their shift in policy. The resulting controversy raised the question of the commonality of the Black Liberation struggle here and that of other Third World peoples.

We think our article came down on the correct side of these contradic-

tions. The criticisms that the Urban League and the NAACP have since directed at Jesse Jackson of PUSH and Joseph Lowery of SCLC for dealing with a "terrorist" organization bear out our analysis.

Although it would not have helped the struggle at that time to attack Young or do a general critique of his role in the pages of our newspaper, we did fail to take full advantage of his position. Young made the PLO a big question among Black people (and others as well). We should have seized the opportunity to promote a revolutionary understanding of the Palestinian struggle, and the links and similarities with the Afro-American struggle, which Young of course did not do. This is where we agree with your criticism, and draw the lesson that a united front requires both unity and struggle.

We welcome the views of other readers on the relationship between building a unified Black movement, and criticizing/attacking forces who in one way or another have held it back.

WORKERS VOICE is published by the Revolutionary Workers Headquarters. We welcome letters, comments and criticisms.

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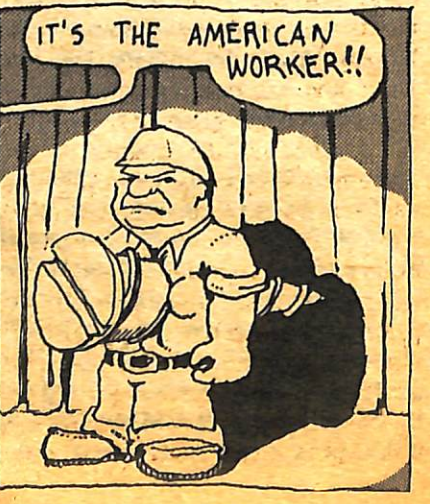
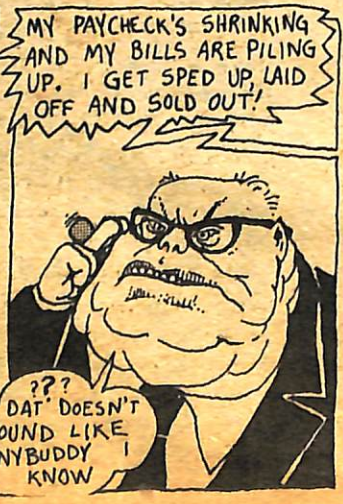
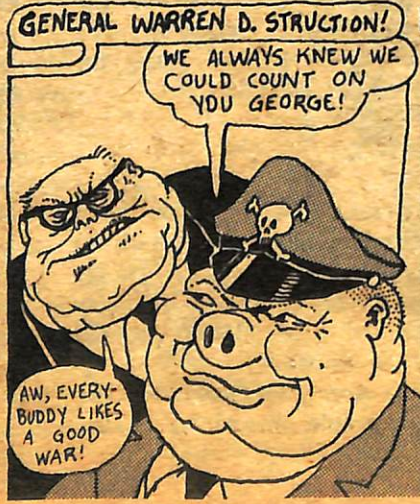
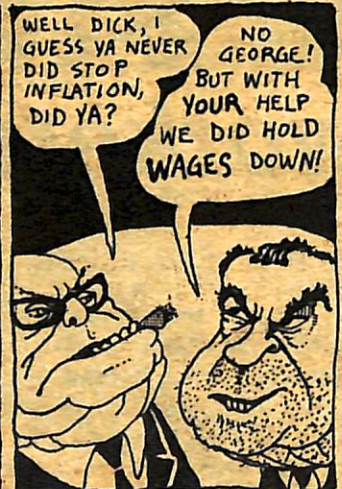
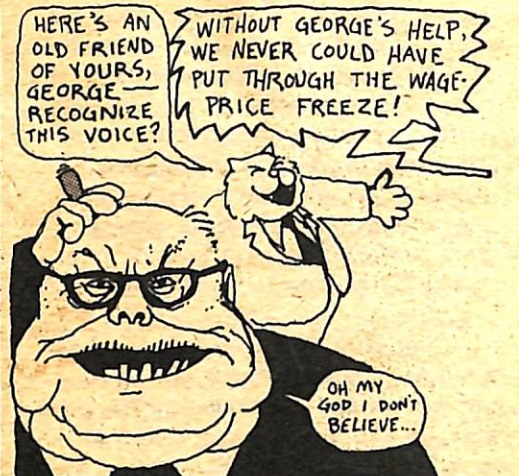
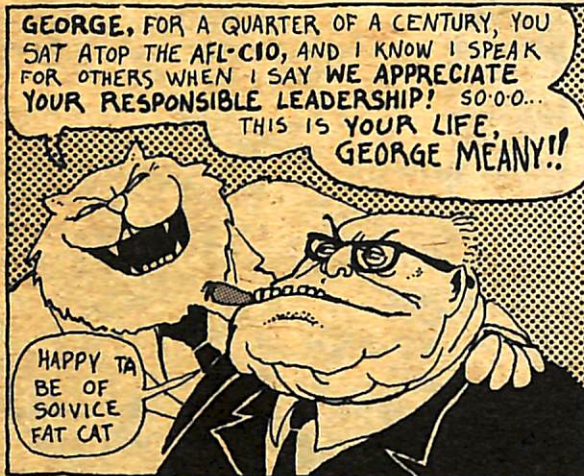
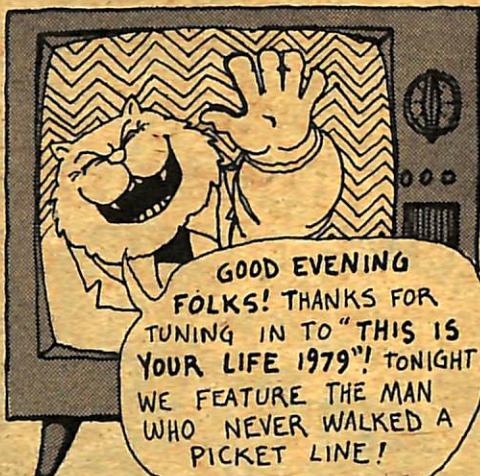
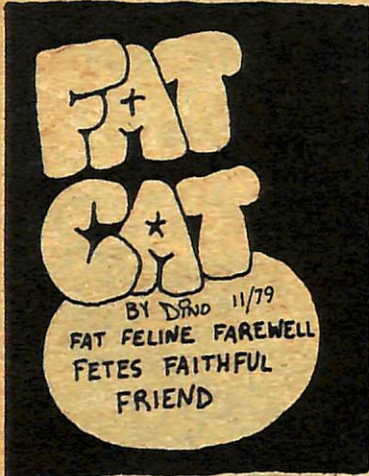
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High court to decide safety rights

Die first, contact OSHA later?

When can a worker refuse to do a job that may seriously injure or kill him? This life and death question is the focus of a Supreme Court case that will decide an important precedent for America's working men and women, of whom 15,000 die in on-the-job accidents every year.

The case involves 2 maintenance men at Whirlpool Company in Marion, Ohio. They were disciplined July 10, 1974, for refusing to clean an overhead conveyor catch screen. Two weeks earlier, fellow maintenance man George Cowgill had fallen to his death while cleaning the same screen.

OSHA had fined Whirlpool \$600 and ordered them to fix the screen. The 16-gauge screen had not been reinforced when the two refused to go up and retrieve appliance parts that had fallen onto the screen from a conveyor.

Did they have the right under OSHA law to refuse the dangerous job?

Under regulations, as the Secretary of Labor interprets section 11(c) of the 1970 Occupational Health and Safety Act, three elements must be present to exercise that right:

1. A reasonable person in the face of a hazardous situation would conclude that there is a real danger of death or serious injury.

2. The worker has been unable to have his employer correct the dangerous situation.

3. There is no time to resort to regular enforcement channels.

Whirlpool's law firm, Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather, and Geraldson, a notorious union busting outfit, successfully challenged this interpretation of the OSHA law in an Ohio Federal District Court and a Court of Appeals. They argued that Congress never intended for a worker to be able to decide on the spot what is dangerous. Their argument boils down to: die first, contact OSHA later. But

the 6th Circuit Federal Appellate Court overturned the two lower courts, affirming that the OSHA laws were intended to protect workers, including the right to leave an unsafe job.

Two similar cases have been decided against workers in the 5th and 10th Circuits. One upheld the firing of a Georgia Iron worker who refused to work on a tall building skeleton in high winds. The other let stand the firing of a Wyoming construction worker who refused to set concrete forms beneath a pipe that was leaking nitric acid. He had been burned twice previously.

Now the Supreme Court has agreed to hear the Whirlpool case. This court has not heard many labor cases and its record on the rights of the people is mixed.

In the months between now and a decision, safety organizing and education in the unions can strengthen the point--safety is a right!

PROD-TDU Merger

TEAMSTER REFORMERS POOL FORCES

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN--The Teamsters for a Democratic Union and the Professional Drivers Council (PROD) merged at the TDU rank and file convention over the weekend of November 2-4 here.

TDU, which grew out of a decent contract committee in 1976, came into the convention with about 35 chapters and 5,000 members coast to coast. They have grown by stressing the fight for union democracy as a way to battle the trucking companies. They have been in the thick of fighting productivity drives, trusteeships imposed by the International, and strikes like the steelhauler's wildcat earlier this year.

PROD started in 1971 mainly as a lobbying group for truck safety. They won a landmark court decision that allowed drivers the right to refuse to drive overweight or unsafe loads. PROD then moved on to attack IBT corruption by exposing how top leaders lined their pockets with dues money. After 1976, PROD became more active in local contracts, bylaws reform, and contract enforcement, and grew to its present membership of 4,000.

Though the IBT is an enormous union with over a million members, TDU has a core of members with a lot of experience fighting the companies and the International bureaucracy. It is one of the best organized and most deeply rooted reform movements in the US today.

The 500 rank and file Teamsters set as a big priority for the year ahead the building up of local chapters and the development of more rank and file leaders. One of the resolutions stated that the way to build TDU was "by fighting for our rights, by building communication, by campaigns to reform local bylaws, and by organizing against every sell-out or giveaway."

Defending the Master Freight Agreement won earlier this year was set as an important task. Already TDU steelhaulers and carhaulers are organizing against rate cuts and bending of contract clauses.

Another priority was to build TDU in manufacturing, construction, warehousing, and other areas. Many of the nontrucking Teamsters are low paid. Many are women and minori-

ties. TDU pledged to build the fight against discrimination in these areas.

The meeting ended with a look ahead to the 1981 IBT convention in Nevada. Organizing for the convention will focus on electing TDU delegates, jamming local officials, and building the election campaigns of TDU activists Pete Camarata for president and Jack Vlahovic for secretary-treasurer. The convention will be stacked by Fitzsimmons' delegates so the main gains are expected to be in the realm of strengthening TDU, rooting it deeply in the locals through the course of the coming union-wide battle.

PITTSBURGH — The Basic Steel Local Presidents' Conference on December 6th and 7th will be decision day for the right of steelworkers to ratify their contracts. Presently they cannot vote for or reject the National Basic Steel Agreement. It's a right autoworkers and most other major unions have long enjoyed.

With a contract battle on the 1980 agenda and the wheels of union democracy getting a shot of grease from the efforts of reform locals and caucuses, the conference will include at least one important policy battle.

Right to Ratify forces have called for a rank and file picket line in front of the Pittsburgh Hilton, where the heads of 700 Basic Steel locals are scheduled to convene. The newly elected leadership of Local 1397 at US Steel in Homestead, Pa., Mesabi iron range leaders, Chicago-Gary District 31 reform officials, and other militants are working together in this push. Reform activists from 14 Pennsylvania and Ohio locals endorsed the picket line at a meeting in Pittsburgh and issued a challenge to McBride to debate in Pittsburgh on the eve of the conference.

The Chicago-Gary group is pointing toward a send-off rally at the Inland workers Local 1010 union hall for those going to Pittsburgh. District 31 Director James Balanoff is a leading Right to Ratify spokesman nationally. Committees have formed within the



Delegates approve TDU-PROD merger. Next step-- strengthen the grassroots.

RIGHT TO RATIFY FORCES AIM FOR STEEL CONFERENCE

locals and begun petitioning. Activists have found agitation for the right to ratify makes the most sense to steelworkers when it's closely linked to pressing demands of steelworkers in the 1980 contract.

RIGHT TO STRIKE

Closely related to the right to ratify is the right to strike, another basic weapon denied the country's 400,000 basic steelworkers. The so-called Experimental Negotiating Agreement (ENA) outlawed nationwide steel strikes in 1973, in return for binding

arbitration and a \$150 bonus.

But under subsequent agreements, little or no progress has been made on cost of living formula, job security, pensions, grievance procedures, personal days, discrimination, and subcontracting. Without the right to strike or even vote to reject, steelworkers are left to the generosity of the companies.

Also, the ENA has been accompanied by a big productivity push and the loss of some 50,000 steel jobs, even though life-time job security was one of the promises of the no-strike deal.

Originally the ENA was billed as a way to avoid the layoffs that result from pre-expiration stockpiling. It's a truce that will last until 1983. But now both unionists and some of the steel companies are speculating what can be won for their respective sides through scrapping the agreement.

US Steel Chairman David Roderick underscored the aggressive stance big steel may take when he revealed in a Business Week interview that he's not so sure that the ENA is in US Steel's interest any more.

The ENA isn't on the agenda for the Basic Steel Presidents' Conference. So activists are gearing their attention to winning Right to Ratify in December. This will create better conditions to defeat the no-strike handcuffs further on down the line.



McBride's theory: As long as he's gettin' fed, he don't mind the straight jacket.

United core of organizers key At Stewart-Warner

Chicago workers dump sellout local

Three thousand Stewart-Warner workers in Chicago won a tremendous victory on October 24th. They voted by almost 2 to 1 to throw out their corrupt, incompetent, and company-owned bargaining agent, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) Local 1031. In its place, they brought in the independent and progressive United Workers Association (UWA).

For the first time since the early '50s, workers at the 5 Stewart-Warner plants control their own union. They now face the challenge of consolidating their gains and building a fighting, democratic union.

The victory is extremely significant for the UWA membership and for the labor movement in Chicago.

UNITE A LEADING CORE

The campaign contains some timely lessons for union activists. Most importantly, it demonstrated that the forging of a united front reflecting different outlooks and sections within the workforce is crucial to the development of a core that can mobilize the most possible support behind a particular campaign.

The campaign was led by the Organizing Committee of the UWA, which included a number of veteran workers who over the years had become the acknowledged leadership of those workers at S-W who wanted a democratic and effective local. There were also a fairly large number of young radicals from several different groups, plus a few independents. The working unity of the young and old activists of all nationalities was a key element in the victory.

Also significant is the fact that this campaign took the form of a vote to throw out an established union and bring a new one in. In other situations this move can be either a misguided dual unionist approach or an outright union busting maneuver. The success of this strategy shows that activists must be open minded and flexible in developing plans. They must honestly examine the situation free from rigid preconceptions, listening closely to fighters and rank and file leaders.

BAD COMPANY, BAD UNION

Stewart-Warner is a major manufacturer of automotive instruments and gauges. It has a history of anti-labor activity, harassment, discrimination, and behavior that in some cases is simply spiteful.

Wages and benefits are well below industry standards with no company-paid pension plan, for instance. The main assembly departments are almost all women, trapped by a rigid seniority system in the bottom two labor grades. The majority of the workforce is Black and Latin, but the racial composition of the skilled departments and supervision doesn't come close to reflecting this.

Favoritism is rampant on all levels. Foremen like Roy DePriest are known for their petty harassment: no talking on the job, bathroom permission required, eating only in the lunch rooms, etc., etc.

What sort of resistance did 1031 put up to all this? They took a firm stand--right in the back pocket of the company. Local 1031 is an amalgamation of 85 bargaining units totalling 13,000 workers. IBEW officials have

used the size and diversity of the local to their advantage, squelching democracy, ignoring the shop grievances, and ripping off dues money.

In the 29-year history of 1031 at Stewart-Warner, one of the largest units in the local, only about a dozen grievances have been taken all the way to arbitration--this from hundreds of arbitrary firings and suspensions. Scores of people tell stories about calling stewards only to have them argue the company's side.

BOLD DECISION

The reform team that developed in opposition to the corrupt local 1031 officials worked step by step over 7 years to gain control of the IBEW unit at S-W. As they went up against each new obstacle, they consistently held the position that the workers at S-W have the right and duty to run their own union.

They took up struggles on the

was difficult to make because striking out on their own against the International posed so many tactical difficulties. Despite the great risks, they knew they had the support of the workers, developed over years. Their decision was also based on the fact that they had taken every possible step to work within the IBEW and on a good tactical understanding of the opportunities offered by labor law.

THE RADICALS DECIDE

Still, it was not clear this decision was correct. There is no formula that tells the right time to dump a union. Most of the young radicals were perplexed by the choice facing them. For the most part, they had boycotted and even attacked the reform movement. Most tended to view the struggle to transform the IBEW as a distraction from the task of organizing against Stewart-Warner.

Many had built resistance and

From June 18, when the UWA challenge was publicly announced, until October 24, when the election was held, a fierce battle for the votes of the Stewart Warner workers took place outside the gates and inside the departments.

The UWA adopted a dual policy: a strong public presence, with organizers from S-W themselves doing the plant gate leafletting combined with in-depth organizing in the departments where the UWA people worked.

There was some disagreement about the decision for the organizers to have a public presence. The veterans of the reform movement argued from the beginning that this was key. UWA did not have people in all the departments, and, as expected, 1031's main campaign tactic turned out to be red-baiting.

It was very important to let everybody know that there were a good number of respected fighters in the plant who were not afraid to be identified with the UWA. With a few exceptions, even those who were hesitant at first about this policy carried it out.

As the IBEW began to pump out anti-UWA leaflets almost daily, reinforced by frequent company letters to workers' homes, it became clear that a bold public stance was vital.

In addition to the obvious questions of lousy wages and worse benefits,



Three UWA organizers during vote for a new union at Stewart-Warner. Unity of all nationalities was crucial.

shop floor against unjust firings and other grievances. They captured the position of chief steward and other steward slots at two of the main shops. When they tried to effectively represent their people, 1031 head Dick Deason removed them.

In 1977 they ran a slate for the top offices of 1031. The Stewart-Warner candidates lost because the IBEW manipulated the vote, allowing smaller locals to vote in the plants on company time and forcing the Stewart-Warner unit to vote near O'Hare Airport, far from the inner city neighborhoods where most S-W workers live. There is also much speculation that the ballot box was stuffed.

Next, the determined unionists petitioned the International for a separate local. They gained over 1200 names. Then the International went back on an earlier agreement to allow an election on de-amalgamation. At this point, Neil Burke, Chester Smith, and other reform leaders made the decision to file with the NLRB for an election for a new union.

The decision was a bold one. It

networks of organization in the departments they worked in. Even so, there were the mistakes that young leftists are prone to--concentrating on issues that were not of deep concern to the workers and discounting honest reformers as not revolutionary enough. Most didn't firmly understand that the reactionary nature of the IBEW was the biggest single hinderance to the struggle of the Stewart-Warner workers. But, all in all, the radicals had been an aid to the workers and a thorn in the side of the company.

A crucial choice confronted the radicals: do you support the decision made by the established leaders of the workers and put legitimate reservations about it on the back burner? Or do you once again stand outside the struggle, removed not only from the reform movement, but also from the main concern of the majority of workers? The answer had to be to support the decision wholeheartedly. No line of "critical support" could be acceptable in the difficult fight ahead.

UWA leaflets concentrated on the issue of union democracy. The IBEW has a particularly bad record of stifling rank and file participation and initiative. Local 1031's democracy-less situation, for instance, is duplicated in the 13,000-member factory section of New York City's local 3.

Organized exclusively for electrical craftsmen, the IBEW branched out in the '40s and '50s to raid industrial electrical workers from the United Electrical Workers (UE) during the red-scare McCarthy era. Stewart-Warner cooperated by firing 300 UE stewards, organizers, and rank and filers in one day, and brought in the IBEW the next, complete with pro-IBEW leafletting by movie stars. The uncle of one UWA member, a fired UE steward, said after the UWA victory that the company and IBEW had finally got a dose of pay-back.

Throughout the campaign, the UWA kept hitting on such issues as elected shop stewards, union meetings in

(Continued on page 14)



WORKERS WIN FOOD FIGHT

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN--Picketing is as traditional as the union label---but inside the American Motors Building 40 lunchroom in front of the vending machines?

A departmental union meeting had voted unanimously to boycott the machines and mandated the stewards to set up a picket line during break time. The lone supervisor who defied the picket was booed and heckled as she purchased a soggy hamburger.

By 1:00 that afternoon the vending company agreed to the following demands: 6 new vending machines, an additional microwave, an additional snack bar, and new coin mechanisms for all beverage machines. The idea caught on in two other buildings. At the Lakefront plant, stewards kicked things off by handing out a leaflet - and coffee and doughnuts. Both buildings won.

In May, the Supreme Court came out with a good decision for labor around this issue. The judges found that Ford Motor Company had to negotiate with the UAW around the cost and quality of food--even though the food is provided by a third party. Here again it was a boycott that lent muscle to the cause.

GE: 29 HIT, 1000 WALK

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS--A grievance strike against General Electric's Aircraft Engine Group here ended when the Union negotiators agreed to a 60 day "cooling off period" and to set up a "discussion" about the grievance with a non-binding wage consultant picked by the Union. The main demand for a rate increase was not met.

At issue at International Union of Electrical Workers Local 201 is the pay rates for 29 people, mostly women, in the "prep to braze" department. Speedup had nearly doubled their work load, with no increase in already low wages. The two year old grievance was "discussed" until October 10th when the 29 walked out. Union leadership publicly refused to expand the strike until 1,000 people struck in solidarity forcing leadership to pull out the rest of the local.

Although the strike didn't get a satisfactory settlement, it showed there are stirrings of militancy and organization in the ranks. Activists and fighting stewards were able to unleash a lot of activity and forge more unity in the local. This is especially significant since only 29 workers were directly affected. Unfortunately, at that time activists didn't have the resources or power in the union structure to sustain the action. There was little education about the issues involved by the union and no publicity about the where and when of the vote. So when the union misleaders announced they had reached the weak settlement, militants didn't have enough influence to block it.

BOXED BEEF BLOCKADE BROKEN

CHICAGO--One of the last bastions of resistance to boxed beef fell when Chicago-area retail butchers agreed to work on the pre-cut beef sections behind supermarket counters in exchange for a guarantee that no present members would be laid off as a result.

The vacuum packed process was pioneered by super-monopoly Iowa Beef in its huge, semi-automated Western slaughterhouses. More efficient than the old method of shipping semi-dressed carcasses, boxed beef has meant the elimination of hundreds of meat-cutter jobs both in meat markets and at old-line packinghouses, large and small.

In 1974, Iowa Beef had to bribe three officials of local 342 in New York City in order to break into that huge market for red meat. Officials Abondolo, Fliss, and Stern were jailed as a result of the scandal. But boxed beef was there to stay.

Chicago took longer to crack. The former site of the sprawling union stockyards and headquarters of the union along with a number of other midwestern strongholds managed to hold the line on boxed beef in favor of the traditional "hanging beef."

Coincidentally, the boxed beef breakthrough came

not long after the Amalgamated Meatcutters merged with the retail clerks to become the largest union in the country, 1.3 million members. So much for claims that bigger automatically means stronger!

WOMEN TAKE ON US STEEL

"You work 16 hours/What do you get?/Another day older/And no locker room yet!" That's why 40 women of USWA District 31 picketed their South Works plant in Chicago. After they get grimy and sweaty laboring all day for US Steel, the company sticks them in tiny locker rooms (and 1/5 of the women get no lockers)--to share with rats, mice, and bugs! But discrimination isn't getting over on the 500 women at the mill--they filed a complaint about the situation with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The Women's Caucus of District 31, one of the most active in the industry, is also building for a December 2 program on the ERA and organizing around pregnancy disability benefits.

8888 FINALLY GOT THE NEWS

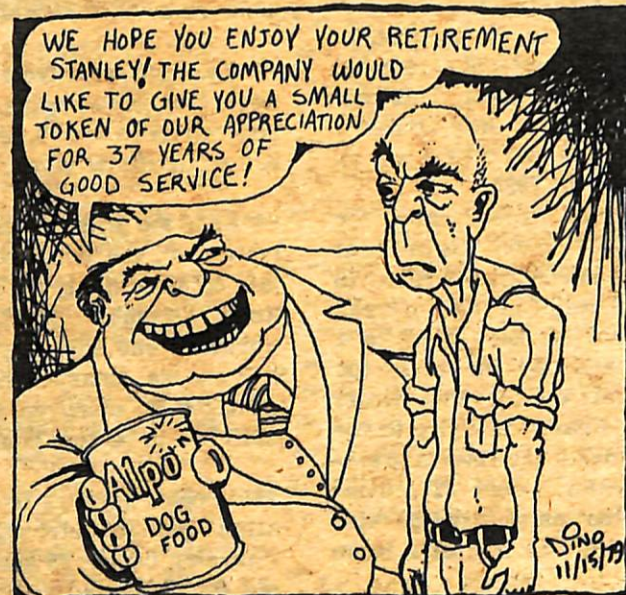
On Oct. 11, the US Court of Appeals finally ordered Tenneco Inc. to recognize Steelworkers Local 8888, which had won the January 1978 election by 1500 votes to represent Newport News (Va.) Shipyard's 15,500 production and maintenance workers. Tenneco had gone to court three times since, trying to prove voter fraud--but the hoax was on them. Even without official sanction, for almost two years Local 8888 has been a fighting union for the rank and file. When their 3-month strike ended this April, they pressed until they got an OSHA inspection. But Tenneco did little except let OSHA in the door. They refused to let workers accompany investigators or let OSHA talk to men on the job. Tenneco is now being sued by OSHA in court for "delay" and "disruption" of the investigation. The next step for 8888 is contract negotiations. The unity that has grown in 8888 shouldn't have been that hard to "recognize."

LABOR PEACE BART STYLE

Labor-management disputes are often bitter affairs, stirring up a lot of anger and bad blood between the two parties. The west coast Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) management came up with a better way to handle such acrimonious and divisive disputes. July 25th they junked the grievance procedure and replaced it with a new system where the employee's supervisor decided grievances. Now the management hopes that whatever squabbles come up can be happily settled without any arguing. How simple! Just eliminate the other side.

It seems to work pretty well, too. In the weeks before the 2 1/2 month strike at the end of August, only 200 workers were faced with 5-day suspensions and a mere handful (50) with 90-day suspensions. Union Presidents John Maher (Service Employees Local 390) and James Danzy (Amalgamated Transit Local 1555) escaped suspension for throwing two scabbing foremen out of a repair shop. They were fired.

(More to follow in a wrap-up of the strike)



STARTLING STATS

A couple of studies published in the Monthly Labor Review report the following:

A study of 989 pension plans shows that \$15,000 a year 30-year employees retire on pensions equal to an average 1/5 of their final-year earnings and...

In 1978, average COLA escalator clauses met 57% of the year's inflation.



USWA woman's committee pickets US Steel South Works for more and cleaner lockers. Among the pickets was new, reform president of local 65, Alice Peurala.

FIRST PICKET SINCE 1942

When the USWA International foisted a New Craft Agreement on Local 1010 workers at Inland Steel in Indiana, union leaders got people fighting against it. They targeted Section C as a threat to seniority rights. It bans apprentices with 6 months in one craft from bidding on other craft openings, keeping craftsmen out of apprentice programs and barring anyone who leaves a program from ever taking another apprenticeship. It has become a focal point for the new wave of militancy at Inland. In September, Craft and Production together marched around the main office building for the first time since 1942, forcing scared management to stay inside after hours.

This tactic of organizing around a specific issue has already proved successful for autoworkers. They targeted COLA on pensions as a major demand, creating such a furor around it that management had to give the workers some concessions. This strategy, coupled with the new spirit of activism at Inland, puts 1010 workers in a much stronger position for 1980 negotiations.



This column will list and review resources trade union activists might want to check out. WORKERS VOICE plans to run "Checkin' It Out" whenever it gets some info to print, so send in your suggestions. 1. LABOR NOTES is put out every month by the Labor Education and Research Project. The newsletter covers goings-on in labor and in the economy, book reviews, resources, etc. Headlines in the Oct. 23rd issue included "New Criminal Code Bill a Threat to Labor," "Fight Over President's Power Expected at UMW Convention," "The Cost of Brown Lung," "Equal Pension Rights for Women," and more. Because it deals almost exclusively with the union bureaucracy and the reform movement, it tends to underestimate the scope and importance of other forms of rank and file activity and struggle. Nevertheless, it's well worth the \$5.00 for a sub. Send to LABOR NOTES, Box 20001, Detroit, MI 48220.

2. LABOR LAW FOR THE RANK AND FILER by Staughton Lynd, 64 pages. Stick this number in your pocket and read it during break time. Written by a lawyer, its goal is to help us non-lawyers know our rights and how to solve many problems on our own. It's written so the average person can understand it and has sections covering: On Being Your Own Lawyer; Where Do Workers' Rights Come From; The Basic Labor Laws; and A Rank and Filers Bill of Rights.

(Continued on page 14)

STRIKE VOTE, WALKOUT JOLT CAT & UAW

PEORIA, ILLINOIS--Local 974 at Caterpillar Tractor took Pat Greathouse seriously when he said Cat, John Deere, and International Harvester would be joint strike targets in this year's farm and construction machinery fight.

Greathouse, the UAW official in charge of the union's agricultural implement department, changed his stand as the October 1 deadline neared and called out John Deere only.

But the 23,400-member Caterpillar local, the second largest in the UAW, struck anyway. Among other takeaways, Cat was intent on stiffening an already strict forced overtime policy and tampering with the grievance procedure.

At expiration, a 10 to 9 bargaining committee vote not to extend the old contract shocked the Cat management. Greathouse labelled the strike unauthorized, told 974 to wait 'til Deere settled, and refused to pay

strike benefits or insurance premiums.

Throughout the controversy, 974 officials like Buck Johnson and Bob Davidson have shown no love for Greathouse. They point out that the International has resolved only 18 of 1700 grievances awaiting arbitration. Of those, only 3 or 4 were in the local's favor! Not much for \$3 million in dues sent to Solidarity House each year.

Two weeks into the unauthorized

walkout, Greathouse was forced to expand the Cat strike to 8 other locals and begin paying benefits. The decisive action by the Peoria local crippled Cat's most important plants and encouraged the other locals tremendously.

The depth of the rift between 974 and bureaucrat Greathouse showed in a letter from local officials to the membership: "From the attitude of the International and Mr. Greathouse, it is easy to see what we are up against in the '79 negotiations and in getting our people represented properly. We need your full support for the fight with Cat and, as it should not be, the International Union."

RIVER ROUGE WORKERS DRIVE OUT KLAN FOREMEN

Did you ever notice--bosses get off on some pretty kinky things. On September 27 at Ford's River Rouge assembly plant, two foremen, Tim McKulen and Fred Beinkes, paraded around the Trim Department in cone-shaped hats with the inscription "KKK."

The workers at River Rouge, 45% of whom are Black, didn't think it was so funny. They saw racism firsthand at work every time the bosses came around. The next night 6 workers in Trim, 4 Black and 2 white, walked off the job.

Immediately, a petition went out demanding the firing of the 2 foremen and amnesty for the 6 workers. In a scant 48 hours, 1000 people had signed it.

It wasn't until some workers broke the story to the Detroit Free Press and the union threatened to strike that management made any concessions. They agreed not to discipline the 6 workers who had walked out and to transfer McKulen and Beinke to other plants. But what the hell makes these jerks fit to boss any workers anywhere else?



Cat workers in Peoria struck without Intl authorization or benefits, but won both. Now 8 other locals are out too.

Workers Voice

What good will Fraser's new job do?

Smiling Doug Fraser has been selected for Chrysler's board of directors, the first union head in US history to gain such a position. Considering his role in framing the '79 sell-out, and in backing every Chrysler argument in Congress, his promotion is not surprising. For autoworkers who've seen chief stewards accept jobs as foremen, the deal had a familiar ring.

But Fraser's elevation is not so simple as a traditional sellout for personal advancement. He claims the directorship as a breakthrough and a social experiment, an effort to bridge the gap between management and labor.

It's part of his overall social democratic view that if the capitalists can be persuaded to share management, and ultimately, governmental power with representatives of the working people, the effects of the corporate race for profits can be softened and a just society will result. Fraser explains his objective as "making sure the voice of labor is heard in the highest echelons of the Chrysler Corporation."

Chrysler explained in turn that they are delighted to have Fraser on their board. They have some good reasons to believe this social experiment will turn out OK for them.

Despite all his progressive rhetoric, Fraser has a history of turning

against workers when the going gets tough. When he was head of the union's Chrysler Department, he called out 1000 UAW goons armed with aluminum baseball bats to break a wildcat strike at the Mack Avenue plant.

Since he got to the top slot, he went along with a sell-out agreement at Essex Wire in Indiana. This pact gave scabs seniority over strikers. It will bring base pay all the way up to \$3.77 an hour by 1980.

Last summer Fraser called for a halt to the Trenton Engine heat wildcat and an unconditional return to work. This allowed Chrysler to press charges, have 7 strikers jailed for a week each, and lay the basis for tighter control on the shop floor.

Presently Fraser is trying to remove Al Fransko, the reform president of Chrysler Local 227, using trumped up charges of financial mismanagement; 227 is Fraser's home local.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR DOUG

So what good can Fraser do for workers on the Chrysler board? He will no doubt blow the whistle on certain abuses and make things uncomfortable for his fellow directors from time to time. But given Chrysler's \$2.1 billion cash shortage and the basic dog-eat-dog nature of the corporate system, autoworkers should ask

their president if this social democratic experiment can:

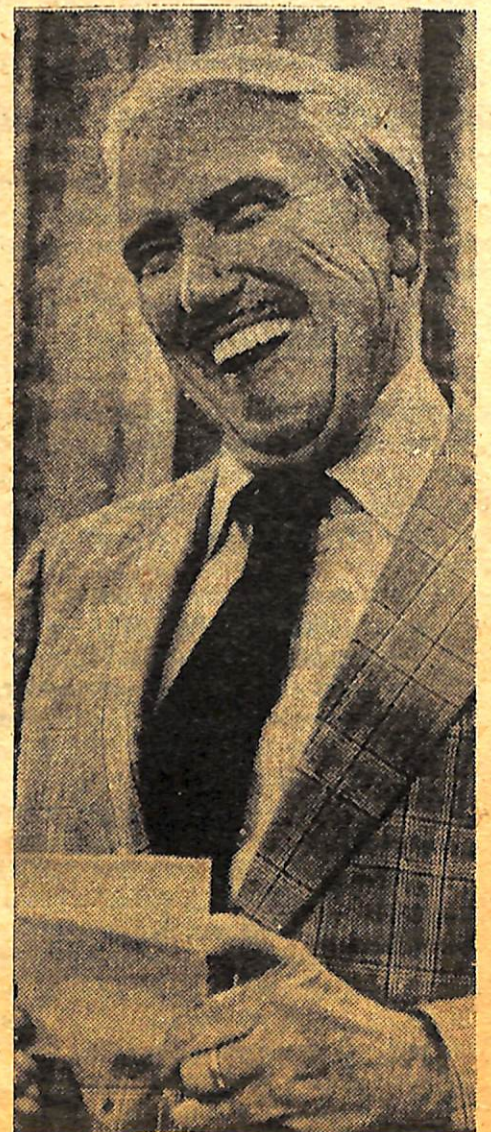
***Force the company to keep Dodge Main open after 1981 and ensure its 5000 jobs.

***Keep Chrysler from opening a low wage 4-cylinder engine plant in Mexico when there are 30,000 Dodge workers on indefinite layoff.

***Keep the SUB fund afloat. On September 20, the entire night shift was laid off indefinitely at Detroit's Lynch Road assembly plant. Frustrated workers, who will only get sporadic SUB checks, smashed windshields and damaged so many cars that the next shift had to be sent home.

***Protect workers from job elimination due to automation. Recently, Chrysler bought 95 spot welding robots for plants in Detroit and Newark, Delaware, the largest such industry purchase to date.

Fraser claims that if the union helps out the company, the company will help out the union. He says this is the best way to deal with the present round of attacks. Forget it, Doug. Only organized resistance can blunt the attacks and force any concessions. What role do workers play in your social experiment?



Auto contract: Not much butter on the bread

The '79 auto contract is history now. Chrysler maneuvered its bailout from the union and the taxpayers. GM and Ford bought some labor peace for three years and got their new models to the showrooms without a crippling strike. Wall Street and Washington are breathing a sigh of relief, no auto strike complications to make a sick economy sicker.

But what about the 750,000 UAW members who build the Mustangs, the Monte Carlos, the Cordobas, and the Cutlass? The ones who made almost \$4 billion for GM, half that much for Ford, and the ones whose jobs are threatened at Chrysler?

These hardworking men and women only got a little butter on their bread — and it wasn't the high-priced spread. For a union that has pioneered such innovations as cost of living, SUB pay, eye and dental care, 30 and out, and paid personal holidays, they didn't do too well. The UAW won no real breakthroughs in '79.

BREAKTHROUGHS FOR WHOM?

In fact all the precedent setting contract terms went to the management side of the table. Worst was the split off of Chrysler workers from the formerly indivisible "Big 3". Ninety-one thousand Chrysler workers will lose what amounts to one year's worth of deferred pay increases to



help pay Chrysler's debt. The total gift comes to \$403 million when inferior benefit and paid personal holiday terms are figured in.

But even at GM and Ford serious attacks were written into the agreements. Modest pension increases are to be financed by the rip-off of 14¢ an hour from active workers' cost

of living increases. In effect, the Big 3 have gained a contributory pension plan, similar to the Westinghouse proposal that electrical workers defeated with a nationwide strike in July.

The contract also contains attacks on newly hired workers and an agreement to curb absenteeism. By widening the pay and benefit scale between new hires and workers with over one year seniority, the companies will save \$13.6 million and create a section of the workforce with fewer rights, a group that management can profitably hire, misuse, and then layoff or fire whenever more hands are no longer needed.

The company-union agreement on absenteeism has not been fully spelled out. Taking days off has been a popular form of resistance to the week-on-end of forced overtime. Many now fear the International will not back up the cases of those fired for missing work.

SOME PROGRESS

Auto workers made some progress in areas where there has been a lot of struggle: pension, time off, and union recognition. Retirees, who won nothing in the '76 agreement, actively mobilized in the months preceding the contract. With leadership from the Flint, Michigan-based COLA-on-Pensions Committee, they got Union President Fraser to name cost-of-living for pensioners as the number one demand. But Fraser then bargained away the innovative concept of automatic raises for retirees and replaced it with the backward 14¢ contributory plan. The pension raises average 8% and are not tied to rising inflation.

The 14 additional paid personal holidays over the life of the three year agreement were an obvious concession to mass resentment at the grind of forced overtime. The last contract included 7 of these company-scheduled paid days off in the third year. The new pact basically adds two more per year. However, three will fall in late 1982 — after the agreement has expired!

Recognition of certain new GM plants is also a concession to struggle. The September organizing victory

at the Chevy Citation plant in Oklahoma City proved that workers at these new plants want a union and that the UAW is capable of winning. But, management bargainers succeeded in excluding 10 important plants, like the union's next target, the Steering Gear plant in Athens, Alabama.

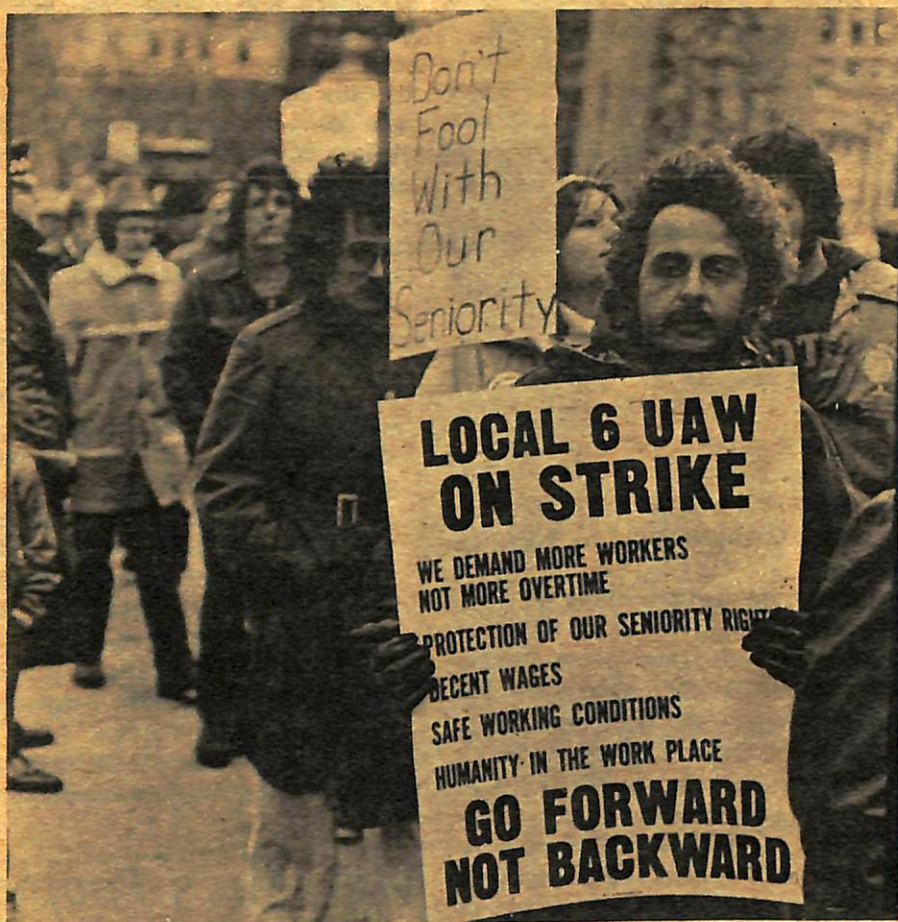
The 3% pay increase, along with the failure to win any restrictions on forced overtime, were the biggest disappointments for the rank and file. Pay will not keep up with inflation, despite a new .26 COLA formula that will kick in during the third year of the agreement. Unfortunately, this improvement will be wiped out by the 14¢ an hour rip-off.

By keeping the activity confined to bargaining, press releases, and maneuvering at the top, Fraser set the membership up for the poor contract, worse than the 1976 agreement. Yet in '76, there was a 40% vote to reject—the largest ever. This time, autoworkers accepted by roughly 3 to 1.

The futility of the resistance in '76 plus the troubled times in the auto industry resulted in a very low voter turnout. Nevertheless, there were scattered examples of organization and resistance. In locals where the leadership or militant caucuses organized against it, the contract was turned down — Lordstown and Norwood in Ohio, Fisher Body in Trenton, GMAD in both Tarrytown, New York and Linden, New Jersey, and GM Electromotive in Chicago, to name a few.

A loose network of caucuses developed during negotiations to share information and strategies. Tradesmen, especially the International Skilled Trades Conference (ISTC), once again voted in heavier numbers than production workers against the contract. Pete Kelly and other leaders emerged as spokesmen of the overall Vote No movement.

An International convention in 1980 and the coming retirement of a whole layer of top UAW leaders, including Fraser, means that big changes are in the wind. The opposition that is jelling in many locals and that became more united in the '79 contract effort will have a big opportunity to press for more power in the union.



Workers Voice

UAW strikers at International Harvester World Headquarters.

HARVESTER STRIKERS SAY Overtime: Ask, don't tell me!

The 40-hour week. What a struggle it's been! On November 6, 250 striking International Harvester workers from 3 Chicago-area locals demonstrated their main demand—"Forced overtime? Hell, No!"

High above them on some choice real estate on Chicago's "Magnificent Mile" in IH's headquarters was the office of Archie McCardle, the world's highest paid corporate executive.

The right to refuse overtime is a cause that goes way back. Ninety-three years ago, a worker was killed while striking at the McCormick Reaper Works, International Harvest-

er's first company. That death was in the height of the struggle for the 40-hour week, just a few days before the famous Haymarket Square incident.

According to Dave Ryan, UAW Local 6 union official, the demonstration was held to "make clear our solidarity" and "against returning to the good old days" of forced 48 or 56 hour workweeks.

Nationwide, 35,000 IH workers hit the bricks, joining 40,500 Caterpillar workers. One of the Cat demands is to limit, but not ban, forced overtime. As we go to press, there have been no serious talks.

GOV'T. INFLAMES ANTI-IRAN UPROAR

*Campus
teach-ins
get at truth*

A man walks up to an Iranian woman in the street and belts her in the face. A small Iranian restaurant is broken into and destroyed. Arm chair generals bombard a radio talk show with recommendations on how to invade Tehran. An effigy of Ayatollah Khomeini goes up in flames on a college campus.

The Tehran embassy crisis has triggered a brush-fire of shameful anti-foreign attacks and enthusiasm for military intervention across the country. The flames are being eagerly fanned by the government and media.

The taking of American hostages was the spark, but the tinder was already there. Millions are confused and angered about the US' global decline and don't realize the damage the US rulers have done all around the world or understand that the hatred Iranians and others feel is directed at America's government and not its people.

Furthermore, Iranians, like Arabs, have been scapegoated for energy shortages, gas prices and even the soaring cost of living since 1973.

GOVERNMENT FANS FLAMES

From the start the Carter Administration moved to focus people's concern and anger over the hostages against Iranians residing in this country. Carter set the tone with an order that Iranian non-citizens report to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which will try to disqualify and deport the maximum possible number. (Hundreds of lawyers have denounced this order as racist and unconstitutional and vowed to fight it.)

As beatings and harassment of anyone who even looks Iranian became commonplace, America's leaders stooped even lower. Senator Robert Byrd, the Democratic majority leader, told reporters he felt "like punching one myself" and said he didn't blame people for "throwing rocks or eggs or anything else" at demonstrating Iranians.

Carter upped the ante again when he cut off oil imports from Iran. Plans are underway for that oil to go to Europe and an equal amount to be diverted here. Nevertheless, Carter called for rationing and odd-even sales plans and warned that prices may have to go up — the kind of hint big oil companies don't need to hear twice.

CAMPUS COUNTERCURRENT

The issue of Iran erupted with particular sharpness on college campuses. Iranian students faced racist harassment and assault. Large rallies called for the hostages' freedom and retaliation against Iran. Frequently racists and right-wingers like the Young Americans for Freedom stepped in to



Workers Voice

When shock over the embassy seizure was organized into anti-Iranian hysteria, like the U. of Illinois effigy burning above, other students fought the backlash by organizing forums and teach-ins. Below, WORKERS VOICE foreign affairs editor Michael McDermott addresses packed house at same campus.



Workers Voice

make them orgies of patriotic emotionalism.

For a few days it seemed as if the crusading spirit which made students the first and strongest force to oppose the unjust war in Indochina had vanished. But progressive students, even though they were a small minority, stood up and argued against those whipping up the hysteria.

Others began to rally round. At the University of Wisconsin in Madison, 400 students met to form the Coalition Against the Backlash. On more than a dozen campuses, activists quickly organized teach-ins and debates, appealing to students' traditional respect for reason and their progressive spirit. "Don't get swept away by nonsense because it's wrapped in red, white and blue," they said. "Let's look at the issues. Just who is this Shah? Why shouldn't he be deported? How can any one justify persecuting Iranians here?"

The challenge by progressive students and faculty to the backlash is a growing factor on campus. Some schools, like Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., have refused to give information on their Iranian students to the government. At another D.C. area school, American University, the administration seized a leaflet printed by the Revolutionary Student Brigade. It quoted A.U. President Joseph Sisco, a former State Department heavy, praising Iran to Congress in 1973 as "an agent of American interests in the Persian Gulf." The school had to drop its censorship attempt, fearing it had created more support and interest in the RSB position.

This courageous countercurrent on campus is the same voice that cut through all the lies from on high a decade ago to call for an end to the war in Vietnam. It deserves the attention and the support of Americans in every community and every workplace.

Carter knew

(Continued from page 1)

that any critics of his policy are endangering the hostages.

3. Don't the sudden cries of "energy shortage", the calls for sacrifice, the rationing plans, sound awfully familiar? The government has been running this rap since 1973, and has not found any buyers for it. It's pretty hard to get people to go along with hardship and higher prices when the papers are full of reports about Exxon's profits being up another 118%. It's a lot easier in the name of saving the lives of 60 hostages.

4. Is a resurgence of blind, flag-waving patriotism in the interests of the American people? The Viet Nam war taught millions to distrust U.S. actions around the world as clawing and aggressive. The cultivation of "Get tough, America" type sentiment is an effort to wipe those lessons out, an attempt we cannot afford.

If the American people had been a little quicker to ask some hard questions when LBJ was on T.V. speaking about how "They can't push America around" in August, 1964, maybe it wouldn't have been so easy to drag the country into ten years of hell, trying to crush the war for liberation being carried out by the peoples of Indochina.

Are we being played for suckers? Think about it.

The Iran and US fore

The chickens have come home. They are. For 35 years, the United States has dominated the continent of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The Soviet Union began in the late '60's to encroach on what the U.S. has considered its turf, some of these dictators have been installed with U.S. attention and arms shipments from the U.S. up as regional cops to block Soviet expansion.

This foreign policy has been not only a glaring example. The US put the Shah in Iran in a position of crippling the country's economy, and made a revolution inevitable. Like the Shah, who wanted decent lives for themselves and for their people everywhere they will fight until the end.

The Iran crisis highlights the two roads the Carter administration has taken. The path of superpower domination that got the US into Vietnam. Protecting the Shah, economic blockades, and attacks on Iranians residing here — none of which has worked.

What's more, such steps will come back to bite the US. They will deepen hatred for the US in the Middle East and continued superpower bullying. The tactic of using the US economy, which is already in a state of decline.

Finally, this "hard line" approach will pose as the mighty defender of small nations. It will lead to military action in Iran, on the USSR's borders, and Soviet reprisals, and the danger of a world war.

The other path for US policy is one that has been followed and fought for during the Vietnam war. It is a policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries and support of their independence.

This is certainly not a policy that the American people favor. Some few of them, however, do. The US held undisputed sway over most of the world until the 1970's. What they have left, and stem the decline of the US, these capitalists reluctantly urge Carter to do.

They won't change their policy much. They may not change it at all. Carter has done nothing on international relations, but tiny steps have helped topple an unpopular Bolivian president and an arrogant aggressiveness toward Iran.

Only a combination of further disaster in Iran, the Middle East, and elsewhere over the last 35 years and demands for change could produce any significant shifts in US policy.

The American people stand to gain from a policy of support for Iranian revolution and manipulation of some of the world's problems will repeat itself again and again. A carbon-copy replacement of South Korea is being set up by his own secret service chief?

The same policy Carter is following in South Africa behind racist South Africa in the continent of Africa, white supremacy there, against the white minority. An opportunity could there be for the Cuban revolution to take their way into the ranks of the freedom fighters.

What the American people must do is to even strengthen the political and economic ties with the Third World. A world of strong developing countries like Iran is striving to become, like the US, a superpower. It would be the best check to the accelerating arms race. A strong Third World tied neither to the US nor to the Soviet powers, a new world war.

The choice for the American people is to support the Iranian people or suffer the obvious consequences of a world war.

For Iran's People

It's n

The seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran won little support outside Iran. Embassies play a key role in the maintenance of relations between nations, even nations with vastly different social systems.

As such, they are generally seen as a force for international stability and world peace in a world which sorely needs both. International law strictly condemns any violation of embassy rights.

The Iranian people cannot be blamed, however, if they find it impossible to view the U.S. embassy in this noble light. Its history is one of complicity in the Shah's crimes, meddling in Iran's internal affairs and countless violations of international law.

The Iran crisis and US foreign policy

The chickens have come home. They are roosting in the US embassy in Tehran. For 35 years, the United States has dominated and robbed the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, often through local puppets. When the Soviet Union began in the late '60's to elbow its way into areas that the US considered its turf, some of these dictators were given a new role. Political attention and arms shipments from the US increased many fold to build them up as regional cops to block Soviet expansion.

This foreign policy has been not only unjust, but unsuccessful. And Iran is a glaring example. The US put the Shah in power, armed him to the teeth, guided him in crippling the country's economy, supported him in repressing the people — and made a revolution inevitable. Like people everywhere, the Iranian people want decent lives for themselves and independence for their country. And like people everywhere they will fight until they get these things.

The Iran crisis highlights the two roads before US foreign policy now. The steps the Carter administration has taken so far are steps down the same old path of superpower domination that got the US into this mess in the first place. Protecting the Shah, economic blockades, threats of military action, disgraceful attacks on Iranians residing here — none of these can resolve the crisis.

What's more, such steps will come flocking home to roost in their turn. They will deepen hatred for the US in Iran and be seen around the world as continued superpower bullying. The tactics of economic warfare could boomerang on the US economy, which is already sliding into a recession.

Finally, this "hard line" approach opens the door for the Soviet Union to pose as the mighty defender of small countries against US domination. US military action in Iran, on the USSR's border, would almost certainly bring Soviet reprisals, and the danger of a chain reaction leading to world war.

The other path for US policy is one that millions of Americans demonstrated and fought for during the Vietnam war. It is one that more and more people favor in the Middle East — a policy of not promoting conflict and mucking around in the internal affairs of other countries, but respecting and strengthening their independence.

This is certainly not a policy that the rich and powerful who run this country favor. Some few of them, however, realize that the good old days when the US held undisputed sway over most of the world will not return. To salvage what they have left, and stem the decline of US influence around the globe, these capitalists reluctantly urge certain concessions to the Third World.

They won't change their policy much. They won't change it quick. And they may not change it at all. Carter himself is supposed to be a "soft-liner" on international relations, but tiny steps forward, like the aid cutoff which helped topple an unpopular Bolivian junta, pale beside the administration's arrogant aggressiveness toward Iran.

Only a combination of further disasters for the bankrupt policies of the last 35 years and demands for change from the American people stand a chance of producing any significant shift in policy. And we must demand such changes.

The American people stand to gain nothing from attempts to destroy the Iranian revolution and manipulate some new puppet into power there. And the problem will repeat itself again and again. Is the government looking for a carbon-copy replacement of South Korean dictator Park Chung Hi, just blown away by his own secret service chief?

The same policy Carter is following in Iran could place the US squarely behind racist South Africa in the coming showdown between liberation and white supremacy there, against the whole rest of the world. And what better opportunity could there be for the Cubans and other Soviet gunthugs to worm their way into the ranks of the freedom fighters.

What the American people must fight for is policies which respect and even strengthen the political and economic independence of Third World countries. A world of strong developing countries which cherish their independence, like Iran is striving to become, like the Iranian people are striving to build, would be the best check to the accelerating Soviet drive toward world domination. A strong Third World tied neither to the US nor the USSR can play a powerful role in forestalling the danger of a military showdown between the two superpowers, a new world war.

The choice for the American people is clear — fight for change and progress or suffer the obvious consequences of countless chickens roosting around us.

For Iran's People

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In 1953, CIA operative Kermit Roosevelt checked into the Embassy with \$10,000,000 in used bills, then went into hiding. In his new book, "Counter-coup", he brags how he used hired underworld gangs and mobilized Army officers for a phony rebellion. The democratically-elected government of Prime Minister Mossadegh, which had nationalized U.S. oil interests, was overthrown. The Shah returned to power and Esso and Mobil returned to Iran.

In 1956, the CIA helped the Shah set up SAVAK, the secret police. Many SAVAK agents received training right on U.S. embassy grounds over the next two decades.

The U.S. military mission at the embassy engineered the transfer of over \$20 billion worth of U.S. weaponry

In crisis Foreign policy

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The rich and powerful who run this country realize that the good old days when the world will not return. To salvage the line of US influence around the globe, they make concessions to the Third World. They won't change it quick. And they themselves is supposed to be a "soft-liner" steps forward, like the aid cutoff which is a pale beside the administration's.

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If this were 1946 . . .

The Shah is Iran's Hitler

If this were 1946...

If the US Army had captured Hitler before he killed himself...

If Jews were demanding his extradition and trial...

Where would you stand?

Make no mistake. The Shah is Iran's Hitler. The crimes the self-appointed Emperor of Emperors committed earned him the everlasting hatred of the Iranian people.

***Thousands died agonizing deaths in the torture chambers of his secret police, SAVAK, exposed by groups like Amnesty International.

***Many more people fell when the Shah ordered the Army against the demonstrations last year. On just one day, Black Friday, September 8, 5000 people in Tehran were gunned down in the streets.

***The Shah allowed only one political party in Iran—his own. All newspapers were censored. At the time of



Why should the people of Iran forgive this imperial tyrant after all he did to their land?

much more than an embassy

In 1953, CIA operative Kermit Roosevelt checked into the Embassy with \$10,000,000 in used bills, then went into hiding. In his new book, "Counter-coup", he brags how he used hired underworld gangs and mobilized Army officers for a phony rebellion. The democratically-elected government of Prime Minister Mossadegh, which had nationalized U.S. oil interests, was overthrown. The Shah returned to power and Esso and Mobil returned to Iran. In 1956, the CIA helped the Shah set up SAVAK, the secret police. Many SAVAK agents received training right on U.S. embassy grounds over the next two decades.

The U.S. military mission at the embassy engineered the transfer of over \$20 billion worth of U.S. weaponry

to the Shah in the 1970's. With the arms, Iran was to police the Persian Gulf area for U.S. interests under the Nixon Doctrine.

In 1973 a new ambassador set up shop at the embassy — Richard Helms, not a diplomat but the just-retired Director of the CIA! The Shah consulted several times a week with Helms and other U.S. officials.

As the revolution grew, the U.S. did its utmost to prop the tottering Shah up. In December 1978, on national T.V., former Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco agreed with the position that "the American embassy in Iran is as involved in the running of Iran right now as anybody else in that entire country." This at a time when protesters were being mowed down in

city after city and new cabinets were being installed every other week to save the Shah!

Even the Shah's fall did not stop the scheming centered in the embassy. Since February, U.S. personnel have not pursued ties with the Ayatollah Khomeini, clearly Iran's top man, at all. Instead, they did their best to build up and gain influence over the "official" government of Mehdi Bazargan and use it to push Khomeini, a much stronger defender of Iranian independence, out of power.

To the Iranian people, the U.S. embassy is a symbol of the deposed tyrant and of foreign domination of their land. And it never ceased to interfere in Iranian affairs. This is why the students of Tehran made it a target.

a report by the International Commission of Jurists in the mid-70s, there were over 100,000 political prisoners in SAVAK's jails for speaking out against the Shah.

***Documents published under the Shah's regime admitted that 80% of the people lacked proper housing, 75% were illiterate, and infant mortality was 50%!

***Under the Shah, the peasants and working people saw nothing of Iran's oil wealth. Fully 70% of Iran's annual budget went to arms purchases and other military expenses. And plenty went into the Shah's lavish palaces and Swiss bank accounts.

***The Shah's policy of rapid oil exports and massive imports of arms and other goods completely distorted Iran's economy and prevented any real modernization. In 1968, Iran was agriculturally self-sufficient. Ten years later, 60% of its food had to be imported.

***The Shah sold out the interests of his subjects to foreigners. As the New York Times reported in 1978, "Income from arms purchases plus the American technology he buys returns to the US \$2 for every \$1 the US spends on Iranian oil." The Shah let American corporations drain \$2 1/2 billion from Iran in 1977 in trade alone.

***The Shah acted as a puppet of the US rulers who put and kept him in power. An army of over 40,000 US military and civilian "advisors" ran much of Iran's armed forces, secret police, industry, commerce, and government. In these positions, they helped devise and implement the policies that oppressed and impoverished the Iranian people in their millions.

The desire for the Shah's extradition and trial could not run deeper among Iranians. That the US, after standing behind Iran's Hitler for so many years, should now help him evade punishment is an insult and a threat to every man and woman in that country. It should be a cause of shame and anger for every man and woman in the United States as well.



Iranians feel the demand for the Shah's return is just and take the threats against their country by the U.S. government very seriously. They are prepared to resist any armed aggression to the death.

Vietnam stalls as 1000 starve daily

The starvation continues in Kampuchea (Cambodia) and neighboring areas of Thailand. Estimates of a thousand deaths a day from famine and disease are based mainly on the situation in the border region. The horror deep in the country may be worse.

Despite this, the Vietnamese-run government of Heng Semrin has responded to international rescue efforts by piling delay on top of roadblock on top of interference. In the U.S., government figures have wrung their hands on T.V. with concern, but dithered ineffectually at the difficulties in getting relief to the victims.

And every day that passes, another 1,000 gaunt, hollow-eyed stick figures of human beings breathe their last. Some private relief agencies have blazed a path in supplying food and medicine, but the death toll is bound to accelerate until aid efforts become more effective.

"MADE IN VIET NAM"

If there are no words awful enough to describe the depths of this tragedy, there are none savage enough to condemn the Vietnamese and their puppets. Our people would rather starve, one smug, well-fed official in Phnom Penh told relief negotiators, than see food fall into the hands of Pol Pot's forces. How nobly he volunteered the lives of Kampuchea's children!

As late as the end of October, Heng Semrin's Defense Minister boasted in Pravda "I can say with a full sense of responsibility that

no one is starving in our country." (Relief agencies agree that 2.5 million Kampuchians are in imminent danger of death.)

The denial is sick, but not surprising. The famine bears the label "Made in Vietnam." In 1978, Democratic Kampuchea produced enough food to export small shipments of rice to Laos and Singapore.

When 200,000 Vietnamese troops poured into Kampuchea around last Christmas, they totally disrupted the planting season. Everything in the country that wasn't nailed down, especially food, was shipped back to Viet Nam to bolster an economy staggering under the burden of maintaining the world's fourth largest army.

The forces of Pol Pot's Democratic Kampuchean government retreated to the countryside where they control large areas and contest another 50% of the country. Viet Nam's rulers set up the traitor Heng Semrin in Phnom Penh and had their troops ravage all areas where guerrillas operate to maintain him in power.

BLOCKING AID

The main concern the Vietnamese and Heng Semrin have shown in the present crisis is how it can be used to consolidate their control over the nation they occupy. At first they refused to accept aid from any country that didn't recognize their regime.

This blackmail flopped in late September when the Soviet bloc and a handful of other countries lost 2 to 1

in an attempt to take away Democratic Kampuchea's UN seat. Then Viet Nam demanded that all aid be sent by air and boat to Phnom Penh.

Trucks heading into the interior over the Thai border can handle six times more aid, and reach more refugees quicker. But the border areas are guerilla-controlled, and the ugly truth is that the Vietnamese would not be upset to see everyone in them starved.

The Democratic Kampuchean government, on the other hand, has requested maximum and immediate aid to Kampuchea, including through enemy-held Phnom Penh if need be. Much that enters the liberated zones is forwarded to Kampuchians in contested areas.

YOU CAN HELP

To provide the survival minimum of 1,500 calories a day to each hungry Kampuchean will require 1,000 tons of food a day. More is needed for the quarter of a million who have fled hunger, turmoil and Vietnamese troops to neighboring Thailand.

There are two immediate ways Americans can help. One is demanding that the U.S. government get off its duff. Senators, news teams, even Rosalyn Carter, have been over to weep at the misery. The administration finally pledged \$69 million in aid, months after the scale of the famine became known.

Too much of this is still talk and not enough is action. Truck convoys must be increased. During the Sahara famine a few years ago, planes



Cambodian mother and starving infant.

dropped supplies to concentrations of starving people detected by satellite photos. Threats of military attack by the Heng Semrin government on a relief airlift cannot be permitted to bottleneck the flow of aid.

The Kampuchea Support Committee of the United States, formed to support the resistance to the Vietnamese invasion, also urges that people donate and get involved in private relief efforts being carried out by agencies like UNICEF, the International Red Cross and Catholic Charities. For more information contact the Kampuchea Support Committee at: P.O. Box 1285 Peter Stuyvesant Station N.Y., N.Y. 10009

During the time it took an average reader to finish this article, three Kampuchean men, women, or, most probably, children will have died.

Carter okays arms to Morocco

Once again, the US is shipping arms to a right-wing dictator. Jimmy Carter has asked Congress to approve the sale of armed reconnaissance planes and helicopter gunships to Morocco. This move upset many officials in the State Department who prefer the US to follow policies that make it appear a force for peace, progress, and democracy in the Third World.

Ever since his troops seized the Western Sahara four years ago, Morocco's King Hassan II has been trying to destroy the liberation forces there, POLISARIO. But the inability of Morocco to quickly crush the guerillas, recognition of POLISARIO by the Organization of African Unity, and the UN's stand in favor of self-determination for the Saharan people, has added to more than King Hassan bargained for.

Hassan has also been an ally of the US government--sending troops to Zaire at the US' request during the invasion of Shaba province from Angola and being one of two Arab states to back the US-engineered Egypt-Israeli Peace Treaty. Carter's move was a show of appreciation to Hassan, one he desperately needs against POLISARIO.

The arms shipment will further isolate the US in the Arab world and Africa, probably push POLISARIO closer to the USSR in reaction, and remind the world that America is still no friend of independence and democracy.

Latin juntas find going tough

It's getting harder to stage a coup in Latin America these days. More juntas have run into trouble as revolutionaries and others, freshly inspired by the Nicaraguan revolution, have escalated their activity. In El Salvador, President Carlos Humberto Romero's rule was so shaken by

weekly actions against his government that a military junta ousted him, in order to prevent the chaotic country from sliding further left.

But already the people have risen up against this new dictatorship. Since the coup, over 100 people have died fighting the new regime. 200 militants, led by the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), occupied the Labor and Economic ministries buildings in the capital, El Salvador, for two weeks until the junta agreed to their demands, including freezing food prices and freeing all political prisoners.

As yet, the junta exerts little influence in the countryside, and the dominant institution there is the Catholic ministry, many of whose clergy are active in the liberation struggle.

In Bolivia, as people celebrated in the streets November 17, shouting "Long Live Democracy!", another right-wing coup fell. The people's hopes are high for change as the new president, a woman, Lidia Guieler, has been a progressive in Congress for twenty years. It took less than a month of strikes and demonstrations to unseat the junta of Colonel Alberto Natusch. One usual source of help didn't come this time--Uncle Sam. The US cut off over \$27 million of economic and military aid as part of a policy shift towards being tough on dictators and trying to look like a force for peace, progress and democracy in Latin America. Sound familiar?

Hua visits, warns Europe

When Chairman Hua Guofeng of the People's Republic of China toured France, West Germany, Italy and England in October, Western European politicians and businessmen were happily rubbing their hands in anticipation of lucrative trade deals. To their surprise, that wasn't the main thing on Hua's mind.

Although he spent some time checking out mechanized farms and military hardware, Hua was mainly interested in forging a stronger Chinese-

Western European bloc against Soviet expansionism. As the Chinese read the situation, the Soviet Union is bent on taking over Western Europe sooner or later, and starting a world war in the process. Hua used the trip to warn against this danger, and to develop scientific and cultural exchanges that can strengthen China's ties with the West and boost her modernization drive.

Peace plan for Zimbabwe

In early November, the freedom fighters of the Patriotic Front and white-selected Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa accepted a 5-point British plan for a new interim government in Zimbabwe. Does this signify peace after more than a decade of guerilla war? Does acceptance by the liberation forces mean they finally see a settlement that will make Zimbabwe a nation where the great Black majority holds power?

A ceasefire commission and a commitment to combine the opposing armies are moves towards peace. Official status for the Popular Front forces helps chances for genuine majority rule.

At the same time, it appears the white settlers will still have a disproportionate voice in the crucial electoral arena. A new election council will be headed by a British commissioner, and whites are to get 20% of the seats in Parliament, though they make up just 3% of Zimbabwe. Elections will probably put 45 seats in the hands of the Patriotic Front with 35 for non-Patriotic Front Blacks. This still leaves the 20 white members in a good position to block legislation at will.

At this time, the Popular Front is willing to make such concessions, in order to prevent war from continuing to ravage the people and the countryside. Taking slow but steady steps, they are getting closer to the goal of Black rule, but it is still to be seen if the path is finally clear.

NEW ROUND OF RACIST VIOLENCE IN BOSTON

Kelly's crew fan flames

BOSTON—Friday, September 28 was a big football afternoon. In Charlestown, an Irish ghetto neighborhood, Jamaica Plain High was the visiting team. A young Black athlete, Darryl Williams, 15, caught his first varsity pass in the first half. It was also to be his last. As the team huddled around their coach in the end zone at half-time, a shot rang out from the nearby projects.

Today, Darryl Williams remains hospitalized and paralyzed. Despite rehabilitation efforts, his only motor power is the ability to blink his eyes and move his lips soundlessly in response to questions.

The attack on Darryl was another tragic illustration of why The Boston Globe calls Boston "the worst city in the country for Blacks to live." The shooting triggered a new wave of racist violence at a time when people had reason to hope the situation might cool out.

But there are some in Boston,

lousy job. White was, in fact, protecting the very political forces who were instigating the violence.

Until the latest round of fighting, Kelly had an \$18,000 a year city job, by appointment from the Mayor. John Ciccone, another Information Center leader, still makes good money as a youth program co-ordinator for the City. The Mayor's political maneuvering paid off this November when he finally carried South Boston in his successful re-election bid.

White has befriended the racists in South Boston, but he's made a lot of enemies in the Black community. In the aftermath of the Williams shooting, Black protests blasted White's role, including Black students who walked out of over half a dozen high schools and made their way to City Hall, and a 400 person rally called by the Citywide Parents Advisory Committee, a parents' organization created by the court busing plan.

The biggest response was a demon-

"Justice for Darryl Williams" was the sign the high school football players carried - and the demand of 1800 at a rally following the Charlestown shooting.



like James Kelly, director of the South Boston Information Center, whose political careers depend on making sure tensions stay high. And there are others, like Mayor Kevin White, who profess concern about the safety of Blacks, but when push comes to shove, will sacrifice that in a minute for a shot at the South Boston vote.

KELLY SETS STAGE FOR SHOOTING

After a relatively peaceful school opening (relative, that is, to 1974 and 1976, when the busing program began and riots were the order of the day), Kelly called an anti-busing rally at South Boston High. For an encore, the Information Center, headquarters of the segregationist movement, staged a well-planned attack on Black students riding buses to Southie High on September 18. Fourteen year old Victoria Shelton tells how two dump trucks pulled together in the street behind the buses, separating them from their police escort. About 15 whites in ski-masks bombarded the buses with rocks, injuring 3 youths.

Even police sources admit that the assault was adult-organized, although no one has been charged. Sporadic stonings and fights spread across the city after this attack, leading up to the Williams shooting.

MAYOR PROTECTS INSTIGATORS

If Kelly and the South Boston Information Center guided the finger that pulled the trigger in Charlestown, Mayor White failed to protect Darryl and the thousands of other Black youths going to school in white neighborhoods. The problem was not only that his police were doing a



Robert Paul of Roxbury - "What surprises me is how unified the Black community became after the shooting."

stration of 1800 called by Black State Representative Mel King, who garnered a respectable 15% of the primary vote for Mayor of 18% Black Boston this fall. WILD, Boston's Black radio station, collected almost \$9,000 for Darryl from listeners.

More than before, there was also a visible white response of shock and shame. Over 1000 people in Charlestown signed a petition sent to Darryl's mother denouncing the attack. Students at Boston College High, a Catholic school with only a dozen Black students, added \$378 to fundraising efforts.

White All-Pro guard John Hannah of the New England Patriots helped Black teammate Tony McGee collect over \$1500 on the team. They presented the money to Darryl along with the game ball from a big victory over Miami.

Kelly, however, saw the furor over the Williams shooting as a chance to

(Continued on page 15)

FREEDOM BOUND

Racist judge on trial

In Milwaukee's version of "And Justice For All," racist judge Christ Seraphim has been charged with 6 violations of the code of judicial ethics and 7 violations of standards of official and personal conduct by the State Judicial Commission. After a 6-month investigation, the Commission has finally discovered what thousands of people in Milwaukee have known for years--this man is unfit to judge anyone.

The charges against Seraphim focus on 3 things: his cut-rate deal on a car he leased from a defendant in his court, Rank & Son Buick; sexual harassment of young women; and racist comments from the bench that made it impossible for Blacks and Latinos to get a fair trial.

"Get out of this town and go back to Puerto Rico, because you can't make it in a civilized society"--that's what Seraphim told one defendant in a typical outburst.

The charges follow a petition drive by the People's Committee to Oust Seraphim, which netted 35,000 signatures to bounce the judge in just 2 months last summer.

In his typical arrogant manner, Seraphim attacked the State Judicial Commission's accusations as ridiculous and announced plans to run for re-election--against one of the judges on the Commission.

Milwaukee police under investigation

Got some M16s you want to get rid of? Check out the Milwaukee Police Department. They might even swap you some Thompson sub-machine-guns. Any hollow and soft point dum-dum bullets for sale? The Sheriff's Department is interested these days.

These are just a few of police "improprieties" that have come to light. The wave of exposures was triggered by the opening of the 1958 killing of Daniel Bell, a 22-year-old Black man. Bell's death at the hands of a Milwaukee cop was not justifiable homicide, it turns out, but murder.

The exposures touched a raw nerve in Milwaukee's Black community, and led to rallies September 9 and 22 to demand that all police implicated in the Bell cover-up be named and fired. There's good reason to believe the list includes Police Chief Brier, who was the direct supervisor--and brother-in-law--of one of the detectives involved. Right now a "Fire Brier" petition is circulating, giving vent to long-standing hatred of Milwaukee's police-chief-for-life.

The uproar forced the Milwaukee Common Council to pass a resolution asking the Justice Department to investigate all police killings in the city since 1966. The Black community doesn't need an investigation to prove the racist brutality of the cops, but Mayor Henry Maier is hoping for a whitewash that will "clear the air about this matter."

Oakland cop kills 6th victim

OAKLAND, CA.—Police Officer Robert Fredericks collected the sixth notch in his gunbelt September 5, when he killed Charles Briscoe, a 37 year old Black grievance chairman of Local 739 of the IAM and community activist. Fredericks is the same cop who murdered Bobby Hutton of the Black Panther Party, and has since been involved in 5 known shooting

incidents with 4 resulting fatalities.

Briscoe's crime? Parking wrong at an intersection. For this, Fredericks shot him 4 times with a shotgun and then emptied his .357 revolver into him as well.

Briscoe's slaying is the most recent of dozens of police murders of minorities in Oakland over the past 5 years. A broad coalition of unions and community groups is organizing now to bring Fredericks to justice and to set up a civilian review board to put the clamps on the cops.

—information from Unity Newspaper

Judge in Hampton suit is FBI alumnus

CHICAGO—There's a conspiracy afoot—a conspiracy to cover up the conspiracy to kill Black Panther leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark. One charge in the suit filed by Hampton and Clark's families is that the FBI encouraged and aided the November 4, 1969 police raid in which the two revolutionaries died. But William Pell, one of the judges who heard the suit, was a member of the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI until late 1977, and an agent himself from 1942-45.

What's more, this information was concealed from Panther lawyers.

Pell was among the 3 judges who reviewed the Illinois Appellate Court's decision to throw out Judge Sam Perry's original ruling. Perry had cleared the cops. On September 13, the other two judges ordered a new trial, while Pell vigorously dissented.

It's now up to Cook County to decide whether to settle or to go ahead with a retrial. Most officials think a settlement would be the same as an admission of guilt. So it looks like Chicago taxpayers will have to continue footing the bill for the most expensive trial in Cook County's history, while the state tries to defend an indefensible crime.

Chicago goes to court—more deseg. delays

CHICAGO--The Chicago School Board intentionally segregated the city's schools for the past 40 years, according to an HEW study released last April. The way things are going, it could take another 40 years until anything's done about it.

On Oct. 28, HEW took Chicago to court after the School Board rejected 7-2 a motion to create a desegregation plan that met federal guidelines. The decision to file suit came after the 2 year study and a summer of fruitless negotiations.

As the cutoff of negotiations approached, President Carter actually urged Chicago to hold out and take its case to the judiciary. According to Leon Finney, head of The Woodlawn Organization, a major Black community group, "For Carter to suggest letting the federal courts decide is only to delay to a time when there are fewer whites than there are now in the schools." (Chicago's public schools are 80% minority.)

HEW found the Chicago School Board guilty of intentional segregation on 3 separate counts: by the way it drew school district boundaries, installed temporary classrooms, and located new schools.

Already a small but noisy segregationist movement is resurfacing. On Nov. 6, about 150 whites demonstrated against forced busing--ANY forced busing.



Southern tip of Manhattan was crowded with people as over 200,000 turned out for the largest anti-nuke event ever.

Jersey Kowalski

Anti-nuke mov't. rolls on

EVERYWHERE--This fall the anti-nuclear movement continued to grow in size and to deepen in its politics. In response, the energy industry and the government retreated further, looking for some concession that would appease the nation's anger without stopping nuclear power.

Actions like the huge concert-rally sponsored by Musicians for Safe Energy (MUSE), the militant occupation attempt at Seabrook, and the sit-in at Wall Street on the 50th anniversary of the '29 stock plunge showed that the government had better get set to retreat some more.

Less visible than these national events, but just as important have been the local demonstrations that are spreading across the country. Nearly all proposed and functioning plants have local opposition from the citizenry. Even the most dedicated organizers can no longer keep track of all the groups and actions fighting nuclear power and weapons.

THE BATTLE OF WALL STREET

The Wall Street sit-in October 29th reflected what one organizer called "a new focus for the anti-nuclear movement. Until now it's been focused just on the installations. Now we're targeting the financiers."

Thousands of demonstrators began gathering in the early morning dark. NY Stock Exchange employees arrived as early as 6 AM to insure the 10 AM opening, but this wasn't enough. When barricades failed to keep protesters out, police tried pushing them back

and riding horses into the crowds. Demonstrators stood strong and the cops had to resort to mass arrests to get and keep the Exchange open. They busted 1045, a process that took all day.

Meanwhile, supporters flooded the Exchange with phone calls to tie up the lines. The Stock Exchange boasted that it started on time, but the volume

of trading was the lowest in 5 1/2 months. The same day, 250 people in Washington, DC, blocked the halls of the Department of Energy and rallied on Independence Ave.

Demonstrators demanded an end to nuclear power, atomic weapons, and the financing of them. Greater political depth in the action was given by demands for full employment, housing

and health care through a peacetime economy; public ownership of energy industries; safe renewable energy and affordable heat and transportation; and an end to nuclear exports and exploitation of Native Americans.

The Wall Street sit-in took a stand not only against nukes but the system that perpetrates them. The
(Continued on page 15)

Q: Is nuclear power cheap? A: Do roosters lay eggs?

"Maybe nukes aren't safe, but with the energy crisis and all, aren't they an indispensable source of cheap energy?"

It's not surprising that this is the question anti-nuke organizers hear most. The nuclear industry has been pushing the myth of cheap atomic power since the '50s when they widely claimed reactor-generated electricity would be too cheap to meter.

Ask NorthEast utility customers in Connecticut. They were just hit with an \$84 million rate increase to help pay for the construction of a reactor near Waterford; NorthEast had asked for \$141 million! The people of Connecticut, like those near many other plants, are getting higher bills to pay for this "cheap" way to boil water and drive turbines.

Building costs are astronomical--10 times what they were 10 years ago. The Baily plant under con-

struction in northern Indiana, scheduled to open in 1976 at a cost of \$187 million was later put back to 1984 at a projected \$850 million. Now it's been rescheduled again for 1987 at \$1.1 billion.

With such advanced technology, complicated by radiation, repairs are also phenomenally expensive. Three Mile Island will cost nearly \$2 billion to clean up, more if the plant never operates again. Unit One at Point Beach, Wisconsin may have to be shut down for six months to replace corroded generators. A \$30 to \$40 million bill is expected.

The rate of breakdowns and routine shutdowns in nukes, far higher than fossil fuel plants, is another factor. On the average they have operated at only 59% of their capacity. They are also highly centralized sources of power. Reaching distant consumers means transmission line losses of

50-60% are unavoidable.

Capping off a plant's low production is a short life span and tremendous shutdown costs. After only 30 years a plant is so saturated with radiation it must be entombed in cement, for 250,000 years. The industry estimates decommissioning will cost 10-15% of the original construction bill, not counting inflation.

No utility is now setting aside cash for the future retirement of its plants--the consumer will get stuck then too. Many less partisan observers believe decommissioning will cost more than what they were built for in the first place.

But even jacked-up electric bills don't represent the full cost of nuclear power. The government has always heavily subsidized the industry with tax money, from doing massive amounts of research to taking on the
(Continued on page 15)

'We're taking back the night!'

Women march, thousands strong

For 7 years, women in the Boston area have been holding marches to "Take Back the Night." They are protesting against the fact that women have become virtual prisoners at night because the fear of rape, crime, and harassment keeps them home.

This past August, 4,000 women marched from Dorchester and Jamaica Plains in pouring rain "to say that violence is a part of our lives that we will no longer tolerate."

These words have echoed across the nation. With the national rape rate up 7% and a woman beaten by her spouse every 18 seconds, the idea to "Take Back the Night" took hold in over a dozen cities this fall.



WHY THEY MARCHED

Women marched in big cities like Philadelphia, where 4,000 rallied and stickered the dimly-lit subways with "A woman was raped here" and at one stop had to put up three in a row; in industrial towns like Milwaukee, where the crowd of 1,500 was the largest demonstration in years; and in college towns like Madison, where co-eds held a "No More Assaults Month" after the rape rate rose 20% last semester.

Women are marching because, as one of Chicago's 1,500 demonstrators said, "We're tired of being afraid." In the first eight months of this year, there were 951 rapes, while all of

last year there were 850. On Halloween night, there were six rapes. And they marched out of anger as well as fear, because of 1,321 reported rapes, only 365 offenders were charged.

Women in Chicago and elsewhere are out to take back the night themselves because they know they can't rely on the system, that society still acts on the myth that women enjoy abuse, that they "were asking for it." Rape victims are grilled about their sexual backgrounds and made to feel as if they brought on attacks by acting too seductively.

In Washington, DC, women are even being forced to submit to lie

detector tests when identifying their attackers! Rather than face this kind of hassle after such a harrowing experience, as many as four of every five victims don't report their rapes.

GLAMORIZING VIOLENCE

These myths are perpetrated in the growing play given to anti-female violence in US culture. The high-class fashion magazine Vogue recently ran ads showing a man slapping a woman's face and another dragging a woman across the floor.

This mainstream trend is echoed in the multi-billion dollar underworld

of pornography. More and more, porn graphically shows women being raped, mutilated, and tortured--and enjoying it. Studies show rapists often use porn as texts to make sure they're doing it "right." In New York, a demonstration of 5,000 on October 22 targeted the porn parlors of the Times Square area.

Glamorizing anti-woman violence and linking it with sex is not harmless. The typical rapist is a youth 18 to 24 years of age who has bought this myth and feels that he is proving his manhood by imposing his will on a woman.

(Continued on page 14)

NATIONAL ACTIONS DEFEND ABORTION RIGHTS

Women in more than 100 cities held events (below, rally in Chicago) to mark the first national Abortion Rights Action Week, October 22-29. Over 50 organizations participated, including labor groups like Coalition of Labor Union Women and the official Women's Caucus of District 31 of the United Steelworkers, Third World groups like the National Alliance of Black Feminists

and Mujeres Latinas; and women's and religious organizations. The major demand was to keep abortion safe and legal.

The weeklong celebration was partly in response to the increasing campaign by so-called Right-to-Lifers to outlaw abortion altogether. Right-to-Lifers pushed through the Hyde Amendment in 1977, permitting the cut-off of federal Medicaid funds for abortion, leaving just 13 states that now pay for Medicaid abortions. They have now gotten 17 states to call for Constitutional Conventions for a "Human Life Amendment" to prohibit abortion under any circumstance. While they equate abortion with murder, estimates are that 250 women would die each year from self-induced abortions alone, if the procedure becomes totally illegal. Though polls show actual support has not grown despite their fanatical and well-funded efforts in recent years, with a hit list of pro-abortion politicians and computerized voter mailing lists, the Right-to-Lifers have proved themselves a force to be reckoned with.

At the same time, Abortion Rights Action Week was a sign of the developing momentum in the reproductive rights movement. "Reproductive rights" refers to all aspects of a woman's right to determine when and if she wants children. The week's programs discussed sterilization abuse--federal Medicaid pays 90% of the cost to have low income Black (24%) and white (37%) women sterilized for "population control"--and reproductive rights in the workplace, where employers are now curtailing pregnancy disability benefits under the guise of "equal treatment" to women.

Among the main organizers of the week were reproductive rights groups like the Committee for Abortion Rights and Against Sterilization Abuse (CARASA) in New York and New Jersey and Women Organized for Reproductive Choice (WORC) in Chicago. CARASA and WORC are two of the 20 organizations in the Reproductive Rights National Network (R2N2), which connects a woman's reproductive freedom to her economic freedom--access to birth control, day care, and equal pay to support a family. In February, R2N2 will meet to plan out a common strategy for defending abortion and expanding women's reproductive rights.



Workers Voice

Abortion Rights Action Week rally in Chicago. Right-to-lifers picketed and tried to disrupt this crowd.

Chicago

(Continued from page 4)

accessible locations, and pay for union officials no higher than the highest paid worker. Its stand was in stark contrast to the IBEW. Business manager Dick Deason draws \$70,000 a year. The IBEW leadership is so tied to the local Democratic machine that the previous business manager is now a federal judge.

RADICALS TAKE INITIATIVE

Within the organizing committee, the young radicals did much to influence the direction of the campaign by taking initiative in two very important ways. On the one hand, they took a lot of responsibility for practical and organizational activities like producing the steady stream of campaign newsletters, T-shirts, leaflets, and buttons.

This provided a basis for them to influence the thrust of the campaign. They helped devise the forms for involving rank and file workers—expanded leadership meetings, fund raising parties, department-by-department outreach, and group leafletting at the gates. The union drive became a dynamic social movement in the plants.

While there was much discussion and struggle within the organizing committee “united front” around each tactic, it occurred in the context of unity in the fight against IBEW.

A good example of how the rank and file character of the drive unleashed the people in the departments came when the IBEW tried to claim it had received the endorsement of Jesse Jackson and Operation PUSH. On their own initiative, many different Black workers made outraged calls to PUSH headquarters. They succeeded in exposing 1031 for deceptively soliciting the endorsement.

PUSH disavowed the IBEW, explaining that IBEW had told them a strike was in progress and that UWA was organizing to scab. The PUSH statement was xeroxed and distributed widely by the UWA the day before the vote, destroying what little credibility 1031 still had.

This incident also underscores the importance of directly speaking to the questions of the Black and Latin workers. The IBEW tried the scam endorsement because they understood the crucial role of the minorities in the plant. But they did not succeed.

The UWA, in contrast to local 1031, has consistently fought discrimination. All its literature has been in English and Spanish; the leadership core is Black, Latino, and white; and it has championed the cases of minority workers fired because of discrimination. The Black and Latin vote was decisively pro-UWA.

Organizing in the departments was not as strong as the general battle for the workers’ allegiance. Although a number of UWA organizers had done much to unify their own departments, the organizing committee was weak in popularizing departmental or shop-wide struggles against the company. In large part, this was because of the press of events in, first, getting enough UWA election cards signed and, then, countering IBEW propaganda prior to the election.

But the task of building a fight against the daily abuses and petty harassment remains. Without effective work around basic issues, the UWA won’t become the exemplary union its leaders are striving for.

A WORD OF CAUTION

From the results of the election, clearly the anti-IBEW campaign was correct for Stewart-Warner. That doesn’t make it a general path for activists and reform-minded workers

in other unions. There were a number of particular conditions that made the situation at Stewart-Warner unique.

There was a strong reform group that had gone through every conceivable stage of struggle before going the independent union route. The fact that the IBEW had always been in bed with the company degenerated their ability to fight the UWA. Dick Deason didn’t seem to think his \$70,000 pay required ever showing his face at S-W. In contrast to the UWA’s dozens of active rank and file organizers, the IBEW mobilized only stewards who would have lost their posts if they refused.

THE TASKS TO COME

The UWA does not face an easy winter. They are financially weak and the membership has little experience with real unionism. The contract expires on December 1 and the company is showing some hints of hostility against the UWA. For example they are still taking IBEW dues out of S-W workers checks and putting the money in an escrow account on the chance that the IBEW can figure out a way to unseat the UWA.

The UWA faces the dual task of promoting union democracy and getting the workers involved, on the one hand, while at the same time showing through example and positive leadership what a fighting union can do.

The problems are by no means unsolvable. The UWA has already held steward elections and departmental meetings to discuss contract demands and has launched a campaign to win rehiring of UWA organizers fired in the course of the campaign. Its likely the independent union will make moves to affiliate with an established union when they can vote one in after waiting the required one year.

Despite the difficulties of operating with an interim structure, the UWA mood is upbeat. The optimism is based on the overwhelming election mandate, and the new directions that were charted during the campaign.

The UWA combines a determined rank and file with a core characterized by years of experience and youthful enthusiasm -- and unity forged in battle.

T.B. MENACES PRISONERS

WAUPUN, WISCONSIN--As if prison life were not bad enough already, inmates at the state’s maximum security prison here have discovered that they are in the midst of a tuberculosis epidemic. No fewer than 427 prisoners out of a population of just under 1100 showed positive reactions when a TB screening test was given.

Many prisoners who had tested negative when they entered the prison now show positive reactions, indicating that they have contracted the disease and may be developing active cases themselves. This is not surprising. A civilian cook who tested positive is still on the job. Uninfected prisoners find themselves incarcerated in cells as small as 5 by 10 feet with men who are carrying tuberculosis.

Prisoners on the Paralegal Committee on Health Care have been fighting to bring public attention to this outrage and use it as a lever to win better health care in Waupun. For prisoners, the knowledge that their health is being destroyed is one more agony that makes up what state officials still have the nerve to call “the rehabilitation process.”

SCRAMBLE

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

BRUNA

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KOBRE

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THULES

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GLUNJE

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THE ONLY CAREER OPPORTUNITY IN NEW YORK CITY THESE DAYS:



answer:

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Check It Out

(Continued from page 5)

There is good advice on how to research arbitration and NLRB cases. You can go to a library and with some help from the librarian the first time, find all the cases that might pertain to the issue you want to take up. Send \$1.50 to order from Workers Books (see end of article).

TDU ORGANIZERS MANUAL. Teamsters for a Democratic Union is one of the largest and most successful reform groups. This 100-page manual is for TDU organizers, but almost any union activist can learn a lot from it. Some stuff is related just to the TDU and Teamsters (their Constitution, a steward’s manual, a Teamsters Bill of Rights, etc.). But most of it is sections like: Forming a TDU Chapter; writing for your rank and file paper; running a raffle; staging a rally; wives in the TDU; getting and keeping people involved; dealing with conflicts in local chapters; preparing and chairing a chapter meeting; parliamentary procedure and getting the floor at a regular union meeting; getting info on the company and union; do’s and don’ts of a wildcat strike; getting publicity; and how to protect your rights. Send \$10.00 to TDU, Box 10128, Detroit, MI 48210. It’s well worth the bread. (And ask for a copy of their paper, CONVOY.)

LABOR NEWSLETTER is put out by the National Lawyers Guild 4 times a year. It has in-depth articles on different areas of labor law, health and safety cases, and NLRB and court battles that are significant for all of labor. Send \$5.00 to Labor Newsletter, National Lawyers Guild, 558 Capp St., San Francisco, CA 94110. For a five-spot, you can’t miss.

The Labor Executive Committee of the NLG also has a Labor Contracts Handbook which aims to “provide working people with an introduction to the collective bargaining agreement.” At the end of the 26 pages, it lists lawyers and law firms supportive of the NLG. It costs \$1.50 from Workers Books.

To order books from Workers Books, send a money order for the amount plus 50¢ for postage and handling to WORKERS BOOKS, 4860 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19141.

Take back the night

(Continued from page 13)

Like the courts, the cops don’t take violence against women seriously. When community pressure does force some action, it often ends in a racist frameup. In the Allston-Brighton area of Boston, for instance, 8 rapes occurred between December of 1978 and February of 1979. When confronted by 800 citizens demanding action February 1, police arrested Willie Sanders that night to cool out the crowd. But they had no evidence.

They simply called up the building where the last woman was murdered and asked if they had any Black employees. Willie Sanders was the only one. For that, Sanders found himself in jail and his picture splashed in the papers as a murderer-rapist. At Boston’s “Take Back the Night,” the crowd demanded “Free Willie Sanders!” for the women knew that racism is another problem, not a solution to rape.

“Take Back the Night” marches are just the most visible part of the movement to stop violence against women. This movement goes on every day, among thousands of women doing difficult, time-consuming work at the rape crisis centers, in shelters for battered women like the 300 set up by the Coalition Against Domestic Violence Against Women, and in rape education programs for communities. They often carry on with no public funds, just their own gut strength.

“Take Back the Night” celebrates the strength of these women, of all women. It defies the myth of rape—that women are just mindless, passive sex objects. For this reason, these marches have been jubilant as well as angry. Thousands of women have filled the streets at night, normally a hostile territory, and have taken them over—chanting, yelling, blowing alarm whistles, stopping traffic, refusing to be forced to stay at home, whether day or night. And in their numbers, they are finding they can win this fight, that women can rightfully say: “We have the power, we have the right, the streets are ours, and we’ll prove it tonight.”

Good nukes for Senior Citizens?

Looking for an exciting way to spend your golden years? Arthur Cherkin, an expert on aging at a California VA hospital, has just the job for you.

He suggests in Chemical and Engineering News that older workers should run nuclear power plants. He explains that older folks are less likely to have children so there's no worry of mutated kids. And since cancer frequently takes as long as

20 years to develop, chances are the old dudes will be dead before the Big C hits.

Cherkin's demented logic got its start when he learned that nuke plants already employ temporary help for high exposure jobs and fire them once they've received the limit. Under his proposal, the relaxed glow of old age would take on a whole new meaning.

Cheap nukes?

(Continued from page 12)

long term waste disposal problem. The Energy Research Group of Amherst, Massachusetts estimates that atomic power has cost us 25% more than is reflected in electric bills.

It's the very expensiveness of atomic power that makes it attractive to the utilities. Although initial financing problems have dramatically slowed construction, the rate structure still compels utilities to spend as much money as they can. Public regulatory agencies guarantee the utilities a certain percentage of profit on their total investment. The more investment, the more the total profit.

Although certain companies can make a lot of money in the long run, the built in financial problems of nuclear power (in addition to mass pressure and waste disposal bottlenecks) have sent new plant orders plummeting. In 1973 there were 35 new plant orders, 1976 saw only three new contracts.

The builders of \$2.6 billion Seabrook are having so much trouble with raising money and investors backing out that they are considering delaying the completion four more years in hopes that the financial situation will improve. Anti-nuke ranks may find new support among people more concerned about rate hikes than the safety issues.

Not only are nukes expensive, they aren't necessary to provide an adequate energy supply. Today, they supply only 4% of total U.S. energy needs and 11% of electric demand. Conservation alone could wipe out the need for nukes through more efficient energy use without cut backs in production or lifestyle. West Germany, with a basically equivalent standard of living, uses half as much

Boston

(Continued from page 11)

make political hay. "What about Black attacks on whites?" he cried. "Nobody talks about that." (While there are some spontaneous attacks on whites in Black neighborhoods, even Police Department records show that the overwhelming majority of victims of racial violence are Black.) Kelly called a whites-only meeting at City Hall, which turned into a near riot when the Mayor decided it was politically inexpedient to let them in.

With Mel King repeatedly denouncing his city post, Kelly was finally forced to resign. This is a victory for the Black movement in Boston, and testimony to a growing sentiment of "Enough is enough". But many of Kelly's sidekicks still draw City checks. The last has yet to be heard from those who are determined to preserve their ability to make Boston a racist hellhole.

energy per capita.

Conservation and alternative energy technology is advancing rapidly, already atomic energy can be easily made up for by other sources. Nuclear power can be phased out in a forthright manner without significant economic disruption. It must be ended because of long term waste disposal dangers and the risk of devastation. The prospect of cheaper alternative forms of power is icing on the cake.

It's not surprising that this is the question anti-nuke organizers hear most. The nuclear industry has been pushing the myth of cheap atomic power since the '50s when they widely claimed that it would be "too cheap to meter."

Klan murderers

(Continued from page 16)

Melvin stands either. Shortly after the killings, he came out on national TV to blame the victims for the crime. The problem, he said, was outside agitators.

Five people are gunned down in his city in a calculated attack, and Mayor Melvin tries to make the issue the political beliefs of those killed. "Maybe the reds got what they deserved," was the implication behind his attempt to undercut public outrage, and sure enough, the media picked up the Commie angle big. Unfortunately, the CWP played right into the red-baiting and insisted that anyone who wanted to fight for justice for the 5 dead had to support Communism and swear allegiance to their organization.)

How high up Klan sympathy and even membership goes in the Greensboro hierarchy is anybody's guess, but who would be surprised if it went to the top?

And at the top sit the owners of the giant textile mills, who have prospered off nonunion, sweatshop labor in the Piedmont area's major industry. The mill owners won't miss Jim Waller, who led a strike at the Cone Granite Mill, which jumped union membership from 15 to 200 in one week. Or Bill Sampson, who organized at the White Oak Plant of Cone Mills. Or Sandy Smith, who tried to organize the Cone Mill Revolution Plant.

In fact, the mill owners have every interest in a strong Klan and a weak verdict against the 14 assassins. The message of terror that the Klan delivered November 3 is a message that management wants every Black person to get loud and clear, especially those thinking "This New South isn't all it's cracked up to be."

Because Klan ties in local Southern governments are common knowledge, the Federal government was obliged to step into the case. The Justice Department is prosecuting the 14 on conspiracy charges.

With the recent revelation that FBI informer Gary Thomas Rowe was in the car with the Kluxers who shot and killed Viola Liuzzo in 1965, it might well surface 10 years from now that Rowe's FBI counterpart was riding

Anti-nuke

(Continued from page 12)

Manhattan Project, the group that led the demonstration, says its goals "are to show the countless abuses forced upon the American people by the same institutions and the same system that pushes nuclear power and weapons; to focus on nukes as just one symptom of an economic and energy system based upon corporate profit at the expense of human needs." The action was an important event in sharpening the politics and pointing out the strategic targets of the safe-energy movement.

SEABROOK SHOWDOWN

The 2500-person demonstration at the Seabrook, New Hampshire, construction site on an early October weekend marked the first large-scale emergence of direct action and resistance in the US anti-nuclear movement.

The scene resembled a war zone. Helicopters zoomed overhead as protesters waded through a mile of swamp to reach the site. They built pontoon bridges to reach the construction grounds and breached the chainlink fence in small night-time guerrilla actions.

To keep the determined activists

off the site, police and National Guard beat a lot of heads and used teargas, MACE, attack dogs, and water hoses. Unintimidated, people kept charging back through holes in the fence before finally being forced back and chased through the woods.

Although demonstrators didn't occupy the grounds for any length of time, they put the tactic of direct action out in the arena for everyone to consider and draw inspiration from. They succeeded in vividly showing the resolve that people have to stop nukes, as well as the willingness of corporations and the government to employ force to protect a defective energy system.

The concert-rally in New York September 21 with somewhere over 200,000 in attendance was the largest anti-nuclear event yet. It showed the movement's base of millions of regular folks who are vitally concerned about energy safety. Progressive musicians like Bruce Springsteen, Bonnie Raitt, and Crosby, Stills, and Nash brought great numbers of people deeper into the movement.

PRO-NUKE FORCES ON THE RUN

The anti-nuke upsurge has put the industry and the government on the defensive, but they are looking for ways to weasel out from under popular pressure. The 12-member commission that Carter appointed to investigate Three Mile Island admitted that such an accident was "inevitable."

The main thing the commission fretted about, though, was that "unless portions of the industry and its regulatory agency undergo fundamental changes, they will over time destroy totally public confidence and, hence, they will be responsible for the elimination of nuclear power as a viable form of energy."

Although the moves of pro-nuclear forces are aimed at keeping the industry alive, they are genuinely reeling from political blows--and economic ones as well (see adjoining article). The NRC told Congress November 5th that no new construction or operating licenses would be issued at least through spring.

The Commission may even close some older plants, especially near big cities, due to the impracticality of evacuation. Meanwhile, the states of Nevada and Washington have closed two of the country's three low-level waste dumps due to unsafe conditions.

HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

The fact that Presidential candidates like Brown and Kennedy are taking stronger stands against nukes shows the realignment and retreat going on due to mass pressure. Even the Department of Energy has seen the handwriting on the wall, drastically reducing the number of atomic plants it predicts for the year 2000 in its long-range projections for energy.

As the anti-nuke struggle grows the most important thing is to get rid of a power source so dangerous one mishap could devastate an area the size of Pennsylvania. But this is not the only promise the future holds for the anti-nuke upsurge.

What an important demonstration of the potential power of the American people it would be if we really do drive nuclear power from our midst! People will gain a new, sharper view of the role of corporations and the government, of control of resources, and of their own strength.



Workers Voice

Thanksgiving spirit, 1978, Tupelo.

with the Greensboro crew.

Last spring, the Justice Department was running around in Okolona, Mississippi, where the United League faced illegal mass arrests, and a Black prisoner was shot in the head in jail. The United League finally kicked them out. Said League Attorney Lew Myers, "They've been around here for months and haven't prosecuted a single case."

The presence of the Justice Department is no assurance that justice will be done or the murders avenged. It will take public pressure from the Black community in Greensboro and from people around the country to bring in sentences that fit the crime.

STOP THE KLAN

But even this is not enough. Since the Klan began, death and destruction have lined their footsteps. The murders of November 3 were exceptional only for the brazenness with which they were committed. Any trial developments that portray the assassins as deranged individuals and sever their ties with the organizations to which they belong will be a white-wash.

The events of November 3 prove once again that as long as the KKK or the Nazis are allowed to march through our neighborhoods or recruit in our high schools or litter our streets with their presence, there cannot be even a PRETENSE of justice for Black people in this country.

Will the Klan get away with it?

14 arrested in Greensboro murders

Fourteen men await trial in Greensboro, North Carolina, 12 for the murder of Jim Waller, Cesar Cauce, Mike Nathans, Bill Sampson, and Sandy Smith, 14 for conspiracy to commit murder...

Fourteen cold-blooded killers who coolly opened fire on an anti-Klan rally the morning of November 3 in the Morningside projects--in plain view of the TV cameras for all to see...

Fourteen murderers who may well walk away with a slap on the wrist for their crime, with justice trampled underfoot, the 5 deaths unavenged, and the KKK and the Nazis granted a license for future killings.

If that happens, it won't be the first time the Ku Klux Klan and Nazis have murdered with impunity. For Black people down South, that's the rule, rather than the exception. The local power structure is already pushing to drop the charges, saying the assassins were provoked. Facts point



Massacre at Greensboro — the Klan delivers a message of terror.

**Sniper Guns
Youth in
Boston Violence**
See page 11

to complicity from the cops to the mayor.

The small leftist organization that organized the rally, the Communist Workers Party, had feared an attack and changed the rallying site at the last minute. No one was told of the location of the new site--except police headquarters. Yet the Klan-Nazi hit

squad knew exactly where to go. The 9-car convoy, carrying known members of the Knights of the Invisible Empire and the National Socialist White People's Party, pulled off Interstate 85. As it headed into town, a police car spotted and tailed them. On orders from Police Chief William Swing, they were allowed to proceed.

Patrols watching the anti-Klan rally suddenly pulled back, and as the convoy pulled up to the demonstration and unloaded, the trailing police car brought up the rear of the procession. The assassins had a clear field to fire away.

There's no doubt where Mayor Jim
(Continued on page 15)

Black Solidarity Day at the U.N.

NEW YORK CITY--The gleaming glass building on 45th Street and the East River is an international tribunal. This is where international affairs are debated and discussed, where the nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America work to swing the weight of world opinion behind their struggles for freedom and independence. This is the United Nations.

On November 5th, Black Solidarity Day, more than 1000 Afro-Americans gathered here to raise their demand for self-determination and human rights, in common cause with their Third World brothers and sisters.

They came from areas of the country where the struggles of their people are the sharpest and an independent Black movement has taken shape: Philadelphia, where the Black United Front signed the death warrant on Mayor Frank Rizzo's reign of terror; Tupelo, Mississippi, where the United League has set the Ku Klux Klan, both those in sheets and those in black robes and blue suits, back on its heels; and of course, Brooklyn, NY, where the Black United Front has led thousands to demonstrate against one vicious police murder after another.

They were joined by Betty Shabazz, widow of Malcolm X, representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, and other speakers.

They came in answer to the call of the National Black Human Rights Coalition--nationalist forces including grass roots organizations, community leaders, and progressive politicians.

They came to make Black Solidar-

ity Day a day that brought together the different struggles of their people into a unified movement aimed at "total liberation." To secure human rights, they said, Black people must control their own communities and territory, and administer their own affairs.

1951 was the first time Afro-Am-

ericans came to the UN--to charge the US government with genocide. "This is an improper forum," cried the US government, concerned with presenting a democratic face to the emerging Third World. The fate of Black people was an "internal affair" and the US government would "take care of it."

'There is no system on this earth which has proven itself more criminal than this system that still enslaves 22 million Afro-Americans.'



Black Solidarity Day — Pride, strength and unity in the fight to be free.

But as people learned in the Civil Rights movement, the problem was bigger than the few social and legal adjustments that the ruling class was willing to make, and any strategy for change that relied on the power structure was doomed to failure.

It fell to Malcolm X to redefine the struggle on Black people's terms:

"We need to expand the civil rights struggle to a higher level - to the level of human rights...Civil rights keeps you under Uncle Sam's restrictions, under his jurisdiction. Civil rights keeps you in his pocket. Civil rights means you're asking Uncle Sam to treat you right. Human rights are something you were born with. Human rights are the rights that are recognized by all nations of this earth. And any time anyone violates your human rights, you can take them to the world court...Expand the civil rights struggle to the level of human rights, take it to the UN, where our African brothers can throw their weight on our side, where our Latin American brothers can throw their weight on our side, and where 800 million Chinamen are sitting there waiting to throw their weight on our side."

It was in the spirit of Malcolm X that people came to the UN November 5. No compromise with the oppressor. No patching up an inherently racist system. No begging, cap in hand, for crumbs. No relying on others to win the freedom that Black people could only win for themselves.

And it was in the spirit of Malcolm that people determined to use this gathering of their movement as an official beginning for a national human rights campaign.

Other Black Solidarity Day rallies were held at Harlem Hospital, threatened with closing by the Koch administration, and in Brooklyn.

Meanwhile, across the Hudson River in Orange, New Jersey, a white cop shot and killed a Black teenager, Darryl Walker. His crime? Running a stop light. The struggle continues.