Atlanta slaying provokes mass anger against police

By Tom Goran
Atlanta

September 16 — A new wave of protests is anticipated here over the shooting of a Black Vietnam veteran by two white police officers. The killing of Eddie Lee Callahan took place less than a week ago in front of hundreds of shocked witnesses, and already it has aroused a political furor. Three days of protests last week won the suspension without pay of the two cops, but the city reversed itself yesterday and reinstated the two killers to desk jobs after the police threatened a strike.

Today, City Councilman Hosea Williams and Carrie Morris, president of the All-Peoples Congress (APC), held a news conference to announce a rally tomorrow night opposing the reinstatement and to call for a march on City Hall this Saturday, Sept. 19.

The cops were cleared to return to desk jobs by Public Safety Commissioner George Napper, an act seen as a slap in the face to the people of Atlanta who are outraged by what happened, and particularly to the residents of Carver Homes, the housing project where the shooting took place.

On Monday night, Sept. 14, a militant crowd of 250 had gathered at Emmanuel Baptist Church to cheer the suspension of the two officers and demand further action to clean up the police.

Cries of "Right on!" and "Amen" greeted the long list of community speakers. Carrie Morris of the Atlanta APC told the rally, "It's no time to go back. We don't need these thugs on the street."

City Councilman Hosea Williams promised, "We are not going to let those who are supposed to enforce the law go around breaking the law." He revealed that these same two cops killed a man last spring, have more than one official brutality complaint against them and are named in a pending lawsuit.

The killing happened Sept. 10 in Carver Homes, one of Atlanta's public housing projects. The estimated 400 witnesses are remarkably unanimous in their description of what took place.

The two plainclothes officers, identified only as M.L. Long and R.A. Watson, were serving warrants in the projects. They saw a man and woman arguing and watched the man angrily drive off.

Claiming they had information that the car was stolen — it actually belonged to the man's stepfather — they gave chase. Witnesses say the two cops raced through the narrow streets of the project until Eddie Lee Callahan lost control and crashed into a building.

Callahan left the car and was tackled by Watson in front of a growing crowd of residents. Callahan immediately surrendered. Dozens of people have quoted him as saying, "You got me. I give up." Watson drew his gun and began beating Callahan with it.

Callahan turned or was rolled over Continued on page 8

PROTEST SOUTH AFRICA EXECUTIONS

Postal workers in Johannesburg protest hanging Sept. 1 of political prisoners Moses Jantjies and Mami Mielies. There are 30 more freedom fighters in Pretoria's jails awaiting execution. Join the international campaign to save their lives initiated by the Political Prisoners Committee of the African National Congress. Send letters or telegrams to President Reagan in Washington and/or President P.W. Botha, Pretoria, South Africa.

BANK BAILOUT

While cutting social services, the administration found $1.5 billion for a failed Texas bank.

CONTRA FUNDS

Despite the Central American pact, Reagan has asked for $270 million for contra mercenaries.

KOREA

Ruling party head Roh Tae Woo seeks backing from Tokyo and Washington.
Tripling of electricity rates fought in Georgia

By Jimmy Raynor
Atlanta

September 8 — Today the voice of labor joined the struggle against Georgia Power Company. More than 100 workers picketed a public hearing on the proposal to make consumers pay the cost of a new $8 billion nuclear power plant.

Electric rates will automatically go up 28% if the state Public Service Commission does not rule against the increase by Oct. 2. The increase is the first stage in the proposal to triple rates.

Workers were able to testify for the first time in the hearings, which began last summer. Gary Washington of the Graphic Communication Workers told the panel, "It boils down to a question of survival. The rate hikes mean paying bills or eating." Industries employing 28,000 people have threatened to close if their rates are raised. Other companies, Washington said, "are trying to figure out ways of passing on the rates down to the workers, either through pay cuts or speedups. Georgia Power wants to put it all on the backs of the workers. Picketers' chants shook the windows of the hearing but Georgia Power officials were most disturbed by the testimony of a 72-year-old pipefitter. Frederick pontos, a rank and file member of the Plumbers and Pipefitters Union, presented the astonished commission members with a 300-page stack of documentation on waste and fraud at the plant site.

Management waste and dishonesty

Points detailed many instances of employee dishonesty that happened at the plant, where he has worked on construction since 1963. He described involuntary samples of payroll padding and said he was once ordered "to stay out of sight" for more than six weeks because there was no work to be done.

The construction work is billed by units of production. Points explained that supervisors would arrange for workers to build trivial and unneeded small sub-assemblies of pipe in order to boost production figures. The useless material would then be taken apart the next day, also on the clock.

Points said that workers who developed more efficient work methods were punished by layoffs, transfers or a transfer to a labor crew. After the hearing, officials of Points' union disputed Points' testimony and attacked him in a statement.

Thomas Payne, a business manager for the pipefitters' union, said Points "does not truthfully represent the performance of our members." Earlier this year Payne gave testimony in favor of the rate hike.

Few witnesses at the hearing spoke in favor of the rate hike. Those who did were mainly bankers or real estate developers and included the Salvation Army, which praised Georgia Power's "charitable contributions."

The demonstration outside the hearing was organized by a coalition of labor, consumer, and anti-nuclear groups. Georgians Against Nuclear Energy joined members of Communities Workers of America, the Service Employees International Union, garment workers and hospital workers in the protest.

Representatives of United Steel Workers Local 2401 were especially critical of the issue, saying their rates had threatened to close if rates go up. Steelworkers played a leading role in organizing the action.

'New York says no to Bork'

By Pat Hillard
New York

"New York says no to Bork!" chanted the participants in an eight-hour vigil and rally held at the Federal Court House Sept. 14. Over all, several thousand people joined in during their lunch hour or after work.

The event was called by the Coalition for a Just Supreme Court, with the endorsement and participation of groups such as NOW, NARAL, Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, Coalition for Lesbian and Gay Rights, NAACP, Local 1190 of the CWA, Local 1199, National Council of Black Women, Asian Americans for Equality and many others.

The rally, which started at 12 noon, was held Sept. 14 because Senate hear- ings began that day on the nomination of Judge Robert J. Bork to the Supreme Court. Speakers of every movement and progressive cause condemned Bork as the right-wing, racist, sexist, gay-hating bigot that he is.

If Bork had his way, Martin Luther King would have been criminally prosecuted for just supporting sit-ins at segregated lunch counters, regardless of how unfair segregation was.

Bork would allow states to deny the right of married people to use birth control and, of course, he is opposed to abortion.

Bork's nomination is another Reagan attack on the poor and oppressed which may be the last — the people are organizing every day into a stronger opposition!

PLO office

Continued from page 1

the American Civil Liberties Union have already criticized the State Department move. It is ironic that Washington has labeled the information of fire of a blue-collared and oppressed people "terrorist" while it permits members of its own government to hand out to the Salvadorans in southern California with impunity. In addition, American envoys have some targets of terror attacks here in recent years, while the U.S. government has turned the other way.

The Palestinian people and their chosen representative, the PLO, are in fact victims of the U.S. military terror. The closing of the Washington PLO information office should be actively and militantly opposed by progressive people from coast to coast.

WANTED: Newspaper Office Space

Workers World needs to buy a permanent home where we can do the tasks required to produce a newspaper. We need space for writing and editorial work, for computerized typesetting equipment, for layout tables and workspaces, for a darkroom where we can print our own pictures, for making stats and headlines, for picture files, and for a library of both periodicals and books.

That requires a lot of space, and our present lease runs out in less than two years. That's why we have to raise many hundreds of thousands of dollars — maybe as much as $1 million — to buy WORKERS WORLD a permanent home. Invest today in WORKERS WORLD. For your future. And the future of humanity.
An appeal...

If you don’t act now, Workers World could be homeless in 1989! The lease on the Workers World office is running out. We’re caught in the desperate crisis between soaring homelessness and extortionate real estate developers and bankers. Our only solution is to purchase a permanent home for the newspaper. But that requires an enormous amount of money — as much as $1 million. That’s why we’re initiating a two-year campaign: the Workers World 30th Anniversary Building Fund.

Workers World will celebrate its 30th anniversary in 1989 — the same year the lease runs out. Therefore we are beginning a campaign now. We need your help. If you value what Workers World brings you each week — our national and international coverage from the revolutionary perspective of working and oppressed people around the world — then plan today to invest in the Workers World 30th Anniversary Building Fund. You will be investing in the fight against exploitation and all forms of reaction and oppression — including landlords! You will be investing in the struggle for socialism.

Watch for a special mailing that will give you more information on the many ways your dollars will help Workers World build for the future. Find out how YOU can participate in buying a permanent home for Workers World.

Invest today in Workers World. For your future. And the future of humanity.

30th ANNIVERSARY BUILDING FUND

If you wish to contribute today, make your check to WW Building Fund 46 West 21 Street, New York, NY 10010
10,000 in California protest injury to anti-war organizer

By Sahi Barron
San Francisco

September 5 — At least 120 feet of railroad ties leading to the Concord Naval Weapons Station became the target of open outrage Sept. 5 when scores of demonstrators tore up four sections of the track, the site where just five days earlier a 21-year-old Black man, S. Brian Wilson was hit and critically injured by an oncoming munitions train.

As many as 10,000 people traveled to this isolated military, enclose 12 miles around the station, which houses the largest weapons arsenal on the West Coast. Thousands walked at least five miles from the nearest public transportation while the tens of hundreds of others were ticketed for illegal parking!

With helicopters overhead, battalions of police officers surrounding the rally and the state troopers video taping the protesters, speaker after speaker drew the connection between the U.S. attempt to crush the liberation struggles of the peoples of Central America and the length to which they will go to silence the anti-war movement at home.

On Sunday, Sept. 1, two other activists mounted the rail road tracks near the gates of the Naval Weapons Station, attempting to impede the loading of armaments to Central America. While 40 supporters looked on in horror, the two successfully stopped the train, and their 14-year-old stepson, Gabriel, a munitions train carrying high explosive munitions and its weapons loading both its legs and dragging his body 20 feet.

Clandestine officials claimed that the train was only traveling 5 miles an hour. Yet a video tape made of the protest shows the train traveling at least three times that speed. Further, the demonstrators, who had carried on similar protests in the days prior to the incident, had notified officials of the weapons station weeks earlier of their intent to stage peaceful protests there. During emergency surgery, Wilson’s legs had to be amputated from the calves down.

We each decide what priority we’re to pay to ensure peace,” Wilson said to the rally. His message had been recorded on tape from his hospital bed. As soon as I am able, I will be back on the tracks. Hopefully, we can get enough people to stop the arms shipments to Concord and then the blockades will spread throughout the rest of the country,” Wilson continued.

Rauen, also an anti-war activist, characterized the incident as a deliberate act of attempted murder. “I am deeply angered by what happened to Brian and I am deeply angered and outraged that we are killing, raping and maiming innocent children in El Salvador,” he said.

Jesse Jackson also spoke before the enthusiastic crowd. Calling on the U.S. government to halt the shipping of arms to the contras in Nicaragua, Jackson said, “Brian lost his legs so we might walk for justice.”

Anger over the military’s deliberate act of terrorism against Wilson was strong throughout the crowd. With the urging of the organizers of the demonstration for a strictly pacific response, hundreds of demonstrators tore up more than 120 feet of railroad track after the rally concluded. In a similar expression of outrage, earlier in the week more than 400 people at the University of California at Berkeley stormed the ROTC building, smashing windows and writing anti-war graffiti on the walls.

Prior to the demonstration, Nicaraguan leader Rosario Murillo traveled from Managua to the national station where Wilson was so gravely injured. Later, carrying armloads of flowers, she and five of her children visited Wilson in his hospital bed.

“We made a special trip to visit him, because I wanted to convey to him the will of the Nicaraguan people,” to tell him how deeply we have been moved by Brian’s tragedy,” Murillo stated. Wilson, a Vietnam veteran and participant in the 1966 Fast for Life held for 47 days in Washington, D.C., had lived in Nicaragua and met with the president of the Sandinist government and Nicaragua’s president. Ortega also called Wilson in his hospital room.

Demonstrations at the Naval Weapons Station are continuing on a daily basis.

Thousands protest death train in California.

On the picket line

Teacher strikes. The new school year is beginning, and with hundreds of thousands of workers without contracts, picket lines are up outside schools across the country. The biggest strikes so far is in Chicago, where teachers walked out on Sept. 8. In Detroit, 11,500 teachers represented by the Detroit Federation of Teachers walked out on Sept. 1 in a struggle against takebacks. The Detroit Board of Education is demanding that teachers accept a wage freeze and givebacks in medical benefits, along with a contingency clause that the board could call to materialize in the second year of a two-year contract. At least seven other school strikes—including Mount Clemens and Marquette—are on in Michigan, which has a history of teacher militancy. Elsewhere, school workers in North Allegheny, near Pittsburgh, Pa., and Pondomds, Wash., are on the picket lines.

Strike Atlantis Casino. Workers at the Atlantis Casino Hotel in Atlantic City, N.J., walked out on Sept. 2. The 760 members of Hotel Employees Local 54 have been waiting three years for a first contract and are planning to continue on the picket line with that of another casino hotel and restaurant workers on the same route, which is management stalled and stonewalled. Atlantis strikers, mostly women, are supported by the scrappy Atlantic City board with picket signs.

Yodels go stale. Drake Bakeries, Inc., an East Coast baker and distributor of popular junk baked goods like Yodels and Devil Dogs, was the scene of militant strike solidarity the first week in September as bakery workers refused to cross picket lines of striking Teamster truck drivers. The drivers had been on the picket line for two years, since Drake was taken over by the Rockefeller Group and announced plans to convert convey routes to franchise operations, making drivers pay to become “independent contractors,” lose routes, trucks, and inventory, and lose all employee benefits — all of which would cut workers’ income more than half. The Teamsters union began in Philadelphia and is now in place at all Drake sites throughout the Northeast. When the Teamsters voted on Sept. 3 at Drake bakers in Wayne, N.J., and Long Island City, Hollivale, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia and other states, N.Y., members of AFL-CIO unions including the Bakery and Confectionery workers honored their lines and shut down operations. Drake accounts for fully 50% of the junk sweet market in the Northeast, according to company president Christos Christodoulou, and the company will be hit very hard if the strike solidarity holds for another week.

Cruising with exploitation. While the weather is cooler and vacation season slowing down, cruise lines are still doing big business taking people down to the tropics. But the International Maritime Union (IMU) is asking vacationers, “Don’t have fun at someone else’s expense.” On Carnival Cruise Line or Bermuda Star Line ship. The boycott of the two cruise lines is based in protest of exploitation of ship’s crews, including 12- to 16-hour workdays, “turn-of-the-century wages,” no pay for Sundays or holidays, seafarers paying for their own medical expenses and receiving no sick leave. Seafarers pay for round trip air tickets to and from ships, plus $700 “fee” to get the job, and on and on. According to the IMU, Carnival and Bermuda are “definitely not floating fun ships,” despite the marketing campaigns to the contrary.

NBC strike. Workers have been out on strike against NBC for ten weeks, in protest against NBC’s decision to move its shows to a new studio in Burbank, Calif. The NBC union is protesting its move to an acceptable contract settlement. NBC’s most recent offer was to walk out of negotiations on Sept. 2, after again failing to pound the union under submission on its key demand to hire non-union workers to perform union jobs. The strike centers on job security for writers, engineers and technical staff, and despite the hardships of a long struggle, strikers are holding out well, with frequent strike rallies and strong picket lines.

NFL talks. The strike deadline is in mid-September for the National Football League and management intensified its anti-union posture on Sept. 1 with an attack on a leading union activist, Brian Holloway of the New England Patriots, player representative to the NFL Players Association, was traded away for about Raymond Berry as retribution for appearing on national television representing the union the night before. Protection for union representatives is one of the demands on the table, along with an end to “ousting” procedures without due process and improved working conditions and benefits — all of which are important to the majority of players who don’t earn star salaries and have no job security.

Sheddy Elliman

Carl Jacob — he let people hear the truth

Carl Jacob, well known in the New York-Miami-Jersey area as a skilled sound technician and progressive activist, died of a stroke on Sept. 5 in Jersey City. Born in Kansas in 1915, Jacob joined the Merchant Marine in the turbulence of the Great Depression, working exposed to both the mechanical trades and the radical politics that were to shape his life.

After the Second World War, he became a pipefitter and member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Workers. While working in San Francisco, he met his wife, Dorothy, a social worker, and the family moved to Denver, Colo., where they became active in the struggle for peace and justice. Concerned about the shortage of sound equipment available for demonstrations and rallies, Carl began to accumulate the microphones and loudspeakers that became his contribution to the movement.

“Carl deeply believed in the power of community organizing,” said Dorothy Jacob told WorldWar. “He had a great need to let people know the truth. He would talk to the rallies and the marches was his way of helping in the struggle.”

For several years, Robert J. Jacob, Carl’s brother, became well known through the area, bringing his vaulude sound system to anti-war demonstrations in Philadelphia, housing marches in Jersey City, N.J., and labor rallies in New York City. On Aug. 30, he was in Hartford, Conn., providing the sound for the march and rally in support of Puerto Rican political prisoners.

“Carl was always a radical politically,” said Dorothy Jacob. “He went wherever the struggles were to bring the message to the people.”

A memorial service will be held Sept. 14 at 7 p.m. at Washington Square United Methodist Church, 135 W. 4th St., New York.
**Upbeat’ describes Labor Day 1987**

By Allan Stein

On Labor Day 1987 trade unionists made a powerful demonstration of unity in the fight for pay raises, the right to a job and an end to contract complaints. Businesses were in support of workers’ struggles around the world.

"This is an upbeat march, the largest we’ve seen in years," a representative of the New York City Central Labor Council told Workers World.

The council estimated that "marchers in New York City numbered over 1,000 and said the turnout indicated an uprising. Unions in the city have grown three times in the last 20 years to include 40% of the workforce.

A great surge in the participation of Black, Latino and white workers took place; the Asian trade unionists made the march upbeat. This was best exemplified by the Grass-Roots Workers Union. This membership consists of workers from all around the world.

Contingents like this also had a large number of women and were active in raising the political issues.

"If the fiercest chanting — “We want more pay” — came from AFSCME Local 1549 which is composed of clerical workers, Civil rights groups shouted, "Koch sell our contract now." There were placards which read, “Fight plant closings and layoffs.” The Coalition of Labor Union Women carried a banner, “Employee, no guerra, jake not war.” The Machinists carried two coffins signifying the burial of giveaway bargaining and two-father wage systems. The IUE float demanded child care and pay equality. TWU signs read: "Don’t privatize public transportation.

International solidarity

An outstanding banner carried by Black, Latino and white service workers in the local 144 SEIU marchers in solidarity with South African trade unionists and all workers’ struggles around the world." Many unions raised the call for freedom in South Africa. UAW District 65 sponsored an American Federation of Congress (AFC) contingent.

There were placards demanding an end to the economic boycott and supported the struggle against the U.S. contra war in Nicaragua to the struggle against apartheid.

Bringing struggle against the job home

Responding to the growing incidence of racist attacks in New York, Musicians Local 802 and UAW District 65 had signs calling for opposition to racism and racist violence. These were signs showing labor’s opposition to Reagan’s latest appointment to the Supreme Court. "Bork no! Bork yes!" was a Food and Commercial Workers union sign.

An AFL-CIO float along with signs from a great number of unions called for a health care plan to cover everyone.

Nearly all the unions carried banners in support of the Farmworkers’ struggle against unsafe pesticides: "Don’t buy poison grapes.

NABET, on strike against NBC, and the Paperworkers, on strike against International Paper Company (IP), requested all labor’s support.

Hospital Workers 1199 demanded, "Justice for home workers." And the flight attendants requested, "Don’t fly TWA." Leafllets called for a boycott of Hormel and Consumer Reports for using union-busting tactics.

UAW District 65 took an important initiative by sponsoring the Lesbian and Gay Labor Network along with representatives from the Oct. 11solidarity. So many workers were involved.

An organization of disabled people was hosted by the Transport Workers. Bus drivers had a float for disabled. "Pushed" wheelchair on the march route.

The Greyhound workers’ union sponsored the bike messengers’ Independent Couriers Association. These workers, mostly poor oppressed youth, have been hit hard by Mayor Koch’s bicycle ban. They brought up the end of the march in a souring race. "Are we wet? No!" they chanted. "Ban Koch! We want the streets back!"

Also on Labor Day, over 500 unionists

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**Michigan**

Continued from page 1

of people turned out, lining the parade route like clockwork for miles. Virtually the entire community came out to honor the strikers. This reflects the deep-seated worker consciousness in the Flint area. Following the parade, a beautiful monument commemorating the 1937-38 strike was dedicated in downtown Flint.

The UAW Jack Educational Council made a special float for the Flint parade under the saying, "Jack says silehd against plant closings and layoffs." The coalition carrying "Open for business" sat down on one of the plants. The float was pulled by a truck which had a large banner off the side which read, the Jobs and Justice Fightback Committee which listed the many GM plants being shut down.

"A job is a right!

This contingent of the Job is a Right campaign also carried several ban-


carried several

new signs protesting the plant closings and layoffs. It received a tremendous response from the huge crowd as it marched through downtown Flint. The crew joined in chanting, "A job is a right, we’re gonna keep fighting!"

The job is a Right Campaign passed out 500 signs stating, "Fight for a job against plant closings and layoffs," which were eagerly re-


collected and displayed on about 75% of the marchers. It also had a banner by GM’s plant closings and lay-


offs.

Detroit’s parade

In Detroit, over 100,000 people turned out in "heat hell" for the annual Labor Day Parade. The parade featured mili-


tary contingents from the Detroit Fed-

eration of Teachers, and UAW 2900 from Blue Cross-Blue Shield. Both these unions went on strike last week. Other strikers present included USWA Local 13765 from Karmazin Corpora-


tion in Wyandotte fighting proposed computer replacements; and UAW 985 members from Quinco Tool who have been on strike since September 1985.

The theme of the parade was "Jobs and economic justice" and the fight to stop plant closings and layoffs throughout the country. UAW Local 15, representing the GM Fleetwood plant that is scheduled for closings next December, led a contingent in a march from the GM building to the parade. They carried signs saying "Moratorium — a job for every American — fight to ban plant closings and lay-


offs.

UAW Local 22 from the Cadillac plant, also slated for shutdown in December, had a contingent which brought together labor and the community. The local printed hundreds of signs which read "Job A Is a Right!" Marching with UAW Local 22 was a large group of young Black football players carrying the local signs. The UAW Local 22 float won the award for the best float in the parade.

The demand for a moratorium on plant closings and layoffs was raised by people carrying the sign, "The Job Is a Right Campaign signs were very popular. The Campaign joined the local 1550s Unemployed Council in raising a special banner demanding jobs and decent wages or income. There was a big shout of support from the crowd.

There were several banners commemorating the freedom struggle in South Africa. One of them had red and white signs opposing U.S. intervention in Central America.

The Party marched in the Detroit Labor Day Parade with a banner that read, "Only socialism will end racism, unemployment and war. Support workers’ struggles in South Africa, South Korea, Latin America, the Philippines, Middle East and the U.S."

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**Services for Blind workers win union struggle in Philadelphia**

By Berby Pfeffer
Philadelphia

September 6 — Labor Day in Phila-


delphia was marked by the victory of 35 workers after a week long strike over unfair labor practices against the Associated Services for the Blind (ASB). While the outpouring of labor and community solidarity for the striking workers was notable, it was the ASB workers themselves who made this strike particularly inspir-


ating.

Along with the traditional picket signs announcing their demands, the workers set up a website for the canes and were aided by seeing-eye dog guides. The majority of ASB workers are blind or otherwise visually impaired.

ASB translates and produces books and magazines in Braille for the Li-


brary of Congress and other institutions. In April, the ASB Employees Group won union recognition after a two-year-long struggle. However, while mandated by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to ne-


gotiate for a contract, ASB has refused to give the union employee informa-


tion as required by law, and refuses to acknowledge the union’s right to file grievances.

On Aug. 10, union President Louis McCarthy told a supervisor to stop harassing a union member, or he would "slap him with a labor practice charge." The company supervisor claimed that this was a physical threat, and had a warrant letter placed in McCarthy’s file, threatening to fire him. Demanding that the letter be re-


moved, workers went on Aug. 27 by first staging a sit-in in the cafeteria and then walking out to set up a picket line.

The ASB workers are unanimous in that their strike was for union recogni-


tion. McCarthy told Workers World, "This is not a personal issue. What


happened to me could happen to any of the workers. This is a clear-cut attempt

Continued on page 7
ANC appeals for support for political prisoners

By Monica Moorehead

The following statement was issued by the African National Congress Political Prisoners Committee. It is a call for international support for political prisoners in South Africa who all face execution.

Since this statement was issued, two political prisoners, Moses Mayanda Jantjes and Mmamolodi Wellington Mielies were sent to apartheid's gallows for the "crime" of fighting against the fascist racist regime. The heroic freedom fighters, the majority in their 20s, and their supporters are calling upon the international community to come to their defense, to launch a campaign to save their lives and the lives of all South African political prisoners.

Awaiting execution in Pretoria, there are now one woman and 29 men who have been convicted on charges directly related to the vicious repression in the country today. Their trials arose as a result of the people's resistance to the corrupt system of puppet community controllers, resistance to the regime the regime is waging against the people of the townships, resistance to the persecution of trade unionists and political activists.

It is no longer possible to count the number who have been killed and injured as a result of repression and resistance in South Africa. The police and army of the regime have carried out assassinations in Soweto, Uitenhage, Durban, Mamelodi and other places inside the country, as well as over the borders in Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

The police and their agents, the armed vigilantes, roam the townships harassing, kidnapping and often shooting on sight; people have been shot while simply walking in the street; young children have been shot while playing in the doorways or in the backyards of their homes. Elected leaders and spokesmen of trade unions and local democratic organizations have been found murdered - sometimes horribly - in mysterious circumstances. In one case, an innocent man has been arrested and charged for these crimes.

Indeed, it seems that some activists are being brought to court and charged on serious charges.

Those on death row now are political prisoners. The terrorists of South Africa are still walking free. These political prisoners are:

- Six from Sharpville, sentenced December 1986:
  1. Mojalefa Reginald Sefatane (30)
  2. Deon Nosam (20)
  3. Oupa Mosos Misozi (30)
  4. Theresa Ramashomola (24)
  5. Duma Joshua Vhemamela (28)
  6. Francis Dons Mokhele (29)

- Two from Tshwane, sentenced June 1986:
  1. Solomon Manokopane Moawasa (20)
  2. Alex Mataba Matasepame (23)

- Three from Oothuwa, sentenced September 1986:
  1. Patrick Masiuda (33)
  2. Desmond Majola (27)
  3. Dickson Madike (26)

- Two from Hokeng, sentenced September 1986:
  1. Josiah Tswasane (25)
  2. Zawanda Malinga (21)

- One sentenced in Jasenvale:
  1. Elvis Webushe

- One sentenced in Soshanguve:
  1. Wfa Tebo Tshetha (22)

- Four from Addo, sentenced January 1987:
  1. Mziwoxolo Christopher Mukameni (23)
  2. Makheswane Mene (43)
  3. Ndumiso Silo Siphenkwa (26)
  4. Similo Lenzwa Wconi (23)

One from Durban, sentenced to death three times, April 1987:

Robbie McGinley (23)

Three National Union of Mineworkers members from Vaal Reefs mine, sentenced to death four times, May 1987:

- Daniel Sibeko (29)
- Solomon Masangaliso Nongqawu (38)
- Paulo Tsatsi Tshwana (38)

One from Rustenburg, sentenced June 1987:

- Michael Mawude Gqeb (23)
- Mzwandile Mzini (27)
- Thembi Khumbiso Pressoet (30)
- Lodia Wana (20)
- Lando Wana (20)
- Bekizwe Ngidi (19)

Campaign to save their lives!

A campaign to save their lives has been launched in the South African Youth Congress, supported by the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South Africa People's Opinion, the National Union of Mine-workers, the South African National Students' Congress and the National Education Crisis Committee. They are asking people to write to:

- Prime Minister, Mr. B.C. van Plessen, Parliament, Bellville, South Africa, demanding a reprieve for the 30.

Free all South African political prisoners! Death to apartheid!

Reaganites promise more guns for Haitian junta

By G. Dunkel

The military government of Haiti was recently assured of continued U.S. backing after a meeting between some Pentagon generals and Elliot Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, and Gen. William Wilson of Haiti's provisional National Council of government. Abrams is also one of the architects of U.S. policy against Nicaragua.

The news from Haiti, supplied to Workers World by the Haitian Information Center, is chilling and documents how the army has massed the massacre of more than 300 peasants at Jean Rabel this summer and how it is serving the interests of the large, feudal landowners and U.S. agribusiness.

Peasants in Haiti have been losing their land and their livelihood in ever-increasing numbers since the mid 1970s. In the north of Haiti, the most impoverished section of the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, some progressive priests organized peasants into a movement called Tet Ansanm (Heads Together) to resist the landlords, in particular the Lucas and the Potencion families.

When the hired thugs of these families and the Tontons Macoute ambushed and massacred the 300 members of Tet Ansanm this summer, the army sent in a special Tactical Unit which joined the posse hunting the rebellious peasants and seized or destroyed pick-up trucks, a nursing station and an adult literacy building belonging to Tet Ansanm. Nicol Pietven boasted on national television in Haiti of having supervised the execution of 1,042 "communists" in Jean Rabel.

The Lucas family is closely associated with the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) office in Jean Rabel.

It is AID, with the backing of the World Bank and the Haitian government, which has developed the plan for expropriating 1.5 million Haitian peasants in the next three years and substituting cash crops and large farms for the small subsistence farms that feed most Haitians. While these international officials call their plan a "development plan," the people of Haiti call it the "starvation plan."

The brutality, mass murder and poverty are not confined to Jean Rabel. In late August, some priests associated with Tet Ansanm were attacked on the road 60 miles north of Port-au-Prince (the capital). A moderate, centrist candidate, who was yesterday backed to death 25 miles east of the capital by some thugs who claimed he was a "communist." Most politicians are afraid they will lose their lives if they run in the election that the U.S. claims will restore "democracy" to Haiti. These elections are just a cover for the same old gang, minus a few old faces, doing the U.S. bidding in Haiti.

Haitian man's death in Boston dramatizes fight against dictatorship

By Coco Wells and Phoebe Eckellett

The death here of a Haitian man has sparked militant protest by the Haitian community against continued U.S. backed repression and murder in that country.

On May 3, 1987, Antoine Thuvel died of self-immolation on the steps of the Massachusetts State House. A sign he left behind stated that he was protesting the Haitian military regime's oppressive policies which include the expropriation of the Tontons Macoute, a former secret police organization whose members are now a paid army of security agents. Thuvel's death brought hundreds of members of Boston's Haitian community out into the streets.

According to Leo Josep of the weekly newspaper Haiti En Danse, "The exile community has a tradition of being at the forefront of the fight to take place in the state. The same kinds of repression are happening, they have kept people on their feet over the opposition light burning."

On Thursday, 300 people picketed the federal building in downtown Boston. At Thursday's funeral today over 2,000 people marched through the streets chanting and holding signs and banners, reading, "Haiti is not for sale, USA stop interfering in Haiti's internal affairs," and "U.S. imperialist trade with Haiti." Many wore red and blue armbands, the colors of the Haitian flag.

"Labor Day"

Continued from page 5

The Benton and Maine labor unions, N.Y. Special honor was paid to Steelworkers Local 3701, which is on strike against the St. Paul Mining Co. Placards demanded an end to plant closings, the apartheid system in South Africa and racism at home.

In Chicago, thousands of trade unionists marched on Sept. 4. The IWW contingent was Auto Workers Local 558 who invited workers in the A

Job is a Right Campaign to join them. Two radio stations and a TV station picked up on the action.

The Society of Vermont Socialists celebrated the hundredth anniversary of their first Labor Day march. The Postal Workers Union had a float with a banner that read "Solidarity from the mines of South Africa to the factories of Vermont."

And in Maine, over 3,000 gathered in one of the largest Labor Day rallies to take place in the state. The Paperworkers strike in Jay brought the huge turnout. Eighty-five IP strikers from Pennsylvania also came up to the rally.
Korean strikers stage plant, city hall takeovers

By Sharon Shelton

On Sept. 2 in the industrial town of Pupung, 16 miles west of Seoul, strik- ing Korean workers seized a militant occupation of the Daewoo car plant's administrative offices to demand a 10,000 percent increase in wages, decades-hour and the right to their own unions. Not only did the strikers seize control of the plant, but they forced them to kneel to the ground and publicly apologized for their past crimes against the workers.

This is just one among many inci- dents that demonstrate that striking workers across south Korea, workers who only a few short months ago had never participated in a job action, are fighting for their basic needs as the strike wave that has engulfed the country since late summer intensifies.

On the week of September alone, strikers occupied at least nine plants in separate actions across the country. Many of these occupations are across the country. One of the larger was held at Seoul National University where students fought with cops chanting, "Execute Chun Doow Hwan and Roh Tae Woo!" (Roh is head of the military-backed junta.) The students also chanted anti-Americanism and expressed support for strikers.

The Seoul protest involved students from Korea Institute of Education and Seoul Women's University. The student body president of all three schools were arrested last month, and their re- lease was one of the demands of the rally.

Repression unleashed

Fearing for its very survival in the midst of this explosion of workers' and students' struggles on the heels of last summer's mass political demonstra- tions, the U.S. puppet regime of Chun Doo Hwan has begun making wid- ups of the workers.

On Sept. 4, police stormed into the workers' dormitories at the Ulsan Hyundai shipyard and fought with strikers before arresting 100. A virtual occupation force of 7,000 cops had been shipped into the area and fami- lies of executives evacuated only days before.

The same day, police in Pupung at- tacked workers and arrested 10 at the Daewoo auto plant, which is a joint venture of the Daewoo group and Gen- eral Motors. Also, in Jeonbuk in eastern south Korea, 100 striking coal miners were arrested.

And one over 500 strikers were rounded up at work sites throughout the country. These police dragnets co- incided with ongoing arrests of stu- dents and other activists whom the regime tried to blame for "fomenting" the workers' upsurge - as though the south Korean workers don't have rea- sons enough to struggle.

Terrific job conditions

South Korean workers labor an av- erage of 57 hours a week, the longest work week in the world. Wages aver- age only $1.75 an hour. Job conditions are truly dangerous: Last year, 1,550 workers were killed on the job, and 141,869 people suffered job-related accidents.

Over 2,000 U.S. companies profit off these terrible working conditions. So pervasive is U.S. imperialist control of south Korea that its multinationals - the backbone of a U.S. general, and the occupying force of 42,000 U.S. troops is what prop up the hated dic- tatorship.

Before the current upsurge, there were almost no strikes in south Korea. But there have been 2,300 of them so far this year. Clearly, the south Kor- ean workers are fed up with anti-welfare business, anti-worker Chun Doo Hwan regime - as well as the profit- seeking U.S. imperialists behind him.

U.S. secret role in Philippine coup

By Andy Staff

A year-and-a-half ago the Reagan administration was deep in a dilemma over what to do about the Philippi- nes. Should it back its old friend the dictator Marcos or push its new friend Aquino into the position? The US. was left in a quandary.

For a few days Reagan alternately gave his bless to one, then the other. Both Marcos and Aquino are, after all, very wealthy, both are bitter enemies of the Philippines (NPA) guerrilla insurgency, both are "friendly" to the large U.S. military presence and the 200 U.S. military bases that have invested more than $1 bil- lion exploiting Filipino labor.

After the election Aquino issued a new hundred-peso note carrying the images of the Filipinos and United States flags.


But now everything is back to square one. The Aquino regime has been less than a roaring success against the NPA, which has grown from around 22,000 fighters in 1986 to 160,000 today. The communist U.S. firms such as Nestle and Kim- brell Clark Corp. are complaining that their business has been harmed as US. forces are forced to enforce back-to-work orders against workers. All in all, from the imperialist standpoint, this is a weak regime, one that might have to be replaced. On the other hand, Aquino, a civilian, soci- ologists say is a force for democracy and a force for change in the Philippines.

Washington's secret role

Once again, the answer seems to be to do both. While Reagan professes support for Aquino in public, the people in the Philippines see the band of the CIA and the Pentagon in the re- cent military uprising aimed at oust- ing Marcos.


According to the Manila Standard, Col. Honasan is aboard a U.S. aircraft carrier. The Independent, another newspaper, reports that "two white men in a white Puma helicopter landed at armed forces headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo at the height of Friday's coup and approached Honasan, who was commanded there with his men."

The newspaper quotes a witness, "I heard one of the white men say in a loud voice, 'I have instructions to get you out of here for the good of your country and the cause you are fighting for.'"

Honasan charges that Aquino is "too soft" on the NPA. Wherever he goes, his current whereabouts, his forces claim to have set up a provisional govern- ment in the Central Luzon region of the area that includes two gigantic Pentagon installations, Clark Air Force Base and Subic Naval Base.

Some Filipino newspapers report that the colonel is actually at Subic Base right now. No one in the U.S. Congress, among all those who pro- fess to admire Aquino so much, has been heard to ask the Pentagon if this is true.

But Aquino's Defense Secretary Ra- fael Bato has said he would launch a probe into the question of U.S. in- volvement. An "After Battle Report" issued by his office says flat out that Col. Honasan had discussed "CIA support for destabilization" with fel- low plotters before launching his attack.

Little of this information is avail- able in the U.S. press, which pretend to ignore the insurrectionary activities carried out by U.S. military operations in the Philippines, has nothing to do with what goes on there. More is that the military, the U.S. exercises over the government in Manila, however, is a major part of the Philippines events totally beyond Washington's grasp. The imperialists, do not call the shots with the NPA, which last week launched a big offen- sive. The guerrillas prevailed in a pitched battle only 40 miles from Ma- nila, and put out 14 of 15 officers, assaults simultaneously elsewhere around the country.

It is this growing NPA army that created the bitter rift in the conserva- tive factions that run the country. And it is the NPA, which will end the pup- pet parade by freeing the Philippines from U.S. military, political and eco- nomic domination and exploitation.

Labor Day Caribbean style

A million to a million and a half people gathered for the Holguin Labor Day celebration which took place in Brooklyn, N.Y. Among the many floats, food stalls and musical groups was a "Free South Africa" group of the People's Anti-War Mobilization, which was quite popular.

WW PHOTO/PAT DOW

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Philadelphia

Continued from page 5

An uncommonly strong union is seen as prerequisite to winning wages and benefits that could lessen depend- ency on government programs for disabled workers.

The ASB strikers were joined on the picket line by workers from the Delaware Valley Union of the Homeless, 1199C Hospital Workers Union Local 1, the International Union of Operating Engineers, Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, National Lawyers Guild, United Labor Action Teamsters, All Peoples Congress, the National Federation for the Blind and AFSCME. ASB strikers told this re- porter of the solidarity of truck drivers and a small carrier who refused to cross the line, and a working supervi- sor who called in sick so he would not have to cross the strike line.

Mass picketing on Thursday was successful in preventing any ASB per- sonnel from entering the warehouse. Later that afternoon, the nine-day strike ended with a mutual agreement to let the NLRB settle their differ- ences, and a temporary suspension of McCartney's warning notice pending the NLRB ruling on the union's unfair labor-practice charges.
By SamMarcy

Sixth in a series...

...in his report to the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on June 25, 1987, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev said:

"Democracy in all walks of life is expanding and deepening. Public organizations are displaying more initiative. Democratic principles are gaining momentum in production management. Public opinion is coming across loud and clear. The media is working more actively for renewal. An ofensiv is progressing against ecuaminerism. Bossy, pressure management is gradually being overcome. Important changes are taking place in the work of cadres as fresh blood is injected.

The democratization experience convincingly shows that we are on the right road. This offers prospects for perfecting the political system and society as a whole.

Of course, every socialist, every pro-democracy can only hope for this becoming the reality in the Soviet Union.

Inertia and stagnation

Earlier, in his report to the 27th Party Congress on Feb. 25, 1986, Gorbachev said:

...the growth in the economy in the 1970s, with the rates of economic growth declining visibly. As a result, the targets for economic development set in the CPSU Program...were not attained.

"The main thing," he continued, "was that we had failed to produce a timely and consistent, restructured, changed economic situation, that we had failed to apprehend the acute and urgent need for a thoroughgoing transformation into intensive methods of development, and for the active use of the achievement of scientific and technological progress in the national economy. ...Inertia, the inertia continued to develop largely on an extensive basis, being oriented towards drawing additional labor and material resources into production. As a result, the rate of growth of labor productivity and certain other efficiency indicators dropped substantially."

In a word, inertia, conservatism and bureaucratism have inhibited the proper growth of the socialist economy. Of course, this is not the first time in recent decades that there has been a call by a congress of the CPSU for a struggle against bureaucratism, for the broadening of democracy, for the observance of legal norms against high-handed methods of political procedure and production methods. The 20th Congress in 1965 was notable for precisely that, as was the 21st Congress. There has, in fact, been a continuous stream of calls for greater democratization of the organs of the party and government, especially in economic affairs.

Today, however, it is envisioned on a much broader and more intensive scale.

Now is the scientific-technological revolution an altogether new phenomenon in the USSR. It was reported, discussed and acted upon in the 25th and 26th congresses, and even earlier. The whole gigantic effort to industrialize the country since the October Revolution of 1917 has been one giant effort to apply the latest findings of science and technology to industry as efficiently as was possible at the time. This is not to overlook, of course, the very extreme, extremely harsh methods utilized during some periods of socialist development.

The current problem relating to the scientific-technological revolution differs from that of the last few years, maybe as long as ten years, there has been a slowdown in the growth rate of the economy, according to Secretary Gorbachev.

Global effects of scientific-technological revolution

The fact is that the scientific-technological revolution is a phenomenon that has taken hold particularly in the most highly developed capitalist countries. The human and material aspects that are, as against previous phases of development, this one has created a quantum jump in scientific and technological progress to some extent, it has developed more rapidly in other capitalist countries than in the USSR. So that, to prevent a wider disparity in scientific-technological development, it is necessary for the USSR to also take a qualitative leap, as Secretary Gorbachev has said.

But how is this to be done?

We know how it is being done in the leading capitalist countries by a massive and continuing attack on the living standards of the working class, by plans for wage deflation or reduction of offshore facilities in the less developed countries, etc.

But most of all, this almost seven-year-long wage-cutting offensive against the workers has manifested itself in an enormous shift in the distribution of income, which weighs the creation of some high-paid jobs among the more skilled and in the high-tech industry.

Hence, high-tech means low wages. We elaborated upon this theme in the book High tech, low pay: A Marxist analysis of the changing character of the working class (WW Publishers, 1986).

It is conceded by most bourgeois economists that the scientific- and technological leap made in recent years in such capitalist countries as the U.S. has resulted in the phenomenon of low-paying jobs, especially in the service industries, and that this is gradually making its way into high-tech as well. But the whole thing is masked by the continuing relative increase in the living standards. The question is: Is this phenomenon occurring in the socialist countries as well, above all in the USSR? That would seem utterly contrary to the consistent with the entire history of socialist development in the USSR.

Economic content of democratization

So now the core issue in the Soviet reforms is how to deal with the phenomenon of the scientific-technological revolution. First, of course, the democratization process is exceptionally necessary. This scarcely needs to be said. However, there is the question of the economic content of the democratization process. Who benefits from it and who may possibly be hurt by it? Which social groupings voice their views first and which don't we hear from?

We know that the imperialist bourgeoisie hails the utilization of the new democratic processes by certain neo-bourgeois e, and converts the imperialists that there are all there is. However, that is to take a narrow view of the inherent possibilities for socialist democratization and the participation of the broad masses of the workers. Indeed, in his report, Gorbachev called upon the creative intelligentsia, the masses and for their broader participation.

But this strategy of democratization has to be based on the question of labor, as a main factor of production. Indeed, as stated by Gorbachev, the main question is: Will the working class be able to help determine the course of the country's economic development. This is the basic problem that will determine the speed and the success of these reforms.

To our readers

This issue of Workers World includes many features usually found in these pages in order to accommodate the increasing international coverage of current economic reforms by Sam Marcay, chairperson of Workers World Party, and the latest issue of the Workers World Fund. For more information, please visit our website.
price should pay for itself instead of getting subsidies from the state.

But how would the Soviet space program have been able to proceed if it had not received subsidies? Such subsidies are the product of the labor power of the workers, whose contribution to the state budget pays for not only the space program but also for the maintenance of the state as a whole. It is precisely this maintenance that constitutes the meaning, the meaning, of "self-financing".

What about regional differences?

"But how will this plan be introduced into practice," Pisarevsky asks. "All enterprises are state-owned in this country, and the state should not prefer some over others. But today ministries often take part of the profits from enterprises which do well in order to subsidize those who don't. This practice is unjust and, naturally enough, will be abolished. But there should be equal pay for equal work.

There are many regions of the USSR which are still less developed than others. The task of socialist construction is to raise them up to as high a level as possible, which certainly means subsidies of one form or another. One can never equalize all the regions, but this is precisely one of the great missions of socialist reconstruction.

Then the reform of the day—according-to-system work, says Pisarevsky, will result in greater autonomy for individual enterprises. Those specializing in higher-paid work will be raised 30% to 35%.

"Workers who work in processing centers, program-controlled tools, robots and automatic lines," he says, "will get the biggest increase in wages. They will receive 40% to 45% higher than today. The bonus for higher qualification will also be doubled. All told, 75 million Soviet people will have their wages and salaries raised."

But the plan—according-to-system work, according to Pisarevsky, will result in greater autonomy for individual enterprises. Those specializing in higher-paid work will be raised 30% to 35%.

"How the management has been given the right to determine the scale of wages of specialists by a quarter of their wages or salaries. True, this right can be abused. But if the management is obliged to present its decision before the trade union committee and the entire work collective, this view of the plan marks a sharp shift in favor of the higher-paid workers. We have all kinds of specialists, programmers, and high-up managers. Pisarevsky offers no data on the ratio of skilled to unskilled workers or what industries, enterprises and regions will be most affected and no mention if any high-tech equipment will be used. But one can see that it will play in raising productivity.

Is problem equality or inequality?

Lower-paid workers, he claims, have been getting more much than they should. While the higher-paid ones have been losing ground. Such a picture is perfect whether, he says, we know about the USSR for many decades. On the contrary, one of the problems is and has been the disparity between the lower-paid and average workers on the one hand, and the higher-paid workers at the official salaried of the state apparatus on the other. The many privileges they have been entitled to are considered enorm- ous by comparison.

The last time there was a significant rise in the wage level of the lower-paid workers was in 1956. There was a rise of about one-third in the lower categor- ies of salaries and pensions, and pen- sions were drastically revised in favor of employees with low earnings. The method of payment by piece rate was largely abandoned in favor of hourly wages.

All this happened immediately follow- ing the 20th Congress, during the Khrushchev era. But this substantial rise for the lower-income workers was balanced in time by increased wages to the higherups and above all by the systematic rise and application of material incentives. We really know of no significant increases for the lower workers, which, according to Pisarevsky, "will be balanced out by material incentives for the higherups."

According to Pisarevsky, the plan's "implementation will become one of the most important events in the life of Soviet society, so these measures were discussed in detail in 150 work collectives. The reform was approved by a majority of the working people."

Karl Marx, and Lenin after him, anticipated both the great advances for the workers and the bourgeois limitations that would persist during socialist construction, that is, during the lower stage of Communist society as it evolves out of capitalism.

A majority of the working people approved it. He doesn't say how large a majority, whether it was 90% or 91%. He doesn't tell us what kind of collects these are, from what industries or regions, or the character of the discussion. Most of all, he doesn't say whether the trade unions participated in the discussions and what their views are.

He concludes, "Now the main prin- ciple of socialism — from each accord- ing to his ability, to each according to his work — will finally have a chance to be proven in practice."

Wages lowered in some collectives

Now let us see another version of how the reforms are working. It's an article in Pravda of July 25 and deals with a report by the First Secretary of the Bryansk City Party Committee.

"How is restructur- ing coming along in the economic sphere?" Secretary A. Kurasov asks. "Though there are dif- ficulties, progress is nevertheless being made. Economic work has been stepped up in the labor collectives. Factors contributing to intensifica- tion are being applied more persist- ently, and the targets for labor produc- tivity have been exceeded. The general level of fulfilling contract obligations has risen as well. . . . The province also handed met its quotas for the sale of meat, milk and eggs at the state during the fi- rst six months of the year.

Major construction continues to im- prove. . . . The rate of increase in capital investments for social needs this year was 2.3 times higher than the rate for the economy as a whole.

So far, so good.

"But," continues the Pravda report, "on the other side of the coin: Wages have gone down in a number of collectives. There have been such cases as higher-ups, with the help of the local enterprise committee, have cut wages in the lower-paid workers' shops and departments. Wages were cut for the operators of machine tools and for workers in the warehouse, and this was done on the basis of the enterprise committee's proposal to the local union committee. These enterprises failed to stabilize their work and fell into a dif- ficult economic situation. As is well known, wages have become more closely tied to end results nowadays.

"We thus see that all is not as well as promised by the system of payment for labor, and to incite the truth that every rouble of wages has to be earned."

No wonder that the enterprise committee, the trade union, the state, and the party's agencies are now putting their necks out, retooling or phasing out old equipment or the introduction of retraining programs.

Abuses by managers

"Some padding is not something ini- tiated by workers from below. This is an abusive practice of managers. It is something that any state or local government agencies and businesses of "no show" jobs where offici- als have been known to engage in.

For this reason alone, the authority of the enterprise committees and of the trade union organs to combat this should be reinforced. Wage padding and other practices that use work performed by the workers and charged to the budget, should be recognized as a matter of state control, and in some collectives shows there's some- thing amiss here."

According to Pisarevsky, management has been given the right to unilaterally raise the earnings of the workers, more by a quarter of their wages or salaries. If this right is abused, if, for instance, "an executive, . . . gives this bonus to one worker, and to those whom he needs for his own pur- poses," only then is management "obliged to present a report to the trade union committee and the en- tire work collective."

Quality is far superior to what happens in capitalist society, where the owners of a corporation can enforce whatever they want by force upon the workers, especially where there are no effective trade unions.

However, it says, the USSR from previous practices. Managers had authority, but never so wide and taw the responsibility burdened to the production process, the man- agement of the plant or the enterprise. The wage rates were primarily the function of the trade unions — of course, as part of the planning process of the whole economy. But trade unions are not autonomous organizations, nor are they expected to be; they are part of the national planning process and an integral part of the government.

Important role of trade unions

Thus the question of wages gener- ally in the development of our econom- ical. Typical for economists, specialists and others is a matter of deep concern for the trade unions, and they are quite at their upcoming congresses. Such matters cannot be left to the individual judgment of the management. They have to be approved after the fact by enterprise committees. Such a procedure reduces the significance of the trade unions as a fundamental organ of the workers in the process of production and in the planning process.

Under Soviet law, the unions have a constitutional and right obligation to participate in the formation of legislation. If, as Gorlach's statement says again and again, one of the ob- jects of the trade unions is to partici- pate in the formulation of legislation, the unions have a constitutional right to participate in it, and their right to participate in the planning process is considerable. The unions goes against this very current.

As long as ago as the 26th Congress of the CPSU, then-secretary of the party, Mikhail Gorbachev, said that the role of the trade unions has greatly enhanced the role of public organizations and the state in the develop- ment of society. The largest of these are the trade unions.

The trade unions have the task above all of protecting the rights and

Continued on page 10
The text contains a continuation of the previous page and mentions the encouraging of a significant number of workers to 'blue- and white-collar workers' to work in the trade unions. It also discusses the need to focus on 'material incentives' in order to raise the level of unemployment and achieve a socialist society. However, the text does not provide specific information on the page dimensions or the source of the document. The text is not coherent and does not make logical sense.
Political prisoners

Brandley supporters mobilize for hearing

By Joanne Gavin

The Coalition to Free Clarence Brandley is urging all justice-loving people to join them in an all-night vigil on the grounds of the Montgomery County Courthouse in Conroe, Texas, Sept. 29.

Besides expressing attention to the innocence of the seven-year death row inmate Brandley, they hope to insure that the country officials will not exclude him from the Monday morning evidentiary hearing.

A previous hearing in the case was held prior to normal court hours and before the arrival of a busload of Houston supporters. Conroe's Black population was also shut out on that occasion.

A Monday morning picket is also planned on behalf of Brandley, a picket frame was burned for the murder of 16-year-old Cheryl Dee Ferguson of Bevillie, Texas, during sports meet at Conroe High School in August 1980.

Brandley was then supervisory officer of the prison maintenance crew. Doubtful evidence of rape was "discovered," and the charge added in order to whip up racist hysteria over the murder of a white student and to ensure Brandley's conviction.

In the year that the mass-based coalition has joined the Brandley family's long battle for Clarence's life, they have won an indefinite stay of execution, investigations by the state attorney general, and federal intervention by the Justice Department and this new hearing.

The latest victory in the case was for the withdrawal of Attorney L. B. Coker, who will now be subpoenaed as a witness who "has personal knowledge of facts," according to defense attorneys.

It is hoped the hearing will result in a new trial and exoneration of Brandley.

For information and transportation call (713) 521-0629.

Letters from behind the walls

AIDS education project

AIDS is now by far the main cause of death in the New York State prisons.

Yet many prisoners were fully uneducated about the true nature of the disease and how it is spread. The front line defense has to be education.

The main purpose is to save lives by providing inmates at Auburn Correctional Facility with health education on how AIDS is spread and how to prevent it. With systematic and qualified prisoner-to-prisoner education, we can significantly curtail the spread of AIDS among inmates as well as to the outside community to which most prisoners eventually return. A related goal would be to provide counseling and support for inmates already afflicted with AIDS.

Specific goals of the program are to have inmates, trained as AIDS education counselors, set up specific units and thorough seminars with various inmate organizations, develop an education presentation that would reach every inmate at Auburn, sponsor special educational programs such as movement training, teach the prisoners to teach others, prepare a special pamphlet that directly speaks to prisoners — about their own body and who are the ones in their language, write articles for the Auburn Correctional Facility, establish an information and counseling center, talk to the released prisoners, coordinate AIDS educational work with existing sub-prison bulletins, which are outlawed. Freedom of speech and support for those inmates already afflicted with AIDS and fulfill other needs and goals that will emerge from these initial efforts.

We have formally applied to the Auburn administration to be allowed to establish such a committee, which would be under the sponsorship and guidance of the Coalition of the Central New York AIDS Task Force.

— Atlanta angry

Continued from page 1

by police. The cops claim that these more lethal bullets are safer because fewer shots are required.

Law enforcement agents used to win the dum-dums was the shooting of a man in a crowded shopping mall in a Black woman's hand. Shots were aimed to get their guns into the dying man. Long, who has been on the police force only about six months, was police sergeant in that case also.

Speakers at Monday's rally added many grievances about police brutality. They described a community like a war zone. The streets have been closed off or abandoned buildings. Most of the residents are women or children. Unemployment and poverty are severe.

sentimental Grace Davis said, "It might as well be South Africa." Others at the rally compared Carver Homes to a concentration camp in South Africa.

Carrie Morris called for unity with other neighborhoods, listing several other neighborhoods that have been under police attack in recent months. Only a week ago a deputy sheriff killed a man near her house after a "交往".

"Police don't respect poor people," she said. They want to make your house a war zone. If you knock at all, they've got one hand on the door knob and in the other they've got a gun.

The community is now being mobilized to continue this struggle, which has once again exposed the racist character of the Atlanta police force.
Todo el mundo está observando el Golfo Pérsico. Por el peligro de que los Estados Unidos sean un participante abierto en las confrontaciones de esa área. Ya de por sí se han perdido vidas norteamericanas, la guerra del Golfo parecía lejana y de poca importancia hasta que el Presidente Ronald Reagan anunció que los super-tanques petroleros de Kuwait eran "reabandonados" y escoltados por navíos norteamericanos a través de la zona de guerra. Desde la Segunda Guerra Mundial que no se ha visto una fuerza naval tan poderosa como la que ahora surca las aguas del Golfo Pérsico La Casa Blanca, que tiene mucho que perder en cuanto a petróleo y control estratégico del área, se ha abandonado hacia uno de los bandos de la guerra entre Irán e Iraq, Kuwait es un aliado de Irán en su guerra contra el Irán. La maquinaria bélica estadounidense ha sido puesto al servicio de Iraq y sus aliados. Hay mucha pavor de "neutralidad" pero la neutralidad norteamericana ha sido tirada fuera de la Sopa en las aguas del Golfo Pérsico. Esta guerra de los tanques petroleros ya lleva años. Tuvo que surgir el escándalo "Iran-Contra," para que se dijeran a la luz pública todas las maniobras ilegales que para la ciudadanía tomara conciencia del peligro de confrontación real que el gobierno de la Casa Blanca está llevando a cabo con su política de intervención imperialista. Reagan piensa necesario continuar la intervención norteamericana en el mundo gitanando las áreas de estancamiento vitales están en peligro." La nueva política tiene toda clase de problemas. A pesar de que la Casa Blanca y el Pentágono dijeron que todo iría bien, no ha sido así. Desde el principio un super-tanque petrolero "re-abandonado" chocó contra un mina y aún continúa averiado en el puerto. Las naves norteamericanas que se supusieron iban a proteger a los petroleros, ahora están siendo forzados a moverse en línea detrás de los buques que ellos dicen proteger y resulta lo inverso ya que los protegen son ellos. El pentágono tiene 24 buques y 15,000 marinos (muchos de ellos tercerañeros, incluyendo latino) en el área, con suficiente pólvora para volver la mitad del Medio Oriente. Los gobiernos de Arabia Saudita y Kuwait están temerosos de permitir derechos de utezización a los helicópteros dragaminas, a pesar de que son aliados de Iraq y que sus gobiernos son dominados por Washington y WallStreet. Ellos tienen miedo de que al cooperar públicamente con las maniobras de guerra de los EE.UU. que la gente de sus países se rebelarán y habrá levantamientos masivos. La política del gobierno de los EE.UU. de apoyar a las cosas y hacer la guerra contra países oprimidos no es popular ni aquí ni en el resto del mundo. Esperamos una solución pacífica a la guerra entre Irán e Iraq. Como pueblo consciente de los sermos estar alertas ante todas las faltas de moral y las muchas y largas columnas con la clase dominante de EE.UU. y estar listos para defender a los trabajadores y campesinos de los Medio Oriente.

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La redacción de este periódico recibió los pasados días una carta abierta demandando detener los asesinatos en Colombia, debido al contenido y lo urgente del caso decidíamos publicar. La redacción de este periódico recibió los pasados días una carta abierta de Solidaridad con Colombia y los asesinatos concretos de asesinatos contra sectores democráticos y progresistas. El objetivo de este periodico es de hacemos ver a todos los derechos de la libertad de expresión. Este es un documento publicado a la carta:

**Cara abierta demandando detener los asesinatos en Colombia**

Todos los signos visibles de la realidad colombiana evidencian un agravamiento a la vida y la muerte como un acto de violencia y sin lugar a equivocaciones una quebrada absoluta del DERECHO A LA VIDA. Esta vez, víctimas de la arremetida de sectores que han en el aniquilamiento físico y el terror un método para dilatar la confrontación social y ideológica, caen los médicos Hector Abad Gomes y Leonardo Betancur; los dirigentes sindicales Luis Felipe Perez y De- Alcaldía, el senador Pedro Luis Va-

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La resistencia contra la dictadura chilena continua

Esta semana varios grupos chilenos en la ciudad de Nueva York llevaron a cabo actividades para conmemorar 14 años de dictadura en Chile. Fue entonces que la clase dominante de los EE.UU. y la burguesía chilena consiguieron para derrocar al gobierno socialista y constitucional de Salvador Allende que fue asesinado por estas fuerzas junto a miles de trabajadores y campesinos. La resistencia a la dictadura y al imperialismo nor-"