Salvador city liberated despite Pentagon threats

By Lailan Sten

FEBRUARY 1—A tremendous victory at Berlin, an industrial city located in the southeastern province of Usulután, El Salvador, was confirmed this morning. It has been reported that the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) liberated this city of more than 35,000, the largest yet, from the U.S. puppet government forces.

The FMLN won the battle despite bombing and strafing from U.S.-made A-10 Thunderbolt attack aircraft and U.S.-made Huey helicopters.

"We've made a qualitative leap in Usulután," said a Salvadoran liberation fighter. He stood in the town plaza of San Agustín, 16 miles to the south of Berlin, with a captured U.S. M-16 slung over his shoulder.

Millions of dollars sunk into the U.S. military budget are used to support repressive regimes against popular revolutions as is now taking place in El Salvador. U.S. economic and military domination arouses even greater resistance among the people.

Projected aid of $226 million to the hated Salvadoran military leaders and the cost of the current U.S. military maneuvers aimed at revolutionary Nicaragua and the liberation struggles of El Salvador and Guatemala are at the expense of jobs and services here.

The victory at Berlin is part of a nationwide offensive begun by the FMLN scarcely a week ago. It coincided with an urgent announcement by the Reagan administration to immediately release $25 million in additional assistance to the Salvadoran butcher generals.

Washington was alarmed by the success of the FMLN in the northeast province of Morazán. Beginning in early January, liberation forces had made significant territorial gains and were close to the provincial capital of San Francisco Gotera.

In a Pentagon-contrived pincer maneuver, 6,000 U.S.-trained Salvadoran troops moved

Continued on page 9

"We've made a qualitative leap in Usulután." Salvadoran freedom fighters and residents of San Agustín, a village in Usulután Province near the city of Berlin, liberated this week by the FMLN. The struggle in El Salvador is advancing rapidly, despite millions of dollars poured in by Washington to prop up the hated military puppet junta.

Sam Marcy: Workers can overturn AT&T decision to ditch Western Electric

—pp. 4, 5
2,500 protest Reagan visit to Boston

By Jane Kaei

BOSTON, Jan. 31—A four-hour public protest by Reagan to this city calculated to demonstrate his “concern” for oppressed people by saluting the token job-training programs of high-tech business was met with an angry demonstration of 2,500 people here today.

It was like an invasion. Four marine helicopters landed, uninvited and unlawful. The president’s armoured-plated, bullet-proof limousine, secret service men infiltrating the crowd, and hundreds of armed police on foot were a wall in riot gear, swarmed the streets.

It was worse than a hype. His SF demonstration

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31—Organization is underway for a massive protest demonstration here on Wednesday, March 8, in Golden Gate Park where President Reagan will host a lavish state dinner for England’s Queen Elizabeth.

At a press conference here today at the Service Employees International Union headquarters, organizers announced the formation of the March 8 Coalition, already made up of over 50 groups.

Among initial endorsers are: All Peoples Congress; Committee to Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES; Congressman Ron Dellums; Grey Panthers; Pat Norman, Co-chair; Coalition of Human Rights (Lgbt and gay organizations); National Lawyers Guild; Tim Toohey, Security Painter, Hospital Workers Union; Peace and Freedom Party; and the Women’s Building.

For information call (415) 821-6545 or (415) 861-6426.

U.S. BUDGET

Reagan’s new budget is even more brutally anti-worker, anti-poor, anti-people than his last two. The Pentagon will get a 14% increase while all other programs will be cut in severe ways. The most severe cuts will be to those programs that are most desperately needed. (Page 3)

RECOVERY?

No Ronald, economic recovery has not begun. The President’s incredible claim—in the face of double-digit unemployment and a multitude of disastrous economic news—is a brazen, politically motivated, self-serving lie. (Page 3)

FREE IMANI!

A new trial for political prisoner Imani Harris has been scheduled to begin next April in Alabama. Imani’s case has won worldwide attention for its powerful indictment of the U.S. judicial system. (Page 11)

WESTERN ELECTRIC

How can workers turn around the decision by AT&T to ditch Western Electric, lay off thousands, and destroy whole communities? (Analysis by Sam Marcy, pages 4-5)

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A citywide anti-racist campaign has forced a local TV station to cancel plans to bring Klansman Bill Wilkinson to Rochester, N.Y., to be featured on a morning talk show. (Page 12)

BLACK HISTORY

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In This Issue...

EL SALVADOR

Salvadoran freedom fighters have liberated a major city from government forces. The guerrilla offensive has reached the capital city with attacks against a major military barracks, just one mile from the U.S. Embassy. Meanwhile the Pentagon is working day and night to undermine the popular movement. (Page 1)

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Federal budget: Another bonanza for Pentagon
Vital programs to be deeply slashed

By Deirdre Griswold
FEBRUARY 1—President Rea-
gon’s proposed budget for
1983, released yesterday, is the
most severe cutback in defense
administration has made. It shows that the right-wingers running the treas-
ury are determined to use their
control over the public treasury
to make the rich richer and everybody else a lot poorer. This is how Ronald Reagan makes his plan to get
government off the backs of the
rich.

The $84.5 billion budget has one big beneficiary: the military.-in-
spired, defense-oriented Reagan
and the Pentagon’s plan to get
Defense Secretary Caspar Wein-
klein’s nose under a machine over the next five years, this
budget would raise military out-
lays by nearly $20 billion to $239 billion in 1984—more than a 14% increase.

By contrast, all other pro-
grams will be cut by an average of 3.

The most severe cuts, however,
will be to those programs that are already severely underfunded. For the first time, there will be actual re-
sources to cut employment and
training programs (6%), unemployment compensa-
tion (26%), food stamps (9%), child nutrition pro-
grams (4%), migrant education, and heating-cost assistance to low-in-
come families (a whopping 30%), if anything.

Even in previous Pentagon bud-
gets, what was cut in these pro-
grams was generally the rate of increase. Now, with more people living in poverty during this econom-
ically difficult time, because of the disastro-
ous unemployment, Congress effec-
tively is saying away what little “safety net” stood between the working poor and an early death by

Not to the workers, but to “New
York City is the nation’s largest
worker.” In a speech to the workers,
Mr. Reagan said, “We want you,
who have given your lives to the
Army, to know that the employers of this
country support you.”

Cuomo’s remedies for
big business

No gubernatorial candidate was
clearer about his priorities than
Governor Mario M. Cuomo of
New York State. For his
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by Bill Del Vecchio
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Presidential aides told the press
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Resolute action must pave way

Workers can overturn AT&T

Any failure by the governor, mayors, and elected officials to take the appropriate action should be regarded as gross neglect of duty liable to criminal prosecution.

Immediate steps must be taken to organize within the communities, involving all workers, employed and unemployed, Black, Latin, and white as well as other oppressed peoples, to stand as an immovable barrier to any maneuvers by the company to illegally escape from its social and economic responsibilities to the workers and communities.

A corporation which, in times of deepest and profoundest capitalist recession, can make $7.28 billion profit has no legal and certainly no moral right to any kind of layoffs.

By Gary Wilson

Jerome, N.Y.—Car- mine Martinez is one of over 4,000 workers at the Western Electric facility in Kearny, N.J., who will lose their jobs if an AT&T plan to shut the plant down over the next three years goes through. Martinez has worked at the plant for some 15 years. This made him the clear candidate for a typical worker at the plant, which makes telephone and tele- communications equipment. The typical worker has been at the plant for 20 years, and many have invested 20 years in the company. But in every way, she is tru- ly representative of the workers.

"The majority of the people in the plant are Latin people and Black people, and more women than men," Martinez said in de- scribing those who would be af- fected by the shutdown of the 15-year-old plant. "The majority live in Bayonne and Jersey City," she adds, refer- ring to the two cities that border the town of Kearny, which is mostly an industrial center in the heart of New Jersey's populations of New Jersey. The other town that borders Kearny is Newark.

This region has been devastated by the loss of large numbers of jobs, and the unemployment rate is highest in the state.

The Kearny plant is one of 22 Western Electric plants in the U.S. It has 1,200 workers, 12,000 in the Kearny plant, down from 14,000 in 1991, after the War II peak of 24,000. Today, only about 4,000 workers remain.

A prototype of what AT&T made a deal with the Reagan ad- ministration, to avoid a labor trust suit and change the Bell System. When that happened, Martinez said, he was talking about Martinez. "They were like, afraid, scared."

The 1974 strike

She went on to add, "They've been talking about shutting down since the strike's in '74." The Kearny-Warren plant was the only plant that was 100% closed down in the nationwide strike against AT&T.

Martinez speaks proudly of that historic strike. "I was in the strike. What hap- pened was that we wanted a raise, and they didn't want to give us a raise. So, we made a deal. We got together, and we went to the union and said, if they wouldn't give us the strike, we'll make our own work. We all got together, and we wouldn't let nobody get in the company. We won the strike, they had to give us the raise."

In the late 1970s, a group of women took Western Electric to court because of the years of sex- ist discrimination. The case centered around the refusal of the company to allow a woman to bid for a supervisor's job. Dozens of women sued the class action suit, and Western Electric was forced to pay millions of dollars to women who had been victims of discrimination. Still, Martinez says, "Men get more paid than women.

Why are they shutting down the Kearny plant? They just want to move somewhere. You know, they're paying good money here, but they think, they want to move to a place where they can pay less money. Like, they are paying $10 an hour and they move to a place where they pay $6 or less an hour." This, by the way, is highly skilled work in- volving computers and com- ponents for such high tech fields as telecommunications us- ing satellite systems. It is precisely the area of work that is being closed down, not opening up, not closing.

"I really don't know what's going to happen. This company, you, we're going to struggle. We're going to fight it so they don't close it. Because, if they close this plant I don't know what's going to happen to us—people—there's no jobs no place."

By Sam Marcy

FEBRUARY 1—Of all the giant monopolies in the U.S., the strongest, richest, and most all- pervasive is that of American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T). It has been a monopoly for more than 75 years.

Notwithstanding the Sherman Anti-Trust Law of 1890, the Carlisle Act of 1890, the Patman Act, which came later, and in- novations by various states, the tin- culminating in the Communications Act which is supposed to curb monopoly, AT&T has steadily grown into a monolithic empire, thrusting tentacles to every corner of the country and into virtually every household.

Unlike other multi nation- als, it has never known years where profits plummeted signifi- cantly or even sagged beyond a negligible limit. Investigation after investigation over the years by government bodies has always ended in nothing.

Its strongest link since World War II is the electronic commu- nications business, and AT&T has become strengthened and entrenched into indissoluble bonds with the telecommunications, computer- ization, satellite communications, and AT&T's vast interest in satellite communications.

Why they want AT&T divided up

Since 1956, the federal government has been trying to break up AT&T, which is quite impossi- ble given the vast interests of the capi- talist industry altogether, but to divide it up in some way. The aim is to make an attempt to destroy the segments, with their accumulat- ing inventions, to operate somewhat independently of AT&T, get a measurable part of the huge profits from the indus- tries, and yet be part and parcel of the club of financiers, industrial- ists, and military-industrial specialists.

What they want to do is to bypass the whole basic system of capitalist competition of monopolies, the idea being to share out markets on a more or less equitable basis without miti- gating a destructive war in the electronics and telecommunications industries.

These industries are bulging with new, exotic high technology crying to break into the so-called free markets at low prices. Never- theless, they find themselves constrained to toe the line and not go beyond well-understood agreements on price levels, al- though prices may sink some- what here and there. After all this has been ac- complished, however, the newly independent firms are still ex- pected to protect price and hom- age in financial and economic terms to the principal leaders, which are, of course, first AT&T and then IBM.

But it is not easy to make room for new products and new com- panies without encroaching on the ancient privilege of the huge declining mo- nopoly of AT&T. So it's back to the old, old path no familiar to the capitalists. Either the new company is taken not at a slow-paced trot, but at breakneck speed like the driving of a herd of cattle to sup- posedly green pastures.

This is the meaning of the ab- solutely unprecedented precedent of plant closings. They are run- ning in practically any direction, leaving millions of workers de- fensive and even homeless. In response to this epidemic we see increasingly ridiculous and child- ish plans by local politicians, mayors, and others to buy back the plants, get stock options, seek partnerships. None of the many plans which have initially seemed to succeed anywhere.

What the industrial U.S. is ex- periencing is a giant hemorrhage; the blood of the workers, along with their properties, belongings and even their health, flows out end- lessly while a ruthless capitalist government continues its injunction that the course must be stayed.

Closures of Western Electric plants

The latest catastrophe comes from AT&T, that octopus which even this year has increased its profits by a mere piddling $7.28 billion. It has announced that it is cutting 28% of its workers, earning $6.37 billion, and instead of earning $8.37 billion, would like to increase it to, let us say, another half a billion. As though it would make much sense to close facilities which this corporation has hundreds of bil- lions in assets and is free from insubordinate employees who scare any other in the world! The company wants to throw the workers on the dump, not take huge losses for AT&T as a whole, but to make sure that it continues to lead its competitors in the ruthless last for

Chicago steelworkers, community: 'Reopen mills!'

By P. Kimball

CHICAGO—About 75 unemployed steelworkers, Pub- lic Aid recipients, and other con- sumers in the neighborhood of South Chicago, have taken over steel plant closing in steel, to hear and dis- cuss a daring proposal for com- mon action and struggle.

Retired steelworker and APEC member Vincent Copeland, a long-time featured speaker, quoted passage from the Illinois Emer- gency Services and Disaster Act of 1975, which gives the governor power over the entire emergency power to stop price in- creases, seize "materials and equipment," and "any other " devices, and give this property to the in- dustries in the event of a disaster, or natural or man-made. And aren't we living in a disaster?"

In addition to the immediate demand to reopen the plants, Copeland outlined a proposal for the pro- duction of millions of tons of steel to construct low-cost housing, schools, hospitals, and other industries and community residences, in general, in the strug- gle for its implementation. Also speaking tonight were

Cedric Givens, who outlined the APEC's Food Is a Right camp- aign, and Alice Summers who urged those present to sign up for a delegation to Mayor Jane Byrne's office to demand she begin the disaster relief process.

People need steel; Steelworkers need jobs

This popular pamphlet tells how the steel workers can get their jobs back, and at the same time all of us would be able to get more jobs, schools, hospitals, and better social services.
super-profits, just as it has in the last 75 years. More than a million words and hundreds of thousands of pages have been written in the course of this litigation, but the only understandable thing is that some group can get out of it that, as a result of the agreement, AT&T was to keep its shares intact, not sell but keep Western Electric, Bell Laboratories, and the Long Lines Division, in return for spinning off 22 local operating companies, those really showing the best profit, into seven regional companies. Western Electric is the principal of equipment to AT&T and is the largest component of AT&T, supposed to be worth $135,000 workers at its many major facilities.

Reagan Justice Department made a deal! The apparently AT&T was in a situation that would put competitors from among the inedible and they were in a position to make demands. Bell Telephone, Bell Laboratories, and the Long Lines Division, in return for spinning off 22 local operating companies, those really showing the best profit, into seven regional companies. Western Electric is the principal of equipment to AT&T and is the largest component of AT&T, supposed to be worth $135,000 workers at its many major facilities.

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Black History: A Tool for Liberation

By Gwendolyn Rogers

THE DEMAND for an organized body of Black historiography is long overdue. Black students and teachers in segregated schools are being robbed of the education and sense of identity that would enable them to appreciate the wisdom of those who preceded them in the long struggle for freedom. Thus first-rate minds are being wasted, and, more importantly, Black conscientiousness is being called into question by the very society that should value it most. This is true particularly in the case of the Black liberation movement.

In 1896 when Black historian Carter G. Woodson first initiated Black History Week, he was trying to create a means of promoting the historical awareness of Black people, particularly those who were being educated in White schools. It was Woodson who conceived of the concept of a Black National History Month, which he called 1876-1976, and who worked with scholars and educators to establish it as a permanent educational institution. In 1976, the Black National History Month was officially recognized by the Department of Education and was renamed Black History Month.

The purpose of Black History Month is to provide a means for the study of the lives and contributions of Black people, both past and present, in order to promote an understanding of the rich cultural heritage of Black people and to celebrate their achievements.

The importance of Black History Month cannot be overstated. It is a time to reflect on the contributions of Black people to the development of society, and to celebrate their achievements.

In conclusion, Black History Month is a crucial opportunity to educate ourselves and others about the rich history and culture of Black people, and to foster a greater appreciation of their contributions to society.

Yosef Cinque and the Amistad Rebellion

By Monica Mosehod

SINCE THE INCEPTION of capitalist society, bourgeois politics have had to first and foremost suppress the revolutionary struggle of the exploited and unorganized resistance of the working class movement by the most oppressed. As Marxists, our responsibility is to draw from the past and invigorate the present through an analysis of the struggles of our class brothers and sisters.

The Amistad Rebellion is a true testament to the struggle of the oppressed masses. It is a story of a group of African slave traders who were captured and freed by a crew of Black people. The Amistad was a ship that was originally owned by a Spanish slave trader and was transporting a large number of African slaves to the Americas. In 1839, the ship was captured by the U.S. Navy and the slaves were freed.

The rebellion was a significant event in the history of the U.S. slavery. It was a turning point in the struggle for freedom from slavery.

On August 26, 1839, the Amistad was captured by the U.S. Navy and the slaves were freed. The story of the Amistad Rebellion is a testament to the strength and resilience of the oppressed masses.

The Amistad Rebellion is also a story of the continuing struggle for freedom and justice. It is a reminder that the struggle for freedom is never over and that we must continue to fight for justice.

The Amistad Rebellion is one of the greatest moments in the history of the U.S. slavery. It is a story of the struggle for freedom and justice.

As a people, we must continue to fight for freedom and justice. The struggle for freedom is never over and we must continue to fight for justice.

The Amistad Rebellion is a story that we should all remember and cherish. It is a story of the struggle for freedom and justice.

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Breaking the Chains: The Tradition of Black Resistance

By Sabu Barros

This period of unprecedented economic crisis is witnessed by a burgeoning antiterrorist resistance by thousands of Black people, representatives of millions of working, poor, and oppressed, who are bearing the brunt of the economic crisis. Most succorations in Washington, D.C., and other areas have been forced to admit that we will not stand idly by, while the way out of this crisis is calculated to be born out of the absolute necessities of this "peculiar system" of exploitation.

The necessity of control and agricultural resistance: The barbarity that characterized the way African slave lives in the slave South have been well documented and are beyond reproach, therefore, for such an abhorrent institution to continue to long conclusion without a bitter struggle.

In one tide, stood the slave-holding planters. During the Civil War in the far South, in the rule of the master class, the antebellum South—that proved itself over the years as a bastion of the slavery's policy of control. Behind the institutionalized racism: behind the myriad codes to keep slaves in chains; behind the master's power over the slave, stood the armed might of the ruling class.

Leaving in constant fear of slave revolt, hordes of guards and police roamed the counties. On the plantations, the patrols and overseers watched with peeled eye for any sign of disaffection among the slaves. Voluntary organizations sprang up in every slave state in the interest of protecting the crops, tools, and the very lives of the planters. And the punitive and military might of the federal government, which was in the service of the power of the slaveholders, killed off and over the slave. On the other side stood the millions of slaves. In the face of slavery, legal and economic protection, brutality and murder, in the face of overseers, patrols, continued.

Annice Nichols: Ancient Heroine of Angola

By Carmen Boudreau

In 1500, the Portuguese first landed at the mouth of the Congo River, the former slave route into the vast kingdom of the Mani Congo, which percent of Africa. Dundo and Angola, which for over a century had been highly respected trading partners, would soon become the source of slave that resulted in millions of lives for the slave trade to Brazil, the Caribbean, and the Portuguese empire; and 400 years of colonization.

Under a charter that had been granted to Diogo Cao by the king of Portugal, "full rights over the said country and all others", and other infidels in your properties... to subjugate them and reduce them to the faith of our salvation. In 1575, Paul Dias De Novais, landed with a small fleet and the Portuguese king's permission to conquer Angola. His intentions were not foiled and pushed up the Zambezi River to the fabled silver mines of Camambaye; but in doing so he started a 100-year war with Angola.

In 1622, in the first period of fighting, the Portuguese succeeded. But in 1591, they were defeated in the coastal regions, and by 1640, the Africans were able to hold off the Portuguese. Peace treaties that were made, declared Angola a colony, and sent troops to Angola.

The Portuguese reached Camambaye, and the condition of the silver didn't really exist, yet it was too late to withdraw, and the Portuguese were starving and were they being high prices because they needed to live and they were broken. Their chief fire was the break up, and the war went on.

Nzinga leads against slave struggle

Nzinga, better known as Ann Nichols, was born in the early 1600's when the Portuguese were first establishing the slave trade and settlements on the African coast. In her early years, Nzinga trained and led an army of African people at home and abroad, and impelled, with more horrendous violence and guile than either the Portuguese or this "peculiar system" of exploitation.

One account of Portuguese records stated: "Ever has been a woman general leading her armies in person." The truth is that she is the greatest military strategist that ever confronted the Portuguese. Nzinga keeps our commanders sweating in confusion and dismay. Her army's size is nothing less than the total de surface of the slave trade. She has found ways of infiltrating our Black troops with her own mercenaries, paid mercenaries, rebel, to desert and to join her armies, in what she calls a war of liberation. This is a true account of the struggle, and in 1640, the years of unmitting warfare waged against the Portuguese. It is important to note that the Portuguese were colonizing Angola until Nzinga's death.

For every 2 million Black people enslaved, over a million died. The records indicate rather clearly that millions preferred death to slavery. There are archives that are rich to overflow with African documents that go back 100 years, and by sifting through such accounts, you will often get a picture that was not meant to be written down, but were meant to be sent, written down, rather than more than their authors intended.

Nzinga, a great African general, was involved in treaty with the Portuguese, and operated over such a large part of Angola that she could not be easily excluded from history. Many historians have highlighted the role of African chiefs and kings in the slave trade, and little is said about the great African resistance to this trade, or about the chiefs and peoples who led the fight against it. Many of the very nature they had to be as well known as those who enriched themselves from the traffic.

In 1683 Africa lost one of her greatest generals, and the slaves one of their greatest emancipators: Queen Nzinga.
EDITORIAL

A big zero

The new Reagan administration arms reduction proposal, which Vice President Bush this week during his visit to West Germany, is being presented by the capitalist media as "bold," "innovative," "new," and "exciting." In reality, although Reagan now says he's willing to sit down with Soviet leader Yuri Andropov to sign an arms treaty, the arms treaties in the past have led to the so-called "conventional" arms race, and the administration has been pushing for over a year.

Washington's position goes like this: If the USSR disarms its entire intercontinental arsenal, the U.S. will not deploy any new Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe. The U.S. will, however, keep in place the missiles it already has deployed in Europe. In air-power terms, they keep their nuclear weapons—all of which are aimed at the Soviet Union.

The Soviets have stated that this amounts to a U.S. demand for unilateral Soviet disarmament. The USSR's arms proposal, on the other hand, is quite simple: both the U.S. and NATO must withdraw all their nuclear weapons, both as a matter of principle and in the hope that they will then be able to have their own trade and commercial agreements with Washington and their own independent interests. (Nevertheless, both the West and the USSR, on both sides, are just as anti-Soviet, anti-working-class, and counter-revolutionary as their class cohorts across the Atlantic.)

The New York Times has been "administration officials have been alarmed by reports from its embassies of diminishing Western European support for many of its policies.

The outlook proposed will have about as much effect on reversing the wave of anti-imperialist, anti-war sentiment in Europe as his pronouncements that economic recovery is "just around the corner" have had on lessening unemployment.

Reagan budget

By Andy Stapp

February 1—Faced with an economic crunch themselves, as a result of the falling price of world oil, the government of Nigeria has ordered the expenditure reductions of thousands of unskilled im-
migrant workers who are working in the country looking for jobs dur-
ing the years when the oil industry was booming.

West Africans of many coun-
tries are involved in the exit or-
ecess, including people from Togo,
Niger, Cameroon, and Chad, but
far by the largest number are na-
tionals of Ghana.

Robert Horsey of the Ghanaian Embassy told Workers World that while the Nigerian economy "cannot support" the

labor force from other countries which had gone to work there, his government was appealing to Nigeria "to do what is possible to minimize the suffering" of those leaving.

The foreign workers in Nigeria are not the cause of the crisis so much as its victims. A British colony until 1960, Nigeria has large oil reserves estimated at 17.4 billion barrels. Selling this oil to the U.S., U.K., Netherlands, and the United Kingdom (Nigeria nationalized British Petroleum in 1979, the country's economy expanded rapidly until the current recession hit Nigeria's trade partners in the capitalist West).

With the oil of export, Nigeria has been plagued by

infestation and unemployment. The failure of the imperialist countries to pull out of the crisis, has affected not only the workers and poor people of the U.S., Europe, and Japan, but, as can be seen, has brought immense suf-
ferring to people all over the world, as is currently the case in West Africa.

The U.S. media is playing up Nigeria's actions as if it were doing them for the sake of the whole world and not just that of the globe, as if un-
documented workers here are not subject to the same grinding poverty and propaganda aimed at draining the workers of all color all over the world, for the millions who cannot find jobs. And of course, the bankers and the politicians and businessmen never get blamed.

Lesotho bombing part of terror campaign by apartheid regime

By Neville Edwards

Jan. 31—The recent brutal attacks upon ANC headquarters and other bases by South African agents, in order to destroy organized political activity, are being used to maintain the mountainous military pressure from South Africa.

Angola, a country that does not even share a common border with South Africa, is being pres-
sured to pull back to 150 miles in-
side its own borders its forces, in-
cluding those of its Cuban allies there to protect the Angolan re-
olution. South Africa, mean-
while, continues to rape and plun-
der the resources of Namibia and the South West African nation that South Africa illegally occupies. This is further indication of the power that South Africa enjoys both a military sense in and the sense of its support from the U.S., Britain, and other imperial-
list countries.

Lesotho, a country of 1.3 million people, is totally sur-
rounded geographically by South Africa.

On Jan. 27, as members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference were preparing to convene in Maseru, Lesotho, a water storage installation, located one mile from the South African border and four miles from Maseru city center, was destroyed by terror-

ist South Africa and its pup-

War world capitalist crisis hits

BNGERIAN EXPULSION OF IMMIGRANTS

Garrett Peck

World capitalist crisis hits

BNGERIAN EXPULSION OF IMMIGRANTS

Garrett Peck

The Sudanese government appears to have no alternative but to accept these "blackouts," as they are called, and to suffer the consequences.

The total number of blackouts in the past few months has risen from 197 in 1980 to over 1,000 in 1981. While these blackouts have been called "optional," the Sudanese government is under constant pressure from the United States and the rest of the imperialist world to cut back on the amount of energy it can supply to the northern part of the country.

Despite the severity of the blackouts, the Sudanese government has managed to keep the country's economy running relatively smoothly. This is in part due to the ability of the Sudanese people to adapt to the new situation and to use the limited resources that are available to them. The government has also been able to acquire some aid from abroad, although this has been limited.

The Sudanese government has been under constant pressure from the United States and the rest of the imperialist world to cut back on the amount of energy it can supply to the northern part of the country. While these blackouts have been called "optional," the Sudanese government is under constant pressure from the United States and the rest of the imperialist world to cut back on the amount of energy it can supply to the northern part of the country.

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Role of U.S. exposed in Lebanon massacres

By Joyce Chiedis

FEBRUARY 22 1983

The New York Times

The Jerusalem Post

By Mike Har-Amm

FEBRUARY 17 1983

The New York Times

By John Catalino

FEBRUARY 10 1983

The Washington Post

By William R. Trotter

FEBRUARY 20 1983

The Washington Post

---Salvadoran city liberated---

Continued from page 1

north in Morazán to meet with U.S. officials. The U.S. had been moving south across the border.

The FMLN, threatened by an expected offensive in Usulután, a crucial agricultural center and center of coffee production, cotton, sugar, and coffee are grown, and in Chalatenango, a province to the northwest.

Fighting also broke out at the same time throughout other provinces, plus in the streets of the capital, San Salvador, and in San Ana, the country's second biggest city. Liberation fighters were attacked by the Sandinistas at El Salvador Embassy when they made a daring attack on a military barracks in the country at San Carlos, San Salvador.

In a desperate attempt to hold Berlin, a rebel child, reportedly about 8 years old, was killed by a shell. The street was cordoned off. About 100 troops were engaged in the battle between the military government and its repressive forces in Usulután, which was, however, defeated.

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At present government forces remain in Usulután, but the rebels have not even been able to retake Jocotán, where one of their bases was situated. The government has a large number of U.S. military equipment, military and political advisors to help them, yet they have been unable to maintain control over the province.

This week, the Sunday Times of a British weekly, revealed that U.S. intelligence officials knew about the massacre in the camps "at least 24 hours before" the massacre and that the official "confirmed they had heard that killings had taken place in the camp on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 16, only a few hours after the Israelis had already begun the massacre." The "psychological impact of the massacre" on the Jaffa and the "international press" was discussed in the article. The Israeli official "confirmed that they had heard that killings had taken place in the camp on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 16, only a few hours after the Israelis had already begun the massacre." The "psychological impact of the massacre" on the Jaffa and the "international press" was discussed in the article. The Israeli official "confirmed that they had heard that killings had taken place in the camp on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 16, only a few hours after the Israelis had already begun the massacre." 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Disabled protest MTA over death on unsafe subway car

By Betsy Davis

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Two hundred sighted people and a contingent of other disabled supporters brought by the All-People Congress (APC) and Disabled in Action (DIA) participated in a militant demonstration here today outside the headquarters of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) at 44 Street and Madison.

This demonstration was sparked by the death on Dec. 10, of a sightless person who fell on the subway tracks in Queens. This incident and a number of other deaths and injuries in recent years have all been attributed to the lack of safety gates between cars, a feature that older subway cars already have but which is absent from cars purchased since 1971.

It is not clear if New York City will act to provide the $2.5 million that will be required to install the plastic or steel gates on the subway cars. The MTA has refused to allocate funds for testing and implementation.

The first victim of the MTA's new cars was a sightless woman who fell between the cars in 1971, and who lost both legs and an arm when the train ran over her. The general public is also a victim, since anyone can get pushed onto the tracks in rush hour crowds when there is no safety gate.

Today's demonstration showed the MTA that the disabled community will not take such deaths and injuries lightly. In recent months, for instance, the MTA has used to regularly bus home to the public.

As bad as the 1930s, The Reagant soothsayers and economic myths like the repeat of the Depression are just too easy to believe. We are still in the process of recovering from the Great Depression of the 1930s. The current economic downturn is a direct result of the collapse of the auto industry and the downturn in the housing market. The average unemployment rate is greater than at any time since 1930. It means that trying to find a job now is much more difficult. It means that in a Depression in 1930-40, it is certainly in one now.
**politicilian**

**Imani goes on trial for his life April 26**

By Diane Mathiowetz

MONTGOMERY, Ala. - Jan. 27, 1983 - Charges arising from the death of a guard who was clubbed to death two years ago have been scheduled to begin April 26, 1983. The case of this black man and his determined struggle for justice has gained world-wide attention for its powerful indictments about the implications of race in the U.S. judicial system.

Here is Imani's story: Imani was 18 years old when he was still soddling with racist violence in the aftermath of the great civil rights movement. He joined his fellow black men and women in the cause of racial justice. Imani was a member of the neighborhood in 1970. Immediately, the harassment and терріас for him. He was a member of the neighborhood in 1970. Immediately, the harassment and терріас for him. He was a member of the neighborhood in 1970. Immediately, the harassment and терріас for him. He was a member of the neighborhood in 1970. Immediately, the harassment and терріас for him. He was a member of the neighborhood in 1970. Immediately, the harassment and терріас for him. He was a member of the neighborhood in 1970. Immediately, the harassment and терріас for him. He was a member of the neighborhood in 1970. Immediately, the harassment and терріас for him. He was a member of the neighborhood in 1970. Immediately, the harassment and терріас for him. He was a member of the neighborhood in 1970. Immediately, the harassment and ter-

continue...
Community protests block Klan in Rochester!

By Gene Clancy
ROCHESTER, Jan. 28—A stunning victory against racism was won this week at WOKR-TV (Channel 13) was forced to cancel plans to bring Klansman Bill Wilkinson to Rochester to be featured on a local morning talk show.

Realizing the justifiable angry response that could be expected by providing this blatant racist, with an expense-paid television forum, the station took pains to keep its plans secret as long as possible. The show was originally scheduled for Feb. 5, at Marketplace Mall, a large shopping plaza in Henrietta, a suburb of Rochester.

The station's plans went awry when the mall owners declined to host the show because of "fear of violence." All the other malls and places in the Rochester area followed suit, refusing to host the show. Wilkinson was then rescheduled to appear, first on Feb. 13, then Feb. 9, in the station's local studios, also located in Henrietta. Attendance was to be by "invitation only" and tight security measures were announced.

Due to questions on the station's plans rapidly mobilized. The All-Peoples Council (APC) announced plans for a demonstration at the station. People in the Rochester community were urged to call the station to protest the "talk show" being scheduled, it was announced.

Despite threats and other attempts to prevent people from speaking out against the station's plans quickly mobilized. The All-Peoples Council (APC) is conducting a vigorous campaign against the station.

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Despite threats and other attempts to prevent people from speaking out against the station's plans quickly mobilized. The All-Peoples Council (APC) is conducting a vigorous campaign against the station.

Rochester APC rally hits policies of utility company.

APC speakout hits racism, unemployment, heat shutoffs

ROCHESTER, Feb. 1—The problem of paying rent on your utility bill to keep heat in your apartment has been intensified in Rochester, by an even more calmer attitude on the part of Rochester Gas and Electric (RGEA).

At a press conference recently held by the energy monopolies, their spokesperson Richard Peck announced that they would be shutting off people's utilities during the winter for "willfully refusing to pay." It was a slick, well-rehearsed performance designed to blame their outrageous prices and disregard for the health and safety of the poor on the victims of shutoffs themselves. However, the glaring fact is that these shutoffs numbered 12,000 during a six-month period in 1982 and during the same six months RGEA's profits were nearly $80 million.

Their contempt for people has not gone unanswered. At a community speakout called by the Peoples Energy Committee of the All-Peoples Congress on Saturday night, speaker after speaker slammed the policies of the utility company. Over 35 people spoke of personal experiences, facing the possibility of being shut off or of how paying a utility bill meant either not buying groceries or not paying the rent.

From the many talks, it became obvious that cuts in social services were also a tremendous problem. Said Melrose Presley, a disabled Black woman, "I am not going to be shut off! They are cutting my social security disability but I'm willing to go all the way to keep being from being in the cold!"

Campaign to fight layoffs.

Harold Eagle, a well known Black activist, spoke from the floor detailing many of the problems facing poor and working people and urged united militant struggle.

Joblessness was also a topic of discussion and an enthusiastic response met Lydia Bayona, a community organizer for the APC, who announced a campaign to combat the massive layoffs that have recently taken place in Rochester. A petition is already being circulated demanding a law to force companies to give workers a year's notice before closing down. The petition also calls for a moratorium on mortgage foreclosures, utility shutoffs, and evictions.

The issues of high unemployment, racism, and utility shutoffs were raised again and again and it was proposed by the chair that a political action against RGEA be organized that could raise the other issues of unemployment and racism as well. People immediately began raising different ideas for organizing just such an action and by the end of the evening a planning meeting was set for Saturday, Feb. 12.

842 million last year and bought a smaller company. Kodak's chief executive, John A. Deckers, admitted that "Kodak must cut its product line to meet the profits it needs to grow."

Other companies have either closed down or fired workers. An example is Ferrelco, an automative-related industry which plans to close down this month, laying off 350 workers. It once employed nearly 1,000.

With utility rates rising, unemployment benefits ending, and programs like welfare, food stamps, and heating assistance cut, 10,000 workers in Rochester and thousands in the Rochester area face a new period of hardship they have never known.

Fightback campaign initiated.

The Rochester branch of the All-Peoples Congress has responded with an immediate hard-hitting campaign to fight back against the layoffs.

Within days of the announcement that Kodak would lay off 1,100 workers, APC activists went to the plant gates with petitions to get the County Legisla-
ture and City Council to use their legal authority to immediately freeze layoffs by requiring one year's notification before company contracts with workers. A moratorium on foreclosures, evictions, or utility shutoffs caused by unemployment, and requires companies to file an "economic and social impact statement."

"We Can Stop Layoffs," proclaims the headline of an APC leaflet that is being distributed to thousands of workers at plant gates, the unemployment office, and on the streets of Rochester.

The leaflet explains the legal authority and responsibility of states and city and local governments to deal with unemployment. "Our representatives can act, but they won't unless we demand that they do, says the leaflet. Hundreds have signed the petition in only the first few days of the campaign, according to APC organizers.

The All-Peoples Congress has... Continued on page 10