



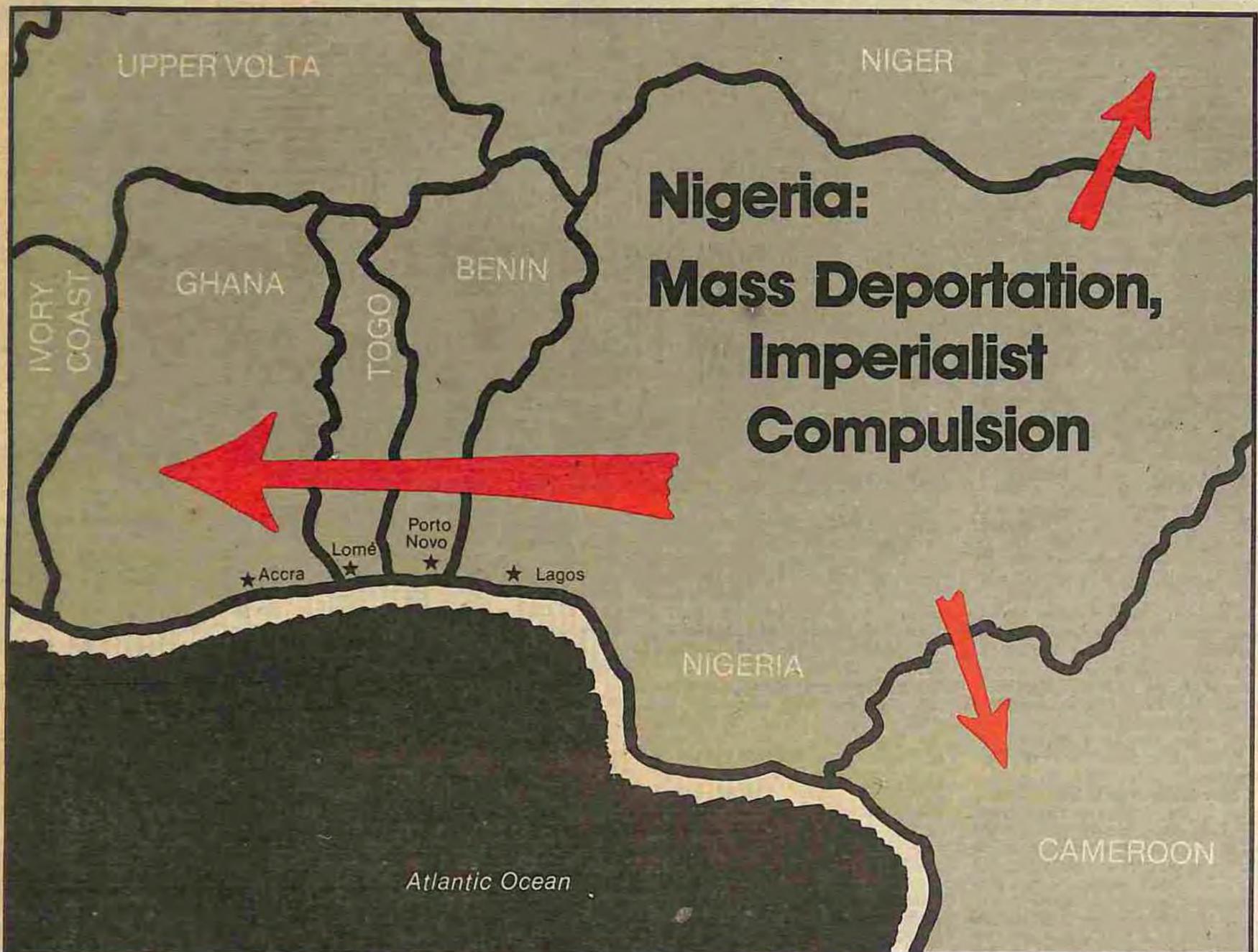
REVOLUTIONARY WORKER

Voice of the
Revolutionary Communist
Party, U.S.A.

No. 191 (Vol. 4, No. 39) Published weekly in two sections — English Section 1.

February 4, 1983

Editions in English, Spanish, Chinese and French ISSN 0193-3485 50¢



Nigeria: Mass Deportation, Imperialist Compulsion

In his New Year's address Nigerian president Shehu Shagari called on the Nigerian people to "eschew all forms of bitterness, bigotry and intolerance and learn to be our brother's keeper." Less than two weeks later the Nigerian government pointedly drove home the reality behind Shagari's rhetoric. On January 17 the Nigerian Minister of Internal Affairs announced on national television that all "illegal aliens" were going to be expelled from Nigeria within two weeks. By the time of the January 31 deadline approximately three million immigrant workers

had been forced into a mass exodus from Nigeria back to their countries of origin in West Africa. The refugees include hundreds of thousands from West African countries such as Niger, Benin, Mali, Chad, Cameroon, and Togo, but by far the largest number come from Ghana. According to Ghanaian officials, at least two million of the refugees are from Ghana.

Since the announcement of the expulsion order a pogromist atmosphere has been officially and unofficially promoted throughout Nigeria. Gangs of Nigerian

vigilantes have rampaged through the slum districts of the major urban areas where the majority of the foreign-born lived. One Ghanaian squatter settlement in Lagos, the capital city of Nigeria, was burned to the ground as soon as the mass deportation order was announced. Numerous beatings and robberies of the immigrants as they head for the Nigerian borders have been reported by other West African officials and by the various international press agencies.

What, we should first ask, has been the established reaction in the U.S. to this

massive upheaval, this forced and bloody expulsion of literally millions of people? Fleeting, at most — worthy of commentary but certainly no major matter, nothing of significant concern or worry. Imagine the deportation of 3 million people from a country in Europe. That would be news. But it's happening in Africa, and at least to date, it doesn't even rate a segment on ABC's *Nightline*!

Oh, of course, when the subject is broached, what compassion oozes from the pens of America's hack writers. This
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Khomeini's Executioners Strike at Union of Iranian Communists

On January 25, 22 members and supporters of the Union of Iranian Communists, including some founding and other leading members of the UIC, were executed by the Khomeini regime in Iran. These executions, an extremely grave addition to the list of crimes committed by the Islamic Republic, were one of the largest mass executions since the revolution and the first in many months. They were carried out in the northern city of Amol, near the Caspian Sea, on the anniversary of the uprising the UIC helped lead there a year ago.

It was reported that the names of those executed were: Mohammad-Reza Separghani, Faramarz Semnani, Hossein Riahi, Abdol-Rahman Azmayesh, Ahmad Teymouri Gorgani, Kamran Samimi Behbahani, Mohammad Noroozi, Iraj Shirali, Zia Abdolmanafi, Mahmoud Azadi, Fourouhar Farzad, Fereidoun Aliabadi, Bijan Fattahi, Mohammad-Reza Vosoughi, Abdol-Reza Ebrahimi,

Jahangir Goltapeh, Farid Sariolghalam, Raham Zarghami, Faribourz Lessani, Ali Alizadeh, Abdi Nozari, and Mina Taj.

Almost all were among the 200-300 arrested in wide-scale raids against the UIC during the late summer. Although these 22 were all charged with many "crimes," most of them involving various aspects of the UIC's all-around work to overthrow the Khomeini regime, a major focus of the charges was the Amol insurrection, in which a section of the masses under the leadership of the Sarbehadaran fighting organization — an organization which the UIC initiated and was active in — liberated Amol for a day and a half and dealt the forces of the Islamic Republic some heavy blows, including killing over 250 Pasdaran (Khomeini's "Revolutionary Guards") and other assorted reactionaries, injuring hundreds of others, and destroying a number of the regime's
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Internationalism, to be sure, has never been a hallmark of the Second International — at least not since the First World War when the leaders of the Second International sent off their members to kill their "comrades" on the other side of the trenches. Nevertheless, appearances have to be maintained. . . . One can, therefore, imagine the indignation among the German "socialists" (SPD) who, in the middle of an election campaign, heard Comrade Mitterand give a 100 percent endorsement to the politics of their opponents (the CDU and the new German chancellor Kohl).

The occasion for this "betrayal" was the 20th anniversary of the Franco-German Treaty and a speech by Mitterand (Jan. 20) before the German Bundestag (parliament). In his speech, Mitterand wasted little time on the obligatory eulogy of the progress in mutual "people-to-people" understanding, cultural exchanges and so forth, which such solemn occasions call for, and jumped right into the heart of the matter — missiles and nuclear warheads. Mitterand reaffirmed his unequivocal support for the famous "double decision" of NATO which calls for the installation of 102 Pershing II missiles and hundreds of Cruise missiles beginning this Autumn while at the same time carrying out negotiations with the Soviets concerning the "euromissiles." According to Mitterand, it was Soviet strength in conventional forces that led to the development of U.S. "advanced forces" in Europe (notably nuclear-equipped bombers) and, similarly, the Soviet deployment of the SS-20 which has made the deployment of the Pershing and Cruise missiles necessary. In short, the whole military program of NATO has been, from the beginning, "defensive," and the problem is that the Russians are upsetting the "equilibrium" in Europe so dear to the French bourgeoisie.

In addition, Mitterand made a point of speaking out against the danger of the uncoupling of the defense of Western Europe from that of the United States; in other words, the "Atlantic Alliance" — the U.S.-led bloc — must be strengthened. All of this was music to the ears of the CDU, which is waging its election campaign on an explicitly "pro-Pershing" platform.

Mitterand also went to great lengths to point out the virtues of the French nuclear *force de frappe* and to insist that any reduction of the French nuclear arsenal was out of the question. Mitterand, and the entire French bourgeoisie, has been particularly upset by Andropov's proposal to "take into account" French and British missiles in the Geneva "disarmament" (sic) talks. Of course, no one, Andropov included, really expects the French to give up any missiles, but the proposal to take the French forces into account (and why not? didn't Mitterand reaffirm that France is "the loyal partner of the Atlantic Alliance" before the Bundestag?) is aimed in no small degree at making the French bourgeoisie itself a target of the growing anti-war movement in Europe. And if, unfortunately, the famous "independence" of the French nu-

clear force has, for the time being, served as a magic weapon to prevent the development of a serious anti-nuclear weapons movement in France, in other European countries the anti-nuclear activists have yet to learn the important distinction between a red, white and blue warhead and one painted *bleu, blanc et rouge* (blue, white and red).

The reactions to Mitterand's speech before the Bundestag were swift. The *Times* of London pointed out enviously that "it is difficult to imagine a minister of Mrs. Thatcher exalting the virtues of nuclear arms with as much spirit as Mr. Mitterand's defense minister Charles Hernu" and "by not having American missiles on his own soil, Mr. Mitterand can develop a policy of nuclear defense and Atlanticist foreign policy without encountering serious internal opposition." The German Social Democrats, on the other hand, let it be known that Mitterand had "sold them out."

The prestigious French daily *Le Monde* came to the defense of the honor of Monsieur Mitterand, pointing out that, in fact, there was nothing at all new in his speech and that, furthermore, it was, after all, ex-Chancellor Schmidt of the German SPD who had proposed the deployment of the missiles in the first place and who, up until his departure from office a few months ago, was their most ardent defender. In a more understanding light, *Le Monde* pointed out that the new-

found "pacifism" of the SPD can be explained by the "simple fact of being in the opposition" and the "tactical obligation of reconquering the electorate on its left." In fact it was the complete bankruptcy of the Social Democratic Party in the eyes of a large section of the German public opposed to the missiles (as Willy Brandt put it, they had passed the limits of "social democratic credibility") that made it necessary to install an openly "rightist" government in Bonn and let the Social Democrats issue pious phrases in an attempt, once again, to "reconquer" the leftist elements or at least run a better "lesser of two evils" game.

Mitterand, certainly no stranger to false promises and doubletalk (in fact until 1977 he had promised to dismantle the *force de frappe* if he came to power!), no doubt understood all this — so why did he go out of his way to embarrass his German "comrades"? Revenge for having himself been sold out by Comrade Schmidt (who leaked to the press during the 1981 presidential election that he preferred the re-election of Giscard d'Estaing) might explain the relish with which he gave the speech — but not the speech itself. It seems that Mitterand is going to play pointman for the Western bloc as the actual deployment of the missiles draws nearer and the resistance of the masses grows in what the French Minister of Fo-

reign Affairs Cheysson has called "the most difficult year in Europe in a long time." Perhaps the proponents of "anti-Reaganism" in the U.S. and elsewhere should draw a lesson

George Marchais, head of the French Communist Party (PCF), found himself in the unenviable position of having to comment on Mitterand's speech to the Bundestag. While avoiding comment on the essence of the matter — Mitterand's support for the Pershing and Cruise missiles — he "rejoiced" that Mitterand had "wished for" the "success of the Geneva conference," which no doubt caused quite a bit of laughter at the Elysée and elsewhere. He also took the occasion to reiterate the PCF's support for a seventh nuclear submarine.

Will Mitterand be able to continue to play cheerleader for the Atlantic Alliance and keep the *Français moyen* (average French citizen) blissfully confident that his life and six-week paid vacation are safely protected by French H-bombs? And what about the proletariat, the immigrants, the youth: will they continue to remain mute and impassive as Mitterand and the French bourgeoisie make their contribution, politically and militarily, to the defense (and eventual extension) of the Free World? What happens in this "most difficult year" may provide the answer □



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The *Revolutionary Worker* (ISSN 0193-3485) is published weekly except for the 4th week of December and the 4th week of July, by RCP Publications, 2525 N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago, IL 60614. Second Class postage paid at Chicago, IL. Subscriptions and address changes should be sent to RCP Publications, POB 3486, Chicago, IL 60654. Subscriptions are \$20 a year, \$4.00 for 10 weeks in the U.S., Canada and Mexico; \$30.00 for institutions. Foreign subscriptions are \$50/year airmail to Latin America, \$80.00/year airmail to Africa, Asia, Europe, and \$20/year by surface mail.

Blockade at Vandenberg

On Monday morning, January 24, several hundred West Coast anti-nukers took part in civil disobedience actions called by the Livermore Action Group (LAG) at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, targeting the planned deployment of the latest addition to the U.S. nuclear arsenal, the MX missile. Vandenberg is the site where the first tests of the MX will be held and is the main test launch facility for all U.S. ICBMs as well as the home of a number of Minuteman missile silos, a launching and landing site for the Space Shuttle, and the launching point for many U.S. military satellites. The action was the culmination of a weekend of activities called by LAG in opposition to the MX, U.S. nuclear war preparations generally, and the U.S. nuclear bombardment of the Marshall Islands — the target of every U.S. ICBM test firing. In addition to the Monday action at Vandenberg a legal rally was held in nearby Lompoc on Sunday attended by 1,000 people, after which 600 marched to the gates of the base.

Those who participated in the Vandenberg action had been preparing for it for months. They looked forward to it as a chance to up the ante in the anti-nuke movement, to make a powerful statement against nuclear war preparations and in support of the people of the Pacific Islands and others around the world struggling against U.S. imperialism. All weekend, people arrived from all over the West Coast, drew up final plans for the action, and prepared to hit Vandenberg, a very sensitive target for the government. As Monday morning dawned the authorities had assembled a force of hundreds of airmen and base security police, California Highway Patrol, and Santa Barbara County Sheriffs to deal with the planned blockade and occupation of the base. A prominent green line had been specially drawn across the main gate, marking the border of the base, in order to emphasize that crossing it meant entering forbidden territory, a U.S. military installation. Demonstrators grouped in front of the main gate and readied for a "rolling blockade" of the main gate in order to disrupt Vandenberg's operation for as long as possible, preventing base personnel from entering. The first small group walked onto the roadway, crossed the green line and sat down. As they were dragged off and arrested, another group took their place to the cheers and defiant shouts of the crowd. This process continued until the pigs moved onto the roadway in front of the gate, forming two columns and effectively preventing anyone from reaching the gate in hopes of shutting off the protest. The defiant crowd, determined to pull off the action, discussed and debated their next move. Catching the cops off guard, the demonstrators moved out into a field next to the gate, crossing the green line and heading into the base. The startled security forces moved in to make mass arrests totaling 180 people, but not before the daily routine of this vital part of the U.S. war machine had been quite disrupted and traffic had been backed up for half a mile on each of the three roads leading to the main gate of the base.

While all this was going on at the main gate, miles away, a group of 27 protestors was walking up to a Minuteman missile launching silo deep within the base. They had spent half the night walking under cover of darkness and fog to reach their destination undetected by base security. The Minuteman silos had been picked as a target because the Minuteman missile is the mainstay of the U.S. ICBM arsenal and has been intensively tested at Vandenberg recently at an average rate of one test every two weeks for the past year in order to refine its accuracy. The occupiers walked right up to the cyclone fence surrounding the silo and wove a fabric web around it. Still not spotted by authorities, they moved on to the next group of silos and did the same thing. It wasn't until they were proceeding to their third target that they were finally apprehended as the base commander watched from his car nearby. Needless to say, this was more than a small embarrassment to the Air Force. After all, this is one of the most vital links in the most powerful military colossus in the world. In fact, the base commander and the press have tried to cover up just how deeply the base was



penetrated. The commander announced that the invaders had only gotten "within a mile" of the silos, while press accounts vary from a quarter of a mile to a mile. Fact is they got within 15 feet of two missile placements and were marching toward a third before they were caught.

The obvious touchiness of the base commander and the press in the reporting of the penetration of the base went hand in hand with the very careful handling of this action by the ruling class. Vandenberg was a very sensitive target not because it is a vital strategic installation but because the MX question is a very delicate one for them right now at a time when they are engaged in an intense peace war with the USSR focused especially around the stationing of Pershing 2 and Cruise nukes in Western Europe. They particularly want to keep actions like the blockade and occupation of Vandenberg to a minimum given their potential broad impact in a situation where there is widespread opposition in this country to the MX deployment. At the same time there is some tactical debate within the ruling class over how to base these nukes and the precise timing of their deployment in relation to arms control negotiations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Interestingly, the great bulk of the 207 people arrested were detained and then released without charges with a warning not to come back and demonstrate again. Those who did receive charges were slapped with minor offenses

carrying penalties of \$100 fines or 20 hours of community service. Though some people were roughed up by the pigs while in custody, most were treated relatively lightly by the cops. In contrast to this, a sit-in in Berkeley the previous Thursday called by LAG, in part to build for the Vandenberg action, was brutally busted up by police. There the pigs cracked heads and knocked people around in the course of making 90 arrests. Clearly the strategy was to attempt to intimidate people from going to Vandenberg and hitting the government in a political soft spot. And in order to minimize the political damage of the base action itself and head off further struggle around the arrest of hundreds of people, the tactic at Vandenberg was to let people go and try to softpeddle the effect of the action. Press reports definitely underplayed what had gone on Monday and concentrated on Sunday's legal rally instead.

All of this goes to show that the Vandenberg blockade and occupation was definitely on target as was keenly felt by the blockaders. Spirits were very high and a widespread sense of pride in challenging an imperialist monster at a weak point prevailed. This feeling built throughout the weekend in the course of intense debate and struggle among those who had come for the action and in the course of carrying it out. As the weekend began, about a hundred people gathered at their base camp in the hills near the base. Despite the driving rain and ankle-deep mud, there was much excitement and anticipation. Foremost on people's minds

was making a powerful statement on Monday against the MX, nuclear weapons, and in solidarity with the people of the Marshall Islands and the oppressed around the world. Many of the people in the camp were relatively new to political life. Most were students and youth. Also among the group were long-time anti-nukers and veterans of the movements of the '60s. Throughout the weekend there was considerable struggle over the tactics of the action and wide-ranging discussion over burning political questions — what are the underlying causes of the imperialist blocs' drive toward world war? how can the masses of people prevent nuclear war? what role do people in this country have to play in ending the imperialist oppression and domination in the world? Supporters of the RCP helped to stimulate this debate and sharpen some key questions, heightening the atmosphere of controversy and wrangling. Many copies of a packet of reprints from the *RW* on nuclear war were sold in addition to a variety of revolutionary literature. Copies of the pamphlet *You Can't Beat the Enemy While Raising His Flag* were quickly sold out. A red banner reading "If Nuclear War Is 'Thinkable' Then Why Isn't Revolution Thinkable?" was brought along and planted by the main gate during the blockade and also carried on the Sunday march.

A particular focus of struggle during the weekend was over the question of whether or not to cross over the green line that had been drawn across the main gate. The question of tactics had everything to do with the character of the ac-

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Judge Rules: "No Delay, No Prejudice" in Darnell Summers Railroad

On Thursday, February 3, Judge Joseph B. Sullivan handed down his ruling, denying a very important defense motion in the battle to stop the railroad of Darnell Summers. The arguments on this motion to dismiss the charges against Darnell based on "pre-arrest delay and lack of speedy trial" were heard for two and a half days beginning on January 18. Subsequently it took the prosecutor John Bianco a week to come up with a flimsy three and 1/2 page memo reiterating that there was no reason for him to justify the re-run railroad of Darnell on charges which were dropped for lack of evidence 13-1/2 years ago. And it took Judge Sullivan, who had sighed at the hearing about the complexities of this case and the need to study it deeply, yet another week to come up with a three and a half-page ruling that the prosecutor was right! In other words, "We have state power, we don't have to justify shit! On with the railroad."

The morning of Jan. 18, assistant prosecutor John Bianco walked into the chambers of the judge in this case to proclaim that he should not have to justify the re-run railroad of Darnell on the very same charge. Bianco's "reason" was that the defense had not demonstrated that the charge was reinstated out of political motivation. But this question of "bad faith" prosecution was not even what this particular hearing was supposed to be about. Bianco had received the defense motion to dismiss the charge based on "pre-arrest delay and lack of speedy trial" back in November 1982. The hearing set for Jan. 18th had been ordered in December. There was clearly no "mistake" involved. Bianco was in fact deliberately trying to shift the terms of the hearing in order to hide from the grossly illegal reinstatement of this murder frameup on Darnell.

The defense motion at this hearing attacked the charges on the basis of the fact that the state brazenly trampled on its own self-proclaimed rights of due process and speedy trial in order to go after Darnell. (And everyone, especially Bianco, knew that the defense has filed a separate motion to dismiss, directly addressing the state's bad faith prosecution.) The defense motion revolved around what is called in legal parlance a "delay" — the 13 year interval between the 1969 dismissal and the 1982 reinstatement of the murder charge against Darnell; and what is called "prejudice" — meaning the things that have occurred (like the death of two potential defense witnesses) which harmed Darnell's ability to defend himself in court. The existence of the "delay" was undeniable even by the prosecution. In fact, the judge had expressed "concern" and "puzzlement" over it. The defense had demonstrated that this delay and the substantial prejudice that had developed over the years indicated a violation of Darnell's constitutional "rights" to due process and a speedy trial, under the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution, respectively. Through numerous court decisions and precedents, a so-called "balancing test" has come into being in which the state's justification for such a delay must outweigh the damage done to a defendant by prejudice.

Thus the authorities were genuinely in a bind. If the appearance of dealing with this substantial legal question were quashed, the judge would have rather quickly inflicted a blow to the bourgeoisie's efforts to carry out this railroad with as little political exposure as possible. Yet if Bianco could not show legal "justification" for the frameup, the charge would have to be thrown out, or risk further exposure.

No wonder then that Bianco played the

role of trying to shift the terms of the hearing, harping on his "this is not a political case" much like a thief shouting "there's no gold buried here!" Even though the defense in this motion was not mainly attempting to draw out the political motivations for the railroad of Darnell, the prosecutor and his witnesses fell all over themselves demonstrating it. For example, Bianco asked each one of the 6 prosecution witnesses, including the main State Police investigators on the case both in 1968-69 and in today's version, as well as the former prosecutor in 1969, whether they had any knowledge of Darnell Summers' political activities and whether such knowledge had any influence on the decision to prosecute Darnell. Of course, most of them denied any such knowledge either in the '60s or the '80s. However, one slipped up and revealed the existence of Red Squad files on Darnell that had previously been undisclosed to the defense. He made one reference to a Red Squad surveillance report on Darnell at a demonstration in 1971, and another reference to a "CIU report" on Darnell from 1977. ("CIU" stands for "Covert Intelligence Unit" since the Michigan State Police claimed that the Red Squad, officially known as the "Special Intelligence Unit" or SIU, was disbanded in 1974. There has never been any doubt that such surveillance on political activists continued after 1974, merely using a new name.)

Bianco also embarked on the course of trying to ridicule the very existence of the "prejudice" that has developed over the years to Darnell. As for the deaths of Carl James, who was Darnell's co-defendant in this case in 1969, and Turhan Lewis, also a co-defendant in another trumped-up charge stemming from the Inkster rebellion, Bianco actually tried to speculate that these targets of political frameup for their roles as leaders and supporters of the revolutionary nationalist Malcolm X Cultural Center would not have testified in Darnell's behalf if they were alive today. The prosecution also acknowledged they "lost" a handwritten letter to the judge in 1969 by their star witness Milford Scott in which he recanted his testimony against Darnell and called the trial a "hoax." Bianco tried to minimize this by claiming to have "reconstructed" the contents of the letter, which clearly would not have the same impact on the jury as a letter in Scott's own handwriting — particularly since the prosecution is now parading Scott himself out to say that he has again "changed his mind." The state also "lost track" of the car Gonser was riding in when he was shot, so that any physical inspection of the car by the defense is impossible. However, on the last day of the hearing, Bianco put a cop on the stand to reveal that the State Police had sold the car to a salvage company in 1971, claiming that "if it had any possible utility to the defense it would have been discovered then." Of course, one might ask: if the state has been pursuing these same charges against the "elusive" Darnell Summers, as they have claimed, then why did they destroy a key piece of evidence in 1971? Certainly not because it was any use to them in constructing their web of lies.

In addition, the disruption of Darnell's life caused by dragging him out of Germany, as well as the very passage of 13 1/2 years since the original dismissal of this charge, are also to be taken into consideration as prejudice. And more, what was revealed in the testimony of the witnesses in this hearing was a consistent "fading of their memories" as to the events in Inkster and around the first railroad of Darnell in 1968-69. This also resulted in many of them contradicting

each other and contradicting Bianco's claims and assertions.

"The Prosecution Had No Choice"

Bianco attempted to use the witnesses to corroborate the state's line that the 13-year interval between the original dismissal and Darnell's rearrest was "unavoidable" and there is nothing to justify. Bianco has banked much of the state's argument on his assertion that in 1969, both Gale Simmons and Milford Scott refused to testify against Darnell. This is his sole "explanation" as to why the charges were dropped at that time: "the prosecution had no choice."

Yet this is blown away by the testimony of the prosecution witnesses themselves. One key witness was Mr. Don Flood, now the police chief of Ronulus, Michigan (which adjoins Inkster), and who in 1968 and 1969 was the main MSP detective working on the "investigation" of Gonser's murder.

Here is Flood answering questions by one of Darnell's attorneys under cross-examination at the recent hearing:

Attorney: Did Mr. Slomovitz (the former prosecutor in 1969—RW) advise you beforehand of the dismissal request?

Flood: Yes, he said without a witness he had no case.

Attorney: Did he say it was his assessment that Darnell Summers would be acquitted if he went to trial that day?

Flood: I don't recall.

Attorney: Isn't it true that Milford Scott never refused to testify?

Flood: I don't recall.

Attorney: Didn't he tell you on August that if called he'd testify that he was not in the car?

Flood: I have no recollection.

Attorney: But you also have no recollection that he refused to testify.

Flood: No, no recollection.

Under further cross-examination at this hearing, Flood acknowledged that he co-authored and signed an MSP report dated August 15, 1969 which described the facts that on August 8, 1969 Milford Scott had indeed told him that "he was not in the car and that his testimony at the examination (which had bound Darnell and Carl James over for trial on the Gonser murder charge in 1969 — RW) was false." The report concludes with the information that "the prosecutor's office has been advised Scott testified falsely at the examination and they advised this should cause little difficulty at the trial as long as Gale Simmons will testify. Detectives Cody and Flood had a long meeting at the prosecutor's office this date preparing for the trial." Then, Darnell's attorney had Flood read from his synopsis of the case written to his superior officer on September 12, 1969, after the case had been dismissed. In it, Flood described Scott's recantation and wrote: "The prosecutor's office was given the information and it was determined that he would be put on the stand, testify he was not on the scene, however that he had knowledge of the shooting. . . . Due to the conflicting testimony of the two witnesses, the case could not come to trial for fear of acquittal and jeopardy would be a problem." And minutes after reading the "fear of acquittal" report, Flood stated to Bianco under examination that he wasn't in the courtroom when the case was dismissed in 1969, but that he had gotten his information from the prosecutor's office.

Now let's look at the testimony of that prosecutor, Mr. Murray Slomovitz, who today is still an assistant prosecutor for Wayne County. Slomovitz testified that "to the best of his recollection" Milford Scott had "indicated" he would not testify, and that in his last statement

before the trial was supposed to begin on September 3, 1969, Scott had said he wasn't on the scene of Gonser's death. Under cross-examination, Slomovitz was asked "Didn't you report that Milford Scott's testimony was discredited?" No, he said he felt the "responsibility to proceed with the trial."

"Didn't you feel a responsibility to report you had used perjured testimony?"

"No."

"In fact, you intended to use Milford Scott on September 3 even after he said he lied, isn't that correct?"

"No, as an officer of the court," he replied, "I could not 'in good faith' use it — I was relying on Gale Simmons."

Darnell's attorney then "refreshed" Slomovitz's memory by reading from Flood's Sept. 12, 1969 report that stated the prosecutor had indeed been informed of Scott's recantation and had planned to use Scott on the stand. Squirming in his seat, Slomovitz denied he had asked for dismissal out of "fear of acquittal," saying that must have been Flood's "interpretation." It was indeed a rare moment — the main pig and the prosecutor from the first railroad of Darnell virtually calling each other liars to try to save the current railroad.

All this testimony proves that, to say the least, the line that "the prosecution had no choice but to drop the charges" because the witnesses "refused to testify" is nothing but a cynical coverup for the fact that Milford Scott not only didn't refuse to testify, but the state was afraid that if he had been put on the stand his testimony would have been immediately discredited and/or he would have recanted under oath his earlier implication of Darnell. This undoubtedly would have resulted in an acquittal, and indeed, in 1969, the prosecution had no choice but to drop the charges rather than face a very explosive and exposing political trial during the height of the revolutionary upheaval at that time, when the authorities could ill afford yet another in a long line of political trials which were not going well for them in those years.

"The Balancing Test"

After this episode, Slomovitz was asked, "Was there any ethical or legal impediment to using Milford Scott's testimony in 1969?" "Yes—ethically and morally I couldn't use it," he answered. "Then," the defense attorney continued, "is there any impediment to using the exact same testimony now?" "Now???" Slomovitz exclaimed, as Bianco jumped up to object to the question.

At this point, the judge intervened to tell Bianco that "This question is exactly why we're here—could testimony that could not be offered in 1969 be offered in 1983?" However, he conceded to Bianco that it would be "unfair" to ask Slomovitz this question. On the other hand, he stated that this question is "what I need to decide." By acting in this way to prevent further exposure on this point, the judge made clear that he was taking quite seriously the burden on his shoulders, a burden that has to do with the much more critical "balancing test" he must perform of weighing the damaging political exposure from continuing this outrageous railroad of Darnell Summers with the urgent political needs of the imperialists to railroad him.

Bianco also claimed that the "delay" is justified because there was a "continuing investigation." Those MSP files which have been turned over to the defense show no attempt to interview or contact either Milford Scott or Gale Simmons between 1971 and 1978. In fact, the case was

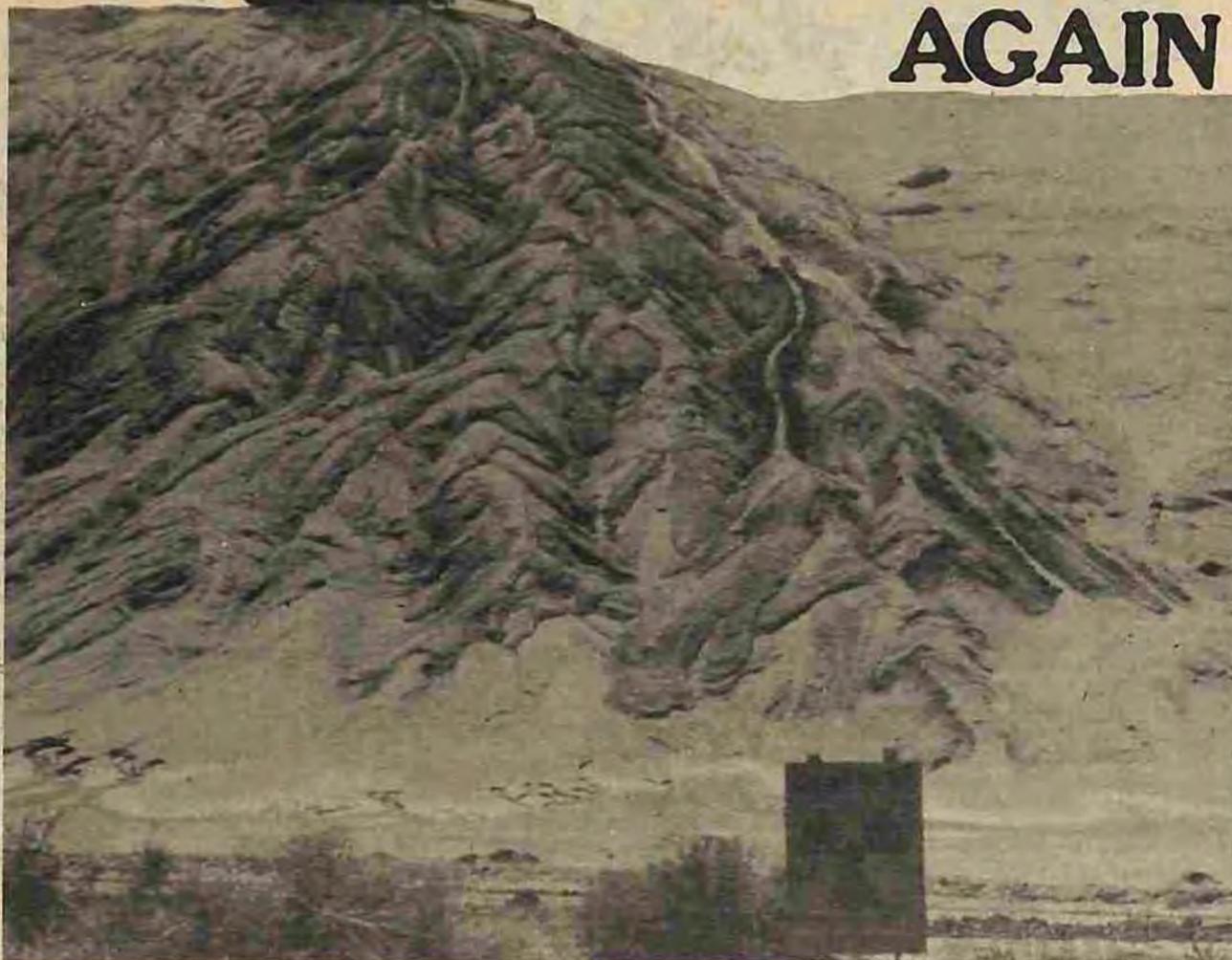
Continued on page 10

CUSTER RIDES AGAIN

Amidst the uproar over Interior Secretary James Watt's remarks on the many "socialist handouts" from the U.S. government toward Native Americans, President Ronald Reagan announced a "new" Indian policy. From now on, the Government will make things better "by removing obstacles to self-government and by creating a more favorable environment for development of healthy reservation economies." How will all this take place? Why, "from the prudent development and management of the vast coal, oil, gas, uranium and other resources found on Indian lands."

But alas, Mr. President, such "healthy development" is hardly new. Just a few examples:

- The Navajo reservation has under lease to major U.S. energy corporations approximately 2 billion tons of coal, 80 million barrels of oil, 25 million cubic feet of natural gas, 75 to 80 tons of uranium. It also has over 80% unemployment.
- There are 3 major power plants on the Navajo reservation and a fourth just outside it, but 87% of the reservation is without electricity.
- This is standard operating procedure for development on the reservations. For example, there is a hydro-electric generating plant at Coolidge Dam. It was built by the U.S. government on the San Carlos Apache Reservation in Arizona in 1920 but the San Carlos Apaches — that is, those who can afford it — must buy their electricity from a utility company off the reservation. According to the *New York Times*, the utility company refuses to sell the San Carlos Apaches any more power. And the government has thus far refused to pay for power lines so the tribe can tap into the Coolidge Dam plant.
- Extensive uranium mining on the Navajo reservation has produced over 250 acres of radioactive waste piles (uranium tailings retain 85% of the ore's radioactivity) and over 26 million tons of waste in piles that have been abandoned. Every breeze spreads the poison across the reservation.
- Nearly 50 Navajo uranium miners have died or are dying from cancer.
- Uranium mining on the Navajo



Massive heap of radioactive tailings from uranium mine on an Indian reservation.

reservation produced the worst nuclear accident, in terms of radioactive contamination, in U.S. history. On July 16, 1979, an earthen dam at United Nuclear's mine at Churchrock, New Mexico, burst open, sending 100 million gallons of radioactive water and 1,100 tons of tailing solids gushing into the Rio Puerco. It blanketed an area that provided the main source of drinking water for about 200 Navajo families and their livestock.

- Extensive uranium mining in the Black Hills area of South Dakota has also produced "healthy" benefits to

the Indians there, especially the Lakota Sioux of the Pine Ridge Reservation. A health study conducted by Women of All Red Nations showed that in a one-month period, for example, 38% of reported pregnancies resulted in miscarriages with excessive bleeding. Of the children who were born, 60-70% suffer breathing complications as a result of undeveloped lungs and/or jaundice. Children have also been born with birth defects such as cleft palate and club foot. In addition, a representative survey of 12 families showed that 10 of these

families have lost an elder to cancer since 1962. Today, every county in the Black Hills is already under intensive exploration for uranium by more than 2 dozen corporations, including Kerr-McGee, Gulf Oil, United Nuclear-Homestake, etc.

- United Nuclear-Homestake, which today profits from the poisoning of Indian people through the rip-off of Indian uranium on Indian land, got its start from the massacre and forced relocation of Indian people to facilitate the rip-off of another mineral — gold. When gold was

Continued on page 10

In the Ironhouse of Greed

Leonard Peltier

Greetings Friends:

I am in utmost agreement with your revealing article viewing U.S. "Indian" policy (*RW*, January 21, 1983, p. 2). I would like to extend my thanks to you primarily because I am concerned about the growing number of political prisoners such as Leonard Peltier, who are "overlooked" in the propaganda machine's campaign in presenting "The New FBI" and similar operations.

As a comrade of Leonard's, I would like to point out to the *RW* that recently Leonard was denied his writ of habeas corpus (petition for a new trial). Evidence based on Freedom of Information Act documents released to the defense after his Kangaroo Court trial of 1977 ascertain that Leonard was indeed set up after months of fabrication, bribery, and coercion by the Bureau. The sad part is that these same documents reveal a positive relationship between presiding judge Paul Benson and Government prosecutors prior to the trial.

What's more, the decision for the denial of the writ came from the man himself. After all, Mr. Benson is an

"Honorable" U.S. district judge, isn't he (but forgetful enough to exclude evidentiary hearings required by law before such a decision is even considered)?

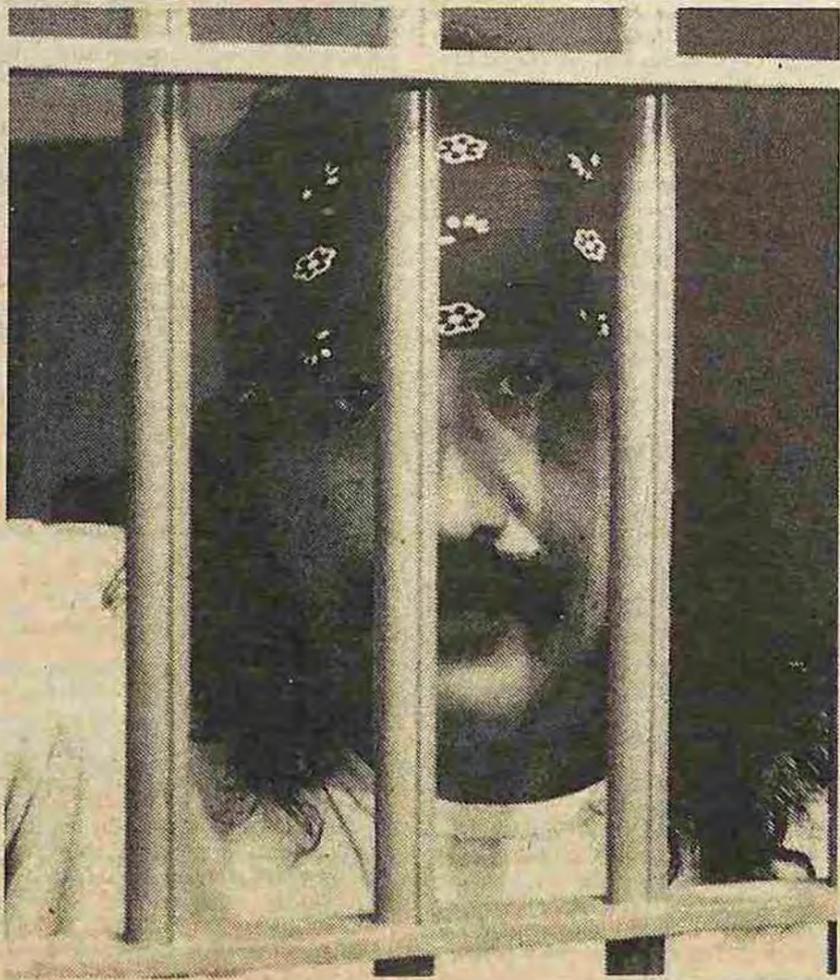
Seven years behind prison bars. Seven years spending thousands of dollars of taxpayers' money unwarranted. Seven years of imprisonment in a dark prison cell for a crime he did not commit. And thirty more to come if public opinion does not rise to pinpoint the real criminals.

It is my dream that one day we will rise to rid ourselves of all our petty differences, unite, and liberate the people. In the words of Comrade Bobby Gene Garcia:

In the Ironhouse of Greed
We are in chains, in fear but we
have a dream for our people
and we must resist till we are free.

Thank you for your support for Leonard.

Vuestro en Ludia,
Nudrat Sedigh
Leonard Peltier Support Group
Washington, D.C.





March on Mao's Birthday in Delhi:

"RED SALUTE TO COMRADE CHIANG CHING AND COMRADE CHANG CHUN-CHIAO"



The following special report for the RW was sent from India.

Communist revolutionaries from Delhi and Punjab celebrated Comrade Mao Tsetung's birth anniversary, 26th of December, with jubilation. A six hundred strong solidarised group of men and women marched through the entire diplomatic enclave in New Delhi hurling abuses at all brands of imperialism, reaction and revisionism. They publicly declared their tight embrace with the proletarians fighting against heavy odds in the motherland of Mao Tsetung and all other revolutionaries all over the world staking their lives in the battlefield for socialism and Communism. They declared blood brotherhood with the liberation movements and warned the Chinese revisionists to keep their dirty hands off the Communists in China. The fire of revolution was reflected straight into the eyes of super pimps and super masters. The Sunday morning peace of the war mongers and betrayers was rudely disturbed by an inconsiderate march by revolutionaries. People are tearing down veils. And they are calling dirt by its own name. The 26 December march through Chanakyapuri in Delhi showed this mood of revolutionary optimism and solidarity.

Called by *Mass Line* and *Jaikara* the demonstrators started converging at the Chanakya cinema from the early morning onwards. Up to 11 am, when the march started, the marchers sang revolutionary songs and raised slogans at the lawns there. Revolutionary literature was widely circulated and lively public discussions came up. Behind the red flag and the bright red banner "Long Live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought" the march started at the announced time. The first

stop was the Russian social imperialist den. Supporters of Organisation for the Liberation of Afghanistan were agitating in front of the Russian embassy at that time. The demonstration declared solidarity with them and jointly raised slogans calling for the destruction of social-imperialism. Social-imperialism and its lackeys were condemned and unflinching solidarity with the fighters in Afghanistan was expressed.

The next stop was the den of US imperialists. The demonstrators expressed solidarity with the Palestinian revolution, liberation movements in Central and South America, and all others fighting for revolution. "Death To US Imperialism, Long Live Palestine Revolution, Long Live El Salvador, Long Live Turkish Revolution, Long Live Iranian Resistance", were a few of the slogans.

At 12:30 the demonstration converted itself into a public meeting in front of the embassy of the Chinese revisionists. A three hour meeting followed. Editors of *Mass Line*, *Jaikara*, *Amukh*, and *Rastriya Mukthi* as well as representatives of Communist Union of Iran, Organisation for the Liberation of Afghanistan (SAMA), Nepalese People's Struggle Committee and several other comrades addressed the meeting. At 3:30, with the singing of the Internationale, the meeting dispersed.

The various speakers at the public meeting denounced the present leadership in China and their phony theories. Very often the whole gathering was seen breaking out into slogan shouting against revisionism and imperialism. Long Live The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Down With The Teng-Hua Renegade Clique, Red Salute To Comrade Chiang Ching & Comrade Chang Chun Chiao, Long Live Nax-

albari, Red Salute To Comrade Charu Majumdar and Long Live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought were the most popular brickbats thrown at the agents of Chinese revisionism there. The historical lessons of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the utmost need to thoroughly understand and develop this turning point of the International Communist Movement in the concrete conditions of India was emphasized by the speakers from India. Comrades from Iran, Afghanistan and Nepal highlighted the role of fighting revisionism as a cardinal aspect of their struggle against imperialism and its puppets. The "three world theory" and its class collaborationist character were exposed and repudiated in the public meeting.

The path that Mao Tsetung charted out for the course of revolution in China holds valid for most areas of the world. The question is one of beating back the

revisionist and imperialist attacks on this revolutionary path and developing the science of revolution to still greater heights. The main trend in the world of today is that of revolution and the dynamics of revolution demands the unity of revolutionaries all over the world. A crushing blow to imperialism and revisionism of all kinds can be administered only if we uphold and develop Mao Tsetung Thought which is nothing but the Marxism-Leninism of the present day world. Convinced of these vital truths the demonstrators on 26 December called for developing and upholding the theory and practice of class struggle, concrete unity with the various components of the world anti-imperialist struggle, solidarity with the undaunted revolutionary spirit of Comrade Chiang Ching and Comrade Chang Chun Chiao and other comrades of Mao in China, and relentless struggle for achieving a new society. □

چهره مخوف و خراب امپریالیسم آمریکا برای تمامی خلقهای جهان افتاء شده است. اما ماهیت اتحاد شوروی چگونه؟ آیا متحد مبارزات انقلابی است یا یک ابرقدرت امپریالیستی است که با ضروریات مبارزه همانند امپریالیسم آمریکا به تقسیم مجدد جهان از طریق جنگ کسانده میجوید؟ آیا آینده بشریت مبارزه برای محو طبقات و تهاجمات طبقاتی را نامبندگی مینماید و یا اینکه شکل دیگری از جامعه "استعمارگرها با نه طبقاتی است؟ و تابع جهانی با لیبیر این سوالات زرف را بیشتر از هر زمان دیگری در رابطه با اتحاد شوروی مطرح ساخته متوالاتی که در حال حاضر بصورت بحث و مجادله قرار داده و باید توسط تمام کسانی که خواستار برک نمودن و تمت تأثیر قرار دادن سیاستهای جهانی میباشند توسط تمام کسانی که میگویند چشم انداز و وظایف انقلاب را چه امروز (و فردا) درک نموده و بدو پی کشفده ماسخ داده شوند.

حزب کمونیست انقلابی از دانشجویان خارجی و اساتید کارگران مهاجره طرفداران آزادی زنان و حیوانات انقلابی و فعالین جنبشهای اجتماعی مختلف معترمان و کارگران آگاه و تمام افرادی که اهمیت و فوریت این سوالات را میبینند دعوت مینماید تا متشکل شده و در کنفرانس و بحث بر سر ماهیت و نقش شوروی که ماه سال در شهر نیویورک برگزار میشود شرکت نمایند.

در سالهای اخیر تجارب فنی بیست آند و تحقیقات جدیدی انجام پذیرفته است هر یکی موانع خویش را تفسیر داده اند و بر مبنای دیگر تجزیه و تحلیل اولیه خود را تمسک بخشیده اند. در مجموع موج غلامندی میادلات مطبوع و تفکرات نوین فراوانی به پیدا شده است. این رویدادها یعنی در پی متمرکز ساختن تمام این مسائل باید تا با عرضه داغتن دیدگاههای مختلف و موجود آوردن فرمتی برای لاهرویی نمودن آنها میتوان دید نظریه های مریح تر نت باید. ما در نظر داریم تا جلسات بحث همراه با ارائه نظرات مخالف و یک بحث رسمی تر که هدفش بر مورد حاد بین دیدگاههای است که شوروی کثونی را سوسالیستی دانسته و در مقابل نتیجه و تحلیلی که معتقد به احیا سرما به داری لبروری میباشد. متشکل بدهیم.

اینچنین امری مستلزم تلاش گسترده و همه جانبه در جهت تحقق بخشیدن به وسیع ترین حرکت و مسابیت ممکن میباشد. حزب کمونیست انقلابی PCP از افراد و سازمانها دعوت بعمل می آورد تا با پیشنهادات و نظرات خود درباره این کنفرانس و بحث تقسیم به بدن بگذارند و در سازماندهی واقعی آن حرکت نمایند.

For further information and to become part of the organizing committee write:
Soviet Union Conference
P.O. Box 924
Cooper Station, New York, NY 10276
or call (212) 685-3120
Funds are urgently needed. (Checks should be made payable to "Soviet Union Conference")

فراخوان برای بحث:

اتحاد شوروی

سوسیالیست یا سوسیال امپریالیست؟

Correspondence on Soviet Debate

Comrades!

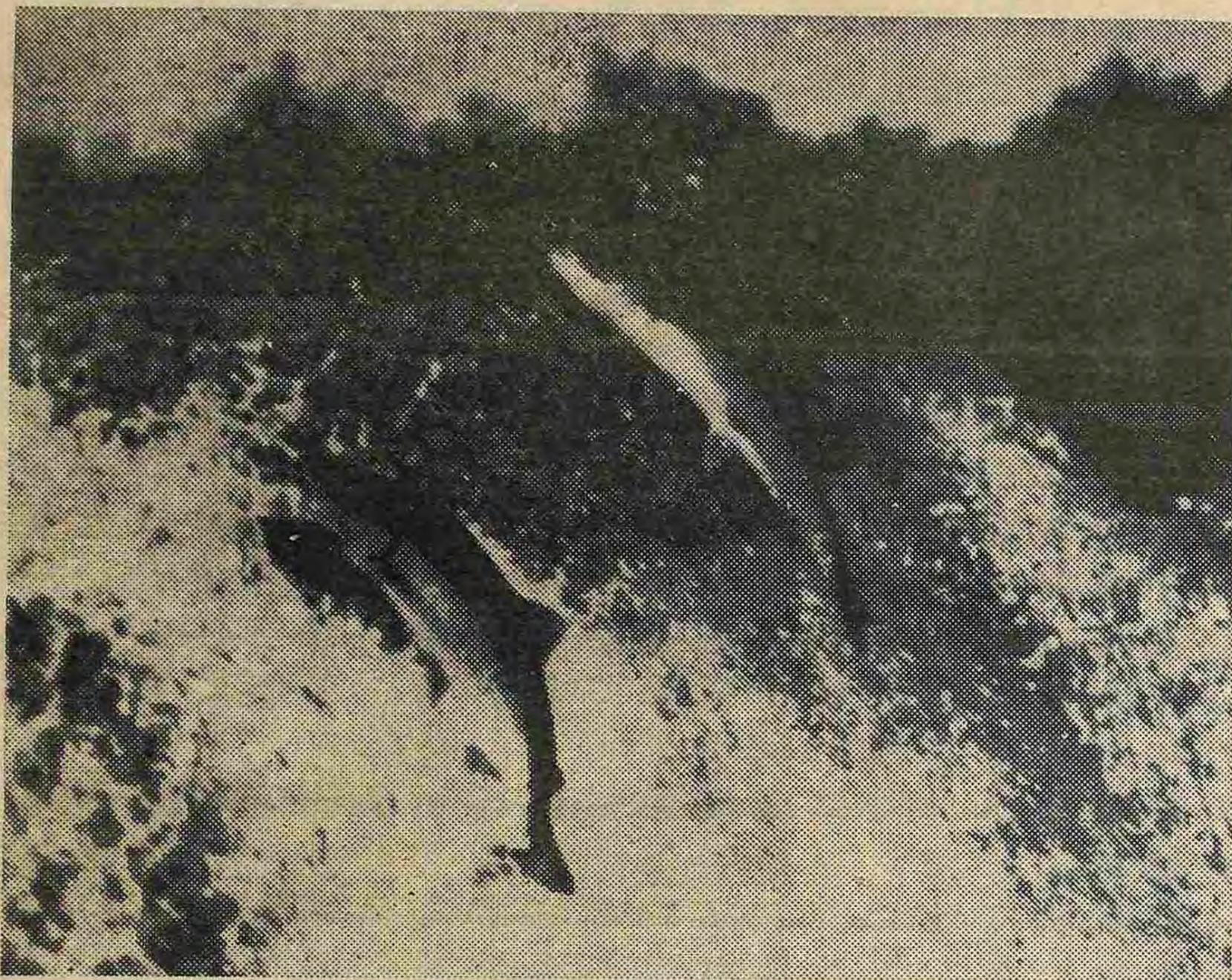
Since the domination of revisionism in the Soviet Union and the transformation of one of the revolutionary bastions to an Imperialist country, it has obligated the Marxist-Leninists to wage a consistent and tireless struggle against revisionism.

We believe such a debate as the one that R.C.P. has initiated will have a great historical affect amongst and for International Communist Movement and will help to trash all forms of revisionist

counter-revolutionary views from ranks of the working class movement. Such effort will doubtlessly strike a tremendous blow to world revisionism and its lackey amongst the working class. We urge all comrades from different nationalities to translate the text of the R.C.P. call. Based on such necessity we are proudly presenting the Farsi translation to the committee.

Some Iranian comrades

Fishing Rights Ruled Out of Order in Columbia River Case



Tacoma, Washington. The federal government has jammed its attack on Indian fishing rights on the Columbia River into high gear in the case of 19 fishermen facing federal charges of "illegal fishing." The 19 defendants, mainly Yakima and Warm Springs Indians, are facing federal charges which could result in up to 19 years in prison and enormous fines in a series of trials set to begin early this month. The current case is the centerpiece of a massive effort by federal and state officials to suppress any resistance to the government's assault on Indian fishing rights on the Columbia (and throughout the Northwest). This involves a series of federal and state charges brought against a total of over 75 people, all supposedly for "illegal fishing."

The latest round was ushered in by federal judge Jack Tanner during a hearing on pre-trial motions held in U.S. District Court in Tacoma, Washington, on Monday, January 31. The purpose of the proceeding was to hear motions from defense attorneys to delay the upcoming trials in order to have time to prepare a defense, demands by the defendants that they be given competent attorneys who are familiar with treaty rights and Indian fishing rights, and other motions. The hearing became an opportunity for Judge Tanner to demonstrate his aim to personally ride roughshod over the defendants in the interests of ramming through convictions of the Indian fishermen as quickly as possible.

In the course of the hearing virtually every motion made by the defense was denied, beginning with motions for a delay in the trials. Federal, Washington and Oregon officials have spent a year and a half preparing the current charges against Indian fishermen, staging an elaborate undercover investigation to buttress their concocted charges of a "conspiracy" to fish illegally. A small army of agents was assembled to carry

out a military-style raid of the Indian fishing village of Cooks Landing. In the course of this, the government accumulated dozens of hours of tape recordings of phone conversations (only a portion of which has been transcribed, and this runs some 3,000 pages), plus reams of notes, photographs, and other "evidence." Many of the court-appointed attorneys, however, have been on the case since only early December, and there is no way they could even review all this material before the time of the trial. One attorney estimated that it would take eight days, eight hours each day, simply to listen to all the government's tape recordings. Moreover, there is a whole series of federal court rulings concerning fishing rights, but none of the court-appointed lawyers has any experience in dealing with these matters, and it was repeatedly pointed out by defense attorneys that there was no way they could handle this by early February trial dates.

Clearly, Judge Tanner's mind had been made up long before the hearing began. He was not interested in listening to anyone's objections. Interrupting one of the attorneys who was arguing for a delay, Tanner suddenly announced, "This case will be tried four defendants at a time, and the first case will start a week from Monday (February 14)..." He then unveiled a schedule that began a new trial of four of the defendants every Monday. And if this wasn't enough to make his point clear, Tanner peppered the hearing with an assortment of sarcastic quips in replies to the attorneys' objections. When attorneys said they could not possibly meet the schedule, Tanner sneered, "I have every confidence in your ability." The Assistant U.S. Attorney prosecuting the case, grinning from ear to ear, had little more to say than, "We'll be ready, your honor." They are undoubtedly "ready" right now.

But it's really no surprise that the judge does not consider the defense attorneys' ignorance of fishing rights law and treaties an obstacle to proceeding with the trial. Why? Because the *ent re* issue of fishing rights is to be ruled out of order at the trial. This was clear enough from the hearing. For example, when one defense lawyer said he needed time to study over certain previous federal court cases regarding fishing rights, Tanner said, "That wasn't a criminal case, was it?" This case, on the other hand, is simple (and "criminal") enough. If you were fishing when the government said you shouldn't be, then you are guilty and that's that!

A number of defendants had decided to fire their court appointed attorneys. Among these attorneys were some who have even tried to convince defendants to plead guilty. At the hearing, Tanner would hear nothing of this. In typical arrogant fashion, he announced that since the defendants did not have the money to hire their own attorney, they would take whoever was assigned. End of point. Every defendant who had fired his attorney was personally called forward by Tanner, who tried to rake them over the coals for having the audacity to even consider such a thing. Here, however, Tanner got a small taste of the indignation which these proceedings have already triggered. One defendant, when Tanner sarcastically asked if she was planning to hire her own attorney, shot back, "I'm a native of this land. I'd like somebody (as an attorney) who is familiar with my way of life - not your way of life!"

What emerged from this hearing was a clear picture of the government's present plan for these trials. The first trial will be of David Sohappy, Sr., David Sohappy, Jr., Myra Sohappy and Bruce Jim. These four have been singled out in particular by the government's indictment and by the press. The government clearly intends

to proceed against them with a vengeance. With a display of repression — along with the break-neck speed of the trials — the government then hopes to force other defendants to plead guilty in return for reduced jail sentences. (And there is good reason to believe that "reduced" could well mean heavy sentences anyway.)

Meanwhile, other information is coming to light which shows that these trials are only one part of what appears to be a coordinated attack on Indian fishing rights up and down the West Coast of the U.S. and Canada. As we have already reported, early last year the government brought down a series of arrests and indictments on Indians along the Klamath River in southern Oregon and northern California which was very similar to the current Columbia River case. Agents from the National Marine Fisheries Service, the federal agency which has spearheaded the Columbia River operation, are also reported to have been moving on at least one Indian reservation in western Washington. Further north, on the Fraser River in British Columbia, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have filed 130 "illegal fishing" charges, all but one of them against Indians, in what appears to be an operation copied almost exactly from the attacks on Indian fishing rights in the U.S.

All of this serves to illustrate the high-level forces at work, forces and interests which, despite the government's attempt to disguise them, are sure to come more clearly into focus as the railroad attempt against the Indian fishermen proceeds. Pre-trial motions in the trial of the first four of the 19 who face federal charges is scheduled on Wednesday morning, February 9, at the U.S. Courthouse in Tacoma. The trial itself is set to begin at 9:00 a.m. on Monday, February 14. □

"Socialist Competition"

Multiple Choice Quiz: What Are These Men Saying?



Two excerpts follow — a contribution to the debate on the nature of the Soviet Union. The first is from the Soviet book, *Political Economy: Socialism* (Progress Publishers, 1977), and appears in the book under the subtitle, "Socialist Competition." The second excerpt is from a book by Miklos Haraszti, *Piece Rates in Hungary* (published under the title *A Worker in a Worker's State* by Universe Books). The book, written off the author's experiences in an Hungarian tractor factory, is a sharp exposure of the capitalist relations in Hungary — and by extension, throughout the revisionist bloc. Major excerpts from the book appeared in RW No. 69 and 70. It is available at Revolution Books.

Socialist Competition

Co-operation of labour under socialism engenders creative labour activity of workers which takes the form of *socialist competition*, the source of which is the social contact in joint activity between people freed from exploitation. Its basis is comradely co-operation and mutual assistance of the working people.

As a result of the change in the character of labour and of the position of the working man in society, people naturally strive under socialism to increase the efficiency of labour. Raising of the working people's cultural and technical standards and technological progress create the conditions in which this striving comes out in advanced, progressive examples of work.

The development of socialist competition means the spreading of advanced experience among the broad mass of workers. The socialist system ensures all-round study of positive experience, and its quick introduction, and creates conditions in which the force of example exerts a mass influence and increasing effect on the development of production.

The spread of advanced work methods leads to constantly improving production on the basis of the highest achievements of science and engineering and the most progressive forms of organisation of work. At the same time, the developing of creative labour activity is a way of cultivating communist consciousness in the working people and promotes growth of their skill and cultural standards, cultivates an attitude of not tolerating deficiencies, a sense of collectivism and a consciousness of the social importance of the work of the individual.

As a result, socialist competition becomes a method of communist development based on maximum activity of the working masses.

Through the trade unions and other social organisations the socialist state directs competition of the working people towards solution of the most vital tasks of developing production, ensuring rapid spread of advanced experience and comparison and publicity of labour results. In the course of competition a sharp struggle is waged against inertia and sluggishness, aver-

sion to innovation, red tape, bureaucracy and formalism and to convert guidance of competition into an organic part of industrial management.

The central task of socialist competition is to increase production efficiency in every way. In present conditions the things that are now in the forefront in coping with this task are advancement of labour productivity, improvement of quality, reduction of cost, better use of equipment and the economical use of raw materials and supplies. Competition is becoming more and more closely linked with raising of the technical standards of production through all-round mechanisation and automation and improving the skill and general educational training of workers and collective farmers.

Socialist co-operation of labour by widening the scope of joint, systematically organised work and radically changing the relations between workers in the course of their activity, creates a social productive force incomparably more powerful than that under capitalism. □

Foreman:

A) "Comrades. In accordance with our policy of socialist competition and the comradely co-operation and mutual assistance of the working people, you should strive to learn from Gorchkov over there — the model worker of the month."

Or

B) "Fellows, we've come up with another little contest. Top Gorchkov over there in quotas this month and you can bet you find a bonus in your pay packets!"

Worker No. 1:

A) "That Gorchkov! What a comrade to emulate!"

Or

B) "That bastard. He won't be smiling like that this time next month."

Worker No. 2:

A) "Gorchkov's an excellent worker, an outstanding patriot, tireless organizer of the shop chorus, and a fine father too."

Or

B) "Maybe I could win a radio like he did."

from Piece Rates in Hungary

Everyone is on his own. Alone he pursues a daily battle against machines and time. Defeat cannot be shared: how could we want a common success? The worker on piece-rates is accountable only to himself, for his successes or failures. How can he make his mate answer for something which is his own responsibility, when he exceeds the norms and hastens their readjustment? Even if his mate agreed to renounce the perilous pleasures of looting, the two of them would have no influence over the rest of the workshop. 'Good' jobs are scarce, and the foreman decides who gets them. The slightest suspicion of a secret understanding between two individuals, and his disapproval would at once be reflected in their pay packets.

The foreman has absolute right to divide up the work as he sees fit. Very few jobs have to be done on a specific

machine. Such work is paid by the hour, and those who carry it out gaze upon the common herd of piece-rate workers with a cool, comprehending air of detachment. Hourly workers, however, have no reason to feel superior: the time-keepers are already swarming round their machines working out how to put them on piece-rates. The foreman reminds them often enough that they owe their status as hourly wage workers entirely to him, that the rate-fixers fight hard to get them put on piece-rates, and that if he, as foreman, is not able to show good results, he will not be able to defend them much longer.

Every pair of milling machines is more or less the same, consisting of a horizontal and a vertical milling machine. The lathes, too, are almost all of the same type. Despite this nothing unites us: we are so divided that we do not even notice the artificiality of being split up into brigades.

Almost everyone in the section is a member of a brigade. After two months, I learned that I had been at-

Competition" — How They Say it is, and How it Really is



somebody. He treated the game with understanding, recognizing that it was management's attempt to stick on to our struggle for survival the emblem of a disinterested morality and class consciousness.

It is a bit like the luck of the draw: a few days before the brigade totals are announced, we amuse ourselves by making little bets. Our guesses are usually pretty similar and close to the mark, since the brigades follow each other at the head of the table with a striking regularity.

The head foreman takes his duty very seriously. He likes to talk about 'responsible decisions', arising from 'the barometers of production'. Almost every time, he explains that the rules have been rather too liberal, but that from now on the assessment of the brigades will be much more severe, and the awards will have to be thoroughly deserved.

Once a year, about Christmas time, they distribute bonuses to those decorated with the title 'Socialist Brigade'. But the amount of money involved is none too high. (About 200 or 300 forints a head; an individual could get up to 500.) However little it is, it remains welcome. There are always those who feel they've been sold short, even though the foreman makes a point of saying that the sum at his disposal was not sufficient for him to give a hand-out to everybody who 'deserved' it.

One who did get a bonus justified his delight with an interesting argument. The following Monday, in the showers, he was nettled by the others: had he been able to tuck some under his belt, or had his wife taken the lot? According to him, the brigade contest was the invention of a decent chap. He thought that upstairs, at least, someone didn't want the factory to grab everything, and he had invented the bonus system so that the worker gets something back from what he produces. No one contradicted him.

But someone else in the changing room may have got closer to the truth, commenting on an article in the morning paper. 'Mark my words. They're never going to leave us in peace with their brigade contests, which they'll change completely. They are pushing the economic managers to really get on to them. My brother-in-law works at X, on an agreed hourly wage. Over there, they have a clever little scheme whereby they pay bonuses only for over 100 per cent output in the competition results; which is another way of saying that the race is the only way to get a decent wage. They have dragged the production graph upwards through rivalry. They'll do the same everywhere, you wait and see.'

In this factory that's still a secret of the future. For the time being, payment by results is enough to ensure rivalry. But competition, in one form or another, is part of our lives. It follows us into our homes, and makes us its slaves. Look at the main interest of the majority: football, a competitive sport. Only rarely, perhaps when a sportsman falters, does it cross our minds that we finance this planned world of artificial competition, and that we keep it going in ways of which we are unaware. By identifying with a particular team each of us trains himself for competition. We believe the press and television when they incessantly plug the idea that competition — within sport and outside it — is itself a magnificent aim of life, and that the victorious are a marvellous breed. Factory slang is dominated by the language of competitive sport: 'to deliver a K.O.', 'to run into the ground', and so on. In short, we accept the fact of competition and its spirit, and so cannot even pose the question of whether it could be replaced by cooperation in life and in work, or why competition has come to dominate our conditions of life. □

tached to the 'First of May' brigade; to this day, I have no idea who the other members are. Twice a year, usually on a feast day, the foreman calls us into his office to let us know whether we have won the right to a special bonus, the title of 'Socialist Brigade', or a new voluntary contract.

The foreman decides who belongs to which brigade, and the trade union secretary lets us know the decision during a meeting. His last speech seems to have been typed up in several copies, because I can quote what he said to us from a yellowing copy which I found inside the brigade's ledger — which is carefully preserved in the foreman's office: 'Our basic idea is that the brigades should reflect the complex character of the workshop.'

That is to say, a brigade is not composed of workers involved with a single type of machine, but includes an assortment of borers, millers and turners.

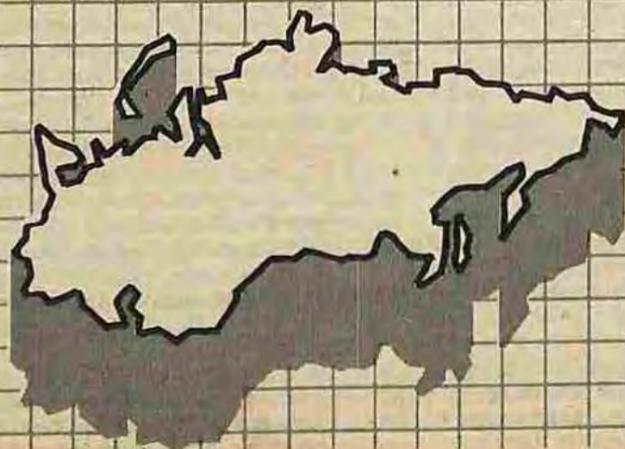
This most effectively prevents members of a brigade from discussing anything in common, or from regulating the level of production to defend themselves against revisions of the norm — even if this were possible.

Furthermore, this division into brigades excludes all possibility of cooperation in production. It even prevents rivalry, if that has anything more to it than this bitter struggle against ourselves and against others which goes on quite independently of the brigades. Piece-rate work is, in itself, a source of rivalry, and it makes little difference whether they call it that, or not, whether they get your agreement to it, or not. We surrender to it completely on our own account, and sometimes we may learn that our brigade has benefited.

The competitions between the brigades don't stir much water. 'They've also got to have their little pastimes,' said

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Custer rides again

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discovered in the Black Hills in the early 1870s, the U.S. government quickly developed policies to remove the Indians. First, all Indians found off the treaty lands were declared "hostile" — which provided a shoot-on-sight legalism for the cavalry and others. However, after Custer got his just deserts in the search for such "hostiles," the government adopted a "sell or starve" offer to the Indians in the area. Finally, in 1877, they just passed the Black Hills Act and took over the property, forcing the Indians onto relatively less valuable land. In the midst of this activity, George Hearst (granddaddy of the newspaper chain) was able to buy up a prospecting claim for \$70,000. Within 10 years the Hearst claim was worth \$6 million, and with the addition of a processing operation, became the Homestake Gold Mining Co., the forerunner of today's United Nuclear-Homestake.

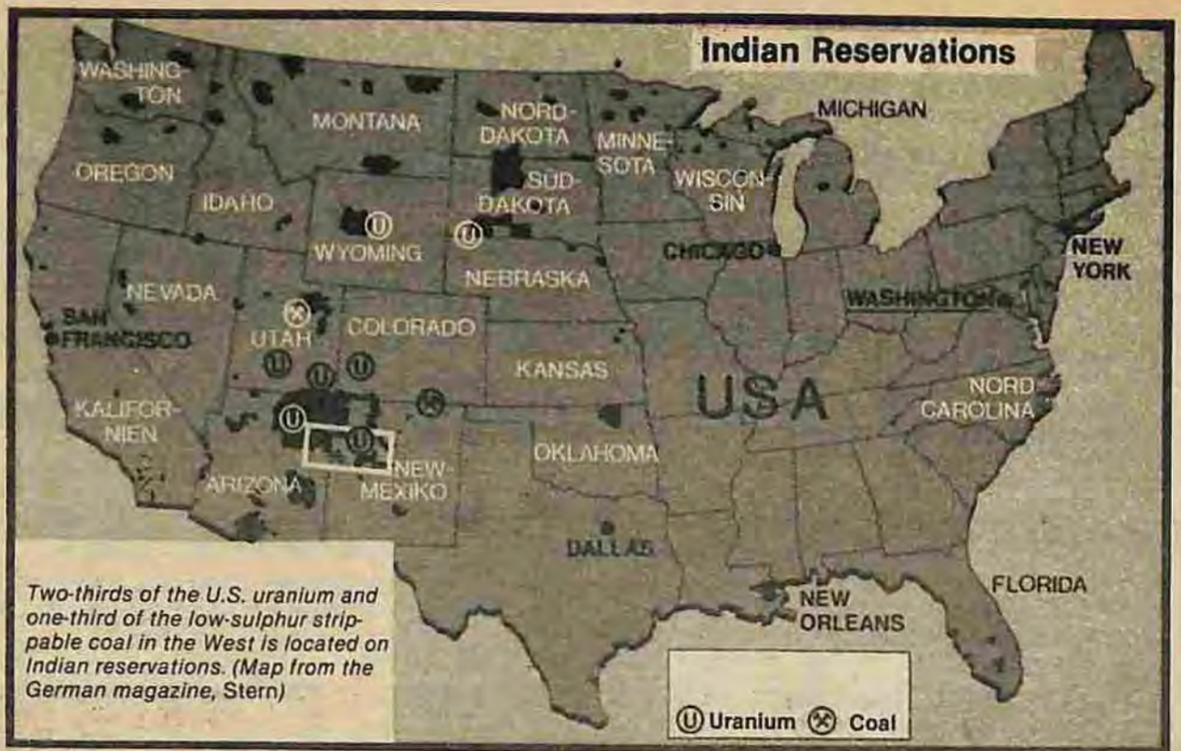
- Such "healthy development" was common in the late 1800s. In a relatively few years, Congress passed the Mining Act, Mineral Act, Timber and Stone Act and other legislation, all of which opened up mineral-rich Indian land to U.S. business interests while putting the Native peoples on land that was considered worthless. In those days, gold, silver, copper, lead and iron were the principal minerals the capitalists were after.
- Today, there are other valuable minerals, including not only the previously mentioned uranium, but also, for example, coal. Strip mines, which permanently destroy the earth upon which many Indians depend for their existence, are a very popular form of such development — like the Peabody Coal strip mine at Black Mesa, Arizona, leased from the

- Hopi Tribal Council. But there is a lot more coal under that mesa, and the need for it has fueled the U.S. government's efforts to evict nearly 10,000 Navajos from the land, including the people of Big Mountain.
- The Consolidation Coal strip mine at Burnham, New Mexico, has already evicted many of the Navajos, a people who have lived there for centuries. Its drag line has also dug up and desecrated the traditional burial grounds of some of the Burnham families.
- The "healthy development" of strip-mined coal uses a lot of water. On the Navajo reservation, there is one coal slurry that runs from the Black Mesa strip mine to the Mojave Power Plant in California, using up enormous quantities of scarce groundwater from the fragile Colorado Plateau Aquifer. Four more

- have been proposed by the federal government for the Four Corners area, including one slated to run from Farmington, New Mexico to Houston, Texas. Meanwhile, the wells near the major coal mines on the reservation run dry with greater frequency each year. The Navajos are dependent on those wells for water for themselves and their livestock.
- To foster the "self-government" necessary to facilitate much more of this, there is the federally funded Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT). Under reservation land of the tribes belonging to CERT sits about one-third of the low-sulphur strip-minable coal in the West, about 5% of onshore oil and gas reserves in the U.S., about one-half of all uranium in the U.S. and major quantities of oil shale and tar sands.

Peter MacDonald, former Navajo tribal chairman and founder of CERT, declared in 1980 that it represented "an historic and unprecedented energy partnership between the federal government, the governments of the Western states, the leadership of the industrial and financial sectors of our economy, and the Indian tribes." He made this statement after the U.S. government gave CERT \$24 million to fund research costs and loan guarantees for corporate energy development on the reservations and to produce propaganda and training programs that would supposedly convince the masses of Native Americans that this capitalist development was good for them.

Undoubtedly, the president's "new" Indian policy will be equally convincing. □



Darnell Summers

Continued from page 4

declared "inactive" in 1976. The MSP claimed that in 1978 they thought Gale Simmons might have been dead because a decomposed body was found which "resembled" a mug shot of Simmons. After this was checked out, there was no further "investigation" until 1980, when the case was "reactivated." And yet all this time, Milford Scott was clearly available, serving his 60-to-90-year sentence in Jackson State Prison on an unrelated murder charge.

The question now remained as to why the "investigation," focused solely on how to get Darnell Summers back into their clutches, was reopened at the time it was in December 1980. In his reply argument (which took the form of the 3 1/2-page "memo" which did not even address the testimony given by his own witnesses, and was the first written document produced by Bianco in this case), the prosecutor stated that "... the case was dismissed for lack of evidence, and reopened when circumstances changed. The change in circumstances was that Scott and Simmons were now willing to testify as to their knowledge of the events surrounding the murder. The delay was thus not insidious or purposeful, but caused by the fact that during that time there was no substantive evidence with which to present a case." This is absolutely ludicrous. For one thing, it is crystal clear why there was "no substantive evidence" — none exists except the same lying stories they coerced out of their "star witness" in the first place. Do they really expect people to believe that it took 13 years of a "continuing investigation" to produce — the same "evidence" they had had before? But also, the "willingness" of Scott and Simmons to testify is not a "circumstance" but a result of the authorities launching a pursuit of Darnell Summers. According to MSP reports, this renewed railroad first took shape in November 1980, when MSP Detective Sergeant Tuttle interviewed Scott at Jack-

son Prison on the 13th, and went to Pennsylvania to talk with Gale Simmons on the 25th. It then took a whole year before the state secured from Gale Simmons the testimony needed to snatch Darnell out of West Germany. This was gained, as Simmons explained when she publicly refused to testify against Darnell in July 1982, through jailing her, bringing her back to Michigan, charging her with Gonsler's murder and threatening to actually prosecute her (which they are now attempting to carry out). As for Scott, it was only after Simmons refused to testify, a few days before Darnell's preliminary hearing in July 1982, that Scott was produced as a "witness," undoubtedly because the state feared that his testimony would be discredited. (In fact it is a testament to the solidarity of class interests between both the black-robed and the gun-slinging fraternities, that Scott's reversal of his 1969 recantation was admitted as the sole testimony to bind Darnell over for trial.)

The only explanation offered by any of the prosecution's witnesses as to why the case was reopened in 1980 came from MSP Detective Lieutenant John Shewell, who had first told Darnell's attorney that "In my mind, it was never deactivated." When he finally admitted that the "investigation" took a leap in 1980, he said it was because he was new at his post as head of the MSP unit which had jurisdiction in the Gonsler case and he was busy orienting himself to his new job, so he handed the review of the case to another "new" officer, Sgt. Tuttle, who was "uncluttered by other assignments," and then, "the case really started to roll." This is all another crock, since Shewell had gotten his "new" job in late 1978, and Tuttle came in January 1979. Clearly the reason for reopening the case remains "unexplained" by the state.

All this contradictory testimony by the prosecution's witnesses clearly showed why the state was trying so hard to avoid dealing with this motion: they cannot explain why they really moved to drop the charge in 1969 without revealing their maneuvering to manipulate witnesses and use perjured testimony, thus further exposing how much of a railroad the first prosecution of Darnell was, and how they

hid their trumped-up charge by preventing an acquittal; they can't explain why they didn't attempt to do any "investigation" in the 1970s without totally demolishing the fiction of "the continuing investigation"; and they can't explain why the "investigation" was suddenly started up again in 1980, and the charge renewed in 1982, without exposing the actual political motivation that is driving this second railroad forward.

In fact, the real "change in circumstances" was the intensification of the crisis and war preparations of the imperialists and the resultant need to attack revolutionary internationalism, which drove them to renew this railroad against Darnell Summers. And as has been previously reported in the *RW*, Darnell has been the target of political surveillance for over 14 years which, at the very least, top officials in the FBI, the U.S. State Department and the West German government have been aware of and supervising.

However, it was not necessary for the defense to demonstrate all this during this particular hearing. It was in fact the burden of the prosecution to provide the justification for the "delay" in renewing the murder charge against Darnell. And without a doubt, they failed to do so. Here is Bianco's sole treatment of this, as stated in his "memo": "It cannot be seriously maintained that the delay in bringing new charges was calculated to prejudice defendant in his defense, and that there was thus bad faith. The police and prosecution did not conspire to dismiss the case and then wait 14 years... In sum, even if the delay here is not viewed as wholly explainable, it was at first benign, so that the amorphous showing of prejudice does not require dismissal."

Here Bianco is again selling wolf tickets over "bad faith" as a smoke-screen. Significant court rulings make clear that whether or not the prosecution "calculated" and "conspired" to create the 13-year interval between the attempts to try Darnell, whether or not it was "insidious or purposeful," is not the question. In the case of *Vickey v. State of Florida* in 1970, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that "a negligent failure by the

government to insure speedy trial is virtually as damaging to the interest protected by the right as an intentional failure;... thus the crucial question in determining the legitimacy of governmental delay may be whether it might reasonably have been avoided — whether it was unnecessary." Clearly in 1969, the state chose not to go to trial out of "fear of acquittal."

In 1977, a Michigan appeals court dismissed a murder charge in *People v. Nuss* after an 8-year "delay" on the grounds of violation of due process, saying that "in balance, the prejudice suffered by the defendant is undue and unjustifiable." Many features in this case were similar, including witnesses who could not recall the events later, and one who had died. As for Bianco's attempt to pooh-pooh the existence of enormous prejudice against Darnell, in *People v. Bennett* in 1978, a Michigan court ruled: "Prejudice is presumed after an 18-month delay. The presumption is conclusive unless the prosecutor is able to demonstrate lack of prejudice to the defendant. Even so 'an affirmative demonstration of prejudice (is not) necessary to prove a denial of the constitutional right to a speedy trial.' *Moore v. Arizona*, 414 US 25."

True to form and typical of the extensive legal research done by Judge Sullivan, in preparing his cursory denial of the motion, the judge quoted the exact same case which the prosecutor had used, stating, "Proof of prejudice is generally a necessary but not sufficient element of a due process claim, in that the due process inquiry must consider the reasons for the delay as well as the prejudice to the accused." In other words, in keeping with all the rest of the "legal" proceedings in this case from 1968 to the present and from West Germany to Washington, D.C. to Inkster, Michigan, the overriding consideration of the judge was exactly the "reasons for delay", i.e., the political motivations of the U.S. ruling class. However, in so ruling, the judge did concur with one argument by the defense, stated in the final reply: "Neither the law nor the truth has ever governed when it comes to the political persecution of Darnell Summers." □

Pigs and Cows

This report was sent to us from comrades in Ohio.

Cincinnati. In January, national attention to the farmers' struggle against foreclosure shifted to Ohio and the battle being waged to stop the sale of Doug Dailey's farm in Madison County, Ohio. While they were unable to actually stop the sheriff's sale on January 14, over 1200 farmers and supporters showed up, and a good portion drowned out the proceedings, chanting "No Sale" throughout the half hour that the sale lasted. There were 61 sheriff's deputies from six counties to protect the courthouse, along with attack dogs on the ready. Anger was quite high — not just that it was happening to Doug, but against the whole situation farmers face. "This is just the beginning," one farmer said. "This is gonna heat up. It's only a matter of time. The last person I'd like to be is a PCA (Production Credit Association—RW) man or a Federal Land Bank man... We're down and out. We got nothing to lose." Both at the foreclosure itself, and through continuing activities by Ohio farmers, we've had an opportunity to get a sense of just what are the forces driving farmers into battle now.

Estimates by people at the demonstration were that 20% of the family farmers will go out of business in the next three months to a year, and that over 65% of the farmers in this country are in danger. Stories of high costs and low prices abounded, as people told of huge debts that were being called in and that they were unable to pay and of the unwillingness on the part of credit agencies to work out any arrangements. One farmer had worked from February until May 24 of last year to secure his operating loan from PCA. When he finally got it, after the crops were planted, the loan had a long list of stipulations that he had to fulfill, including putting parts of his farm and equipment up for sale. While he was willing to list them, he, as did his creditors, knew that there was little chance of selling anything, at least for a "fair market price." He had till November 15, when he would sit down with his creditors to recapitulate his progress. They stressed that they knew the slim likelihood of his selling either the land or equipment in the time provided. When he met with PCA on November 15 it seemed everything was OK. The following day, November 16, PCA called in his whole \$1 million loan — including a seven-year loan he had on his tractors, due immediately. From then until December 29 he filled out all kinds of papers to try to work things out, and when he went back to PCA that day, the value of his real estate and farm equipment was chopped in half, so that he only had \$362,000 in securities. He was ordered to sell 376 acres of land and he no longer had any credit. While they haven't foreclosed on him yet, it's not that far away.

His situation is similar to that of many farmers. One farmer said that when he started farming in 1963, the average farm was 160 acres; now it's 700 to 800 acres. Many farmers own a few hundred acres themselves and rent another two or three times as many that they farm along with what they own. Connected with this is a massive amount of credit, both for the machinery necessary to farm such large tracts, along with feed, fertilizer, and other operating capital. This is a stratum of farmers who mainly, with their families, work their own farms, and only the better-off ones hire outside labor. These farmers are different from many smaller farmers who work full-time jobs at the same time as running their farms.

Mainly because of the nature of their existence, farmers look at their situation in a very individualized way. And even now, as many farmers are in deep crisis, the spontaneous tendency is still to look at bad management or bad weather as the cause of their plight, and a main demand is for a fair price for their product. Yet the imperialist crisis has necessitated their banding together in protest, and for the



first time in their lives many are feeling the iron-fist of the state.

A recent public hearing held in Columbus, Ohio by the Family Farm Movement (FFM) showed both the increased militancy of the farmers as well as the attempts by politicians and various social-democratic forces to influence the developing movement of farmers. The hearing was set up to bring out the farmers' plight to the politicians, and many state legislators didn't miss the opportunity to try to make some political headway. The social-democratic types also promoted various schemes for parity, and the need to "affect the decision-making process in the country" through "direct action," aimed at "making people think about how the country is working and not working."

But while the hearing was aimed mainly at the politicians, the testimony of about 30 farmers there rang out with a real indictment of the nature of this bloodsucking system. Interestingly, women were very outspoken in the hearings. As one pointed out, the family farms really do mean the whole family works them, including the women. And beyond that, many women are very sharply confronted with the crisis and how it affects their lives — often having to deal with the kids and the sheriffs beating down their doors. One family that owns 600 acres and rents another 1000 on which they mainly farm soybeans, told of how they had paid their loans off in full in '79 and '80, only to have the loan called in in '81 when they had trouble paying. The woman told of how their tractors had been taken for auction and sold at way below cost, and this prevented them from being able to adequately work the farm. Then, this was followed up by the continued harassment, phone calls, letters, and frequent visits from the sheriff to try to get them to pay the loan. Then in July, when soybeans are barely up, the sheriff came out to appraise the crop (which you couldn't see), and they were offered two-thirds of the appraisal price for the crop. This family has been forced into the first stage of bankruptcy proceedings.

Many farmers testified about the stakes involved in even speaking out about their situation — they had in fact been threatened with cut-off of loans or foreclosure if they spread the word of what was happening to them. The authorities are clearly fearful of farmers becoming conscious of the system. At this moment, Doug Dailey is in jail indefinitely for contempt of court for refusing to give the names of people who have supported him and who he has leased or

loaned his equipment to. (Dailey was invited onto the Phil Donahue Show — an effort to "let the farmers speak." In fact, the very hour the tape of the show was aired, Dailey was busted.)

Perhaps the sharpest story at the hearing was from a woman who had a dairy farm on the Ohio-Indiana state line. That area is a little different from central Ohio (and many family farm areas in crisis) in that the farms are smaller (80 to 120 acres). "In this part of the country, the farms that are closing down are the ones where they can get money. For instance, they're not closing down any of the grain farmers. They're closing down the big hog farmers, or dairy farmers, where there are animals and machinery," said Becky Baucher. What happened to her and her brother Joe, who she farms with, sounds more like Miracle Valley than middle America. "My brother Joe and I live on the Ohio-Indiana line and farm in Mercer County—Ohio side. My brother Tim lived on the Jay County-Indiana side and farmed there. Joe and I leased his ground, we had our dairy set up and our cattle there. Tim had a loan through the Federal Land Bank and PCA. He was in default, PCA filed foreclosure on him, well aware they would not get anything." The Baucher's loans on their cattle and equipment were with the Farmers Home Administration (FHA). On August 5 the Jay County sheriff came out to inventory Tim's property. Becky met him there with her attorney and proof of the ownership of their equipment and their \$65,000 cattle herd, so it would not be counted as Tim's. The sheriff said everything was OK, and told her to bring copies of the documents to him by the following Friday the 13th.

Becky told what happened next: "The following Friday morning, August 6, at 6:00 a.m., a Jay County, Indiana sheriff's car pulled up in the driveway with three men in it. Joe was there. The three men were not in uniform. They had no court order, no badges. They informed Joe that they intended to load the cattle, that they decided PCA wanted them, that PCA gets whatever they want, and they were taking them. Well, after a discussion, Joe informed them that they were not stealing those cattle; we had legal claim to them; they could not load those cattle." Becky then contacted Farmers Home to tell them what had happened, to supposedly work things out with PCA. The following Monday, Joe and Becky went to Hartford City, Indiana to deliver the papers they'd promised the sheriff. "When Joe and I got out of the car in Hartford City, the Blackford County, Indiana sheriff and a Hartford

City police officer were waiting. They demanded to know who we were and to prove our identity. When we identified ourselves, they informed us that they had a body attachment warrant for Joe on a contempt of court citation because he'd refused to let the sheriff load the cattle for a court order that never existed. They arrested Joe." The sheriffs wouldn't let Becky know what they did with him. After Becky got home that evening, she got her 16 and 17-year-old brothers to help her milk the cows and feed them, fearing there might be trouble. As they were finishing up, with one of the brothers taking pictures of the cattle for a 4-H project:

"All at once it was like an invasion from outer space. Nine police cars, eleven cops; the Jay County sheriff, four Jay County deputies, six Indiana State police; automatic weapons, shotguns, sub-machine guns, automatic rifles. They didn't just have the guns, they were loaded, they were cocked, their fingers were on the trigger. They would arrest the two boys. In the process of arresting them, no one objected, no one did a thing. They confiscated the camera; they later destroyed part of the film... They would remain there for more than three hours altogether with their guns, demanding to know from my sister-in-law and I, who was still there, which farmers would come in, were there others who would help us do the feeding. And their intention which they made very clear by repeated statements was to kill a farmer, to arrest a farmer that would lend support. When they finally decided to leave, the sheriff said, 'don't go anywhere for an hour, I'll be back and tell you what I'm going to do next.'"

He never called back, and when the mother called the sheriff to inquire about the two boys, they wouldn't tell her anything. The boys were later charged, first with contempt of court, and then before the sheriff finally dropped all the charges, the charges had been changed to "endangering the sheriff's life through use of a camera" on one boy and "delinquency" on the other. The story continued the next day at 6:00 in the morning:

"As we were milking, Candy (Becky's little sister—RW) was asleep in the car on the back seat covered up. The twins (a 12-year-old boy and girl) were bringing the cattle in. And suddenly it was like the cattle were kicking, something was wrong, someone was in the barn. We took the twins to look. They signalled that there were police officers with their guns, they were back doing the same old thing again. They were going through the

Continued on page 13

Khomeini's Executioners Strike at Union of Iranian Communists

Continued from page 1

organs of power. Most importantly, the Amol uprising was, in the words of Sarbehadaran's subsequent communique, a "magnificent example for all those who do not want to give in to captivity and enslavement and are determined to obtain liberty." It both sparked widespread excitement and support among the Iranian people, and deeply stunned the Iranian regime.

Even more than an act of political revenge, this trial was an attempt at political recuperation. Even UIC members accused of work in other cities and not at all directly connected with the Amol events were accused of participation in an organization which had led this rebellion. Some families of Pasdaran slain in the uprising were brought to Tehran for the trial, and the courtroom was lined with pictures of these fallen "martyrs" to reaction. There was every effort to try to show that it was the masses themselves who were the victims of the revolutionary outburst, and that the masses stood with the government and against the revolutionaries. The whole manner of the staging of the trial and the executions that followed was designed to show that the regime had established full control in Amol and throughout Iran, and that rebellion against "God and his emissaries" had met its inevitable futile end. For this reason the trial received extensive coverage in the Iranian press.

But really what was underscored by all this was just how significant the Amol insurrection had been and continues to be. Following the trials, the regime made a special point of assembling all 22 to be shot in Amol, in public, on the exact anniversary of the uprising. Yet even more telling is the fact that despite this loathsome attempt to snuff out the revolutionary aspirations of the masses, nevertheless the people there found a way to recover the bodies of the 22 after they were executed — by means that are not yet clear — and give them a decent burial, rather than to allow the regime to follow its customary practice of mutilating the bodies of executed revolutionaries and then throwing them into shallow graves far from regular cemeteries.

This urgent necessity faced by the Khomeini government to try to recover its political losses meant that it had to carry out one of its largest mass executions to date in the midst of an attempted campaign to paint an image of "liberalization" and hints that the accused would be shown "mercy." A *Nightline* TV show during the trial predicted that they would be given life sentences instead of the firing squad. Yet in another sense, this trial and execution really was part and parcel of the Iran government's process of "liberalizing" its rule. This policy shift was called for by the Imam himself in a December speech in which he claimed that the Islamic Republic had now been firmly established, so that the regime no longer had to be overly harsh on its opponents, and that it was time for the revolution to correct the excesses, abuses and injustices that were marring its reputation and that of Islam itself. The specific measures called for in this liberalization included an end to arbitrary searches, seizures, arrests, and eavesdropping, as well as an end to torture, and some expanded rights for those accused of crimes.

In fact, this liberalization was widely understood to be an effort by the troubled Iranian regime to expand its ties with the imperialist world, the West in particular, as well as to attract support from the disaffected, but economically and politically crucial, middle classes.

As opposed to the regime's past practices of summary, assembly-line executions, after trials lasting at most a few minutes, this latest trial was one of the first that was open to the public, widely covered in the Iranian press, and with a few trappings of bourgeois legality. The particular political place of this trial in the regime's overall maneuvers and increasing kneeling before imperialism was highlighted by the unusual step of allowing it to be covered by the foreign press as well.

Indeed, it did capture the essence of

Iran's "liberalization." These revolutionary opponents of the Khomeini regime were arrested, tortured, tried one week, and executed the next for the crime of rebelling against the Islamic order. In other words, a touch of makeup was applied to the workings of the Islamic state apparatus, whose existence continues to rest upon the brutal and violent suppression of the masses, its revolutionary opponents in particular. While the Ayatollahs might not have all the nuances of bourgeois democracy and reformism down pat, haven't they captured its essence with their latest performance?

What about the imperialist world's opinion of this trial and its automatic murderous conclusion? While both camps have continued to voice various complaints about the injustices of the Islamic regime, complaints that mainly reflect their ongoing efforts to pressure the Iranian government in their direction and away from their rivals, there were no outcries of protest from either the Soviet or U.S. bloc over these latest executions. This stands in stark contrast to the U.S. imperialist condemnation of the treatment of pro-U.S. forces such as Ghotbzadeh, not to mention the howls of protest

at the demise of their favorite generals and SAVAK torturers in the early days of the revolution. It is also an obvious departure from the Soviet Union's previous criticism of the regime, when forces loyal or potentially useful to the revisionists were under attack. The interests of both imperialist camps lie in the suppression of revolutionary forces in Iran, even as these imperialists claw at each other for influence and position in this strategically crucial region. Further, given the extensive use of SAVAK files and agents in the arrest and trial of these revolutionaries, as well as the KGB influence within the Iranian security apparatus, there is ample reason to believe that both these major imperialist powers were at least indirectly involved in this arrest and subsequent execution. Iran's is a liberalization program that they can certainly understand.

The trial and execution also highlighted the regime's continued necessity to crush revolutionary forces within Iran and wage ideological warfare against Marxism. The authorities went to great lengths to use the fact that a number of UIC members had been active in the revolutionary movement abroad during the

Shah's regime, in order to portray the UIC as an imperialist-backed organization and its members as CIA agents. This has been a standard ploy used by the regime to discredit the revolutionary left since its first days in power. The Islamic authorities continue to spout this same nonsense even as they build closer ties with a host of imperialist powers, East and West, and government leaders like Rafsanjani make statements like this one: "The policy of neither East nor West does not mean we cut off all relations with the East and the West. Islam wants no such thing." There was also a concerted effort by the government to use the trial to attack Marxist ideology, labeling it as corrupt, unworkable, and defeated by Islam. Overall, these are not the actions of a regime perfectly confident of its hold on the populace or its future.

Memorial meetings have already either been held or scheduled in France, Spain, Italy and West Germany. In the U.S., commemorations are scheduled for mid-February in the Bay Area, Los Angeles and Chicago. □

Shine the Light of Revolution Behind the Prison Walls

Contribute to the Prisoners Revolutionary Literature Fund

The Revolutionary Communist Party receives many letters and requests for literature from prisoners in the hell-hole torture chambers from Attica to San Quentin. There are thousands more brothers and sisters behind bars who have refused to be beaten down and corrupted in the dungeons of the capitalist class and who thirst for and need the *Revolutionary Worker* and other revolutionary literature. To help make possible getting the Voice of the Revolutionary Communist Party as well as other Party literature and books on Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought behind the prison walls, the *Revolutionary Worker* has established a special fund. Contributions should be sent to:

Prisoners Revolutionary Literature Fund
Box 3486, Merchandise Mart
Chicago, IL 60654

The following is a welcomed letter from Attica where a brother recently scored a victory in being able to finally obtain the literature he had ordered through the Prisoners Revolutionary Literature Fund two months ago. This, we think, will be of particular interest to other prisoners in New York state, where a legal battle is currently being waged around the denial of literature to revolutionary-minded prisoners.

Dear Comrades,

I have achieved a victory over these capitalists. And I enclose the proof of this victory, as you know the books they denied me were granted by Albany, N.Y. . . . (Enclosed with this brother's letter was a Media Review sheet allowing the RCP's *New Programme and New Constitution* and the "If There Is To Be A Revolution . . ." pamphlet into the prison — RW).

Comrades, I shall keep spreading the words of the RCP. And I shall pass on the paper to others like I always do. Let us follow Comrade Bob Avakian to Victory.

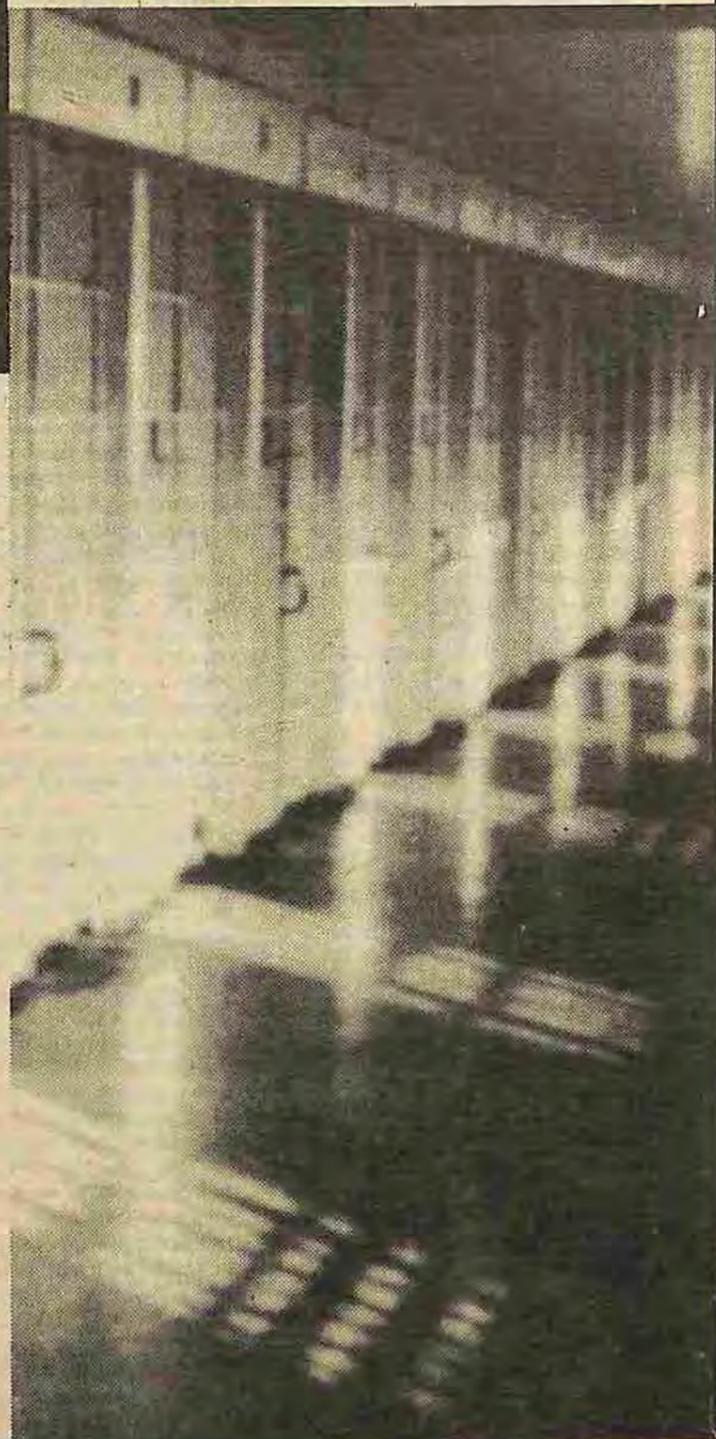
In Solidarity at Attica,
Comrade X

Dear RW:

RW No. 188 contained a request from a prisoner for the boxed collections of the pamphlets by the RCP.

Enclosed is the money for the collections plus, hopefully, enough for the postage. Please see that this prisoner gets them as soon as possible if they have not already been sent. I would like to give some more to the prisoners literary fund but I'm a little strapped right now.

Thanks,
A reader



Murder in Atlanta

No Similarities Here . . .

On February 1, 1983, the badly mutilated body of a young Black man was found near downtown Atlanta in a wooded lot next to the Atlanta Civic Center. Barney Dale Canty, 22 years old, had been brutally murdered, literally sawed to death, at an unknown location. His body was then left in this heavily trafficked area where people from a nearby residential neighborhood make their way downtown. The body was found by an older Black woman as she was out walking her dog that evening. Very little else has been revealed about this murder.

Exactly one year ago, on February 10, 1982 (the very week that Wayne Williams was convicted), the body of another Black man had been found in the exact same location where Canty's body was found this week. Frederick York, 39 years old, had been found by someone out jogging in the early morning. Only York was found hanging by the neck

from a tree. Then, the police immediately declared York's lynching to be a suicide, and buried the body as fast as they buried the news. So far, the police officials have not tried to claim that Barney Canty committed suicide!

But then, they have not made a single mention of any similarities between the murder of York and the murder of Canty. In fact, the officials have tried very hard to black out the news of the Canty murder altogether. This bestial murder rated tiny articles in the papers and a short item on the TV, in which the main point was the police claim that they could find no clues. A familiar and equally sinister refrain was heard in Atlanta during the whole 2-1/2 years of murders of Black youth, where the officials made the same claim while body after body was being found. For months, we were told that there were no similarities between the murders, and then only when the truth

was known to all did this line change to the one that there is simply no evidence.

While the officials have so far deliberately avoided comparing the murder of Barney Canty to that of Frederick York, they have even more importantly made no mention of any of the cases on the police Task Force list or any similarities that might exist between those murders and the more recent murders. No mention of the striking similarity that had been focused on by the news media around the world back in 1981 — that once again there is a mutilated body of a Black youth, purposefully left out in the open where it would be found by passers-by. Isn't this the same type of terroristic murder which so deeply outraged millions of people around the world, and so clearly revealed the racist nature of these murders? And isn't this the same type of unofficial terror, along with the official coverup and the official repression of the

masses, which made the very word "Atlanta" a battlecry?

Oh no, not an official whisper has been made public about any of these similarities (no doubt much more than whispering is going on in their private meetings, though, as they have plotted the media blackout and the "official" response). After all, as has been said so many times over the past year by these officials — the Atlanta Black youth murders have been solved. Remember that? Why, Mayor Andrew Young made a very pertinent official observation only last summer, when it became known that at least 37 Black women had also been viciously murdered here over the same period: "As for any similarities, the less said the better."

And we would once again ask the obvious: "For whom? And for what?" □

A Case of Malice Aforethought

"It is inconceivable to me that a child can starve to death in this community and no one would have lent a helping hand," intoned Judge Murphy in D.C. Superior Court. Before him was Keith Roddy, a 29-year-old Black man from northeast

Washington charged with the second degree murder of his 9-month-old son. Roddy, unemployed for a month, had been unable to find work and unable to feed his two children for 6 days. On January 26th his youngest child died and

Roddy was placed under arrest.

The bleeding hearts in the media bemoaned this heinous tragedy and portrayed Roddy as a long-time criminal who, now, either crazy or just plain cruel, had refused to even care for his own children. This was described by the medical examiner as the first starvation death in Washington in 10 years. This kind of thing doesn't happen in America. Naturally the prosecutor did not mention certain ugly facts to the contrary: that Washington, D.C. has one of the highest infant mortality rates in the country, even higher than many oppressed countries in the world; that right there in the U.S.'s capital city 236 infants under the age of one-year died for every ten thousand born in 1981 alone; that 93% of the infants who died under 28 days were Black; and that the causes of these deaths cited in official reports are poverty, unemployment and poor nutrition which result in many babies being born under 5 pounds.

At a preliminary hearing on February 2nd called to establish probable cause to send the case to grand jury for possible indictment, a D.C. police detective who had investigated the incident took the stand. At the prompting of the prosecutor, he described in detail the condition of the dead child and presented a photograph of the child, with the message that anyone who would treat their child like this must be a murderer. Then, to augment his picture of a heartless murderer, he arrogantly described Roddy as "well-dressed, well-nourished, and in good health." When asked by the prosecutor what the medical examiner had established as the manner of death, he reeled off, "starvation, neglect and homicide."

Roddy, who had recently split up with the mother of the children, was left jobless with two children to care for. He had sold everything of value in his apartment, and was forced to leave his children alone in the apartment during the day as he desperately went out in search of work. He himself had not eaten in 6 days, and, at the admission of the detectives, there was not a crumb of food in the house and he had 12 cents in his pocket when arrested. He was on probation from a previous charge and was frequently reporting to his probation officer and constantly seeking advice from her about employment.

The probation officer took the stand and told in detail how Roddy saw her two days before the child's death and was extremely upset, telling her he needed to get help or he was "going to do something." Two days later, he called her and told her his child had died and that he was going to commit suicide.

According to the high-and-mighty authorities, this was murder with "malice and aforethought." In the prosecutor's words, "He knew that his son would die

if he failed to feed him." He had a "state of mind showing no heart and no regard for the life and safety of others."

But what really got these hypocrites the most and the bottom line on why this was murder was that he had not come begging to them for help. He hadn't gone to the Catholic charities; he hadn't told his probation officer that his children were hungry. The judge preached that he should have gone to the police and they would have called an ambulance and helped the children! Here was a man who had served time for robbery years ago, who was on probation for previous drug use, who had obviously had enough experience with the powers that be to mistrust them and all their various agencies, and on top of all that was now sitting before them facing murder charges because he had no means to feed his child — and he should have come to them for help! Here was someone who was socked in the gut by the very reality of what life under their rule is all about, trying to do what they tell you you're supposed to do — kick drugs, pull yourself up by your bootstraps, be a man and find a job to support your family. But if only he had relied on them this would never have happened!

After all, we all know how well children are cared for under the rule of these servants of the social welfare: Over 50 Black children murdered in Atlanta with cooperation and complicity going all the way up to the highest levels of the government; soaring infant mortality rates right here in America with thousands and thousands of children in communities of the poor and oppressed never even reaching 1 year old because of low weights caused by their mother's malnutrition; and 42,000 children starving to death daily at the hands of imperialism in dominated countries all over the world. All of this is just part of the day-to-day grind of U.S. imperialism — no "malice and aforethought" here. But when a child is found dead from starvation because his father couldn't feed him — well that must be murder. After all, in the words of the judge, "Man's strongest instinct is to feed his child." But Judge Murphy was ever so generous enough to concede, even while admitting that all this was academic because it's the grand jury who must decide on the charge, that maybe the second degree murder charge with "malice and aforethought" was going a little too far. But it most definitely constituted manslaughter and recklessness. The good judge then proceeded to give Roddy one more double dose of the benefits the charitable American system has to offer: he ordered Roddy held on \$10,000 bail bond and ordered another hearing held because there was probable cause to revoke probation on his previous charge and make him serve that sentence in full. □

Pigs and Cows

Continued from page 11

barn, the hay, the straw, beating it, swinging their guns, threatening to kill people. And to this day, that 7-year-old girl swears up and down that a cop woke her up in the car, took the covers off of her, and when she woke up they were pointing a loaded gun at her. After we had finished milking the cows, they would drive the trucks out and load them. We were never given any papers, there was never any court order, we never got a receipt for the cows. We were informed by the sheriff, through the court, that PCA wanted those cows. This would be Tuesday morning. They would stay this time more than four hours, because altogether we would be held at gunpoint with automatic weapons for more than seven hours over a two-day period."

An old man who had noticed the commotion and come to watch was chased away by the cops. The story was officially squelched, including the sheriff refusing to correctly identify who had been arrested for ten days, but the story in general and the gun-swinging antics got spread far and wide. Local media had refused to cover it, and when, as a result of the recent FFM hearing, a newspaper contacted the Jay County sheriff, a deputy replied, "There was a certain amount of gun-waving." The Baucher's story continues, including the FHA now suing them for fraud for — you guessed it — not adequately protecting the cattle herd from the gun-toting sheriff's deputies, so Farmers Home had not been paid back on its loans.

"Eastern Indiana credit has been doing things like this, but we were one of the first. But we thought it was more of a show of power, because PCA has come down and said to different farmers, 'You do what we say and you talk to who we say, and you don't tell things or we're going to do this or we're going to do that to you.'" Becky continued talking about the general situation. "For at least the last five years, the farmers have not been able to make their own management decisions. PCA, Farmers Home, the Federal Land Bank have told them what to do. You do this or we're going to sell you out, or we're going to file criminal charges against you. So for a long time in a sense the farmers have faced criminal charges

as a threat, but it's only been in the last year that they've put it into force. It's only now that they're beginning to holler 'civil,' and they're coming back in and suing the farmer, which leaves the farmer, the only route open to you is lose everything through the courts taking it for the lenders, and then you have to file bankruptcy in order to be able to go out and find some job, something in order to be able to feed your family."

* * * * *

Asked by her second grade teacher to write a letter on "what did you do last summer" Candy wrote the following letter:

"Dear Mr. President,

My name is Candy Baucher. I was eight years old in December. I'm a second grader at Coldwater East Primary School. I want to tell you about my last summer. The police officers arrested my brothers Joe, Phil and Paul. The police wanted my brothers' cows. There were eleven police with automatic weapons. The police ran around and threatened people, even little kids like me with their guns. They even had a sub-machine gun. They threatened to kill me. I was asleep in my sister's car. One of the cops pulled the blanket off me and pointed his loaded gun at me. The next thing I knew the cops were loading up the cows. I asked them where my cats were. They said to go see in the trucks for myself. I couldn't find them. I asked the sheriff about my cats. He asked me if they were worth any money. After a long time the sheriff told my sister-in-law to get rid of me. I don't know about America any more. I hear the lawyers say it's illegal. My older brothers and sisters talk about gestapo Germany and Hitler. I think my family has been abused by America's police and evil judges more than Hitler did. I would like to talk to you. Please write to me. I will write you back. My phone number is xxx-xxxx.

Thank you Mr. President
Your friend, Candy

Candy's school called and complained about this letter, saying something about how "America was not Hitler's gestapo Germany" and they "didn't appreciate her imagination." □

Nigeria: Mass Deportation, Imperialist Compulsion

Continued from page 1

is a genuine tragedy, "yet another pool of human misery." The immigrants, reports the *New York Times*, "... came from lands that were broken, lured by the dream of riches in a nation that glittered with the slick sheen of oil..." but now "they are leaving, docile and somber, their future as opaque as the harmattan that is blowing now, south from the Sahara..."

Yes, we are told, it is a tragedy — but most of all, *most of all*, it is an African tragedy. It is *over there*, the simple result of the combination of the ups and downs of purely domestic economies, over-reactive political leaders, and a dose of national xenophobia ("Nigeria is no stranger to xenophobia..."), with which, naturally, the U.S. State Department and imperialism has absolutely no connection. Thus, a *Times* editorial runs: "It is, technically, legal; Nigeria has a right to police its territory and to close its frontiers. But after all allowances are made, this is still an abrupt and brutal action. It shames the moral pretensions of President Shahu Shagari. It makes a nation of 80 million, Africa's most populous, cruel and small."

Who do these people think they're fooling? Do they actually believe that the imperialist system can be cleansed so easily, so effortlessly? Shagari is their man, the shambles of the economy in Nigeria is their shambles, the forcible uprooting of the immigrants is due to their system, its politics and economics. The "cruel and small" is simply the mirror image of the bad and big.

"They Should Go Back Where They Came From"

While the Nigerian government has offered no "official" explanation for the mass deportation order, other Nigerian spokesmen have been quite blunt. A representative of the Nigerian embassy in Washington, D.C. told the *RW* that the only issue involved was the "illegal" nature of the "outsiders" — "an illegal alien is an illegal alien and should go back where they came from." The embassy official then launched into an incredible tirade that echoed the ravings of the Nigerian press recently. According to these gentlemen, the immigrant workers alone have been the source of all the "social problems" plaguing Nigeria. The embassy official blamed the migrant workers for literally every crime committed in Nigeria today, parroting the official Nigerian press reports that migrant workers were the main source of murder and robbery, the main source of income for Nigerian brothels, and the main social base for the various Moslem "fanatic cults" that had been involved in a number of ferocious uprisings against the Nigerian government over the last few years. As the expulsion deadline passed, the Nigerian press stepped up its frenzy, calling upon all good Nigerian citizens to be vigilant in uncovering "aliens" attempting to evade the mass deportation. In addition to demanding that Nigerian citizens turn all such suspects into the government immediately, a number of newspapers and editorials demanded stiff prison sentences for these "outsiders." On February 1, the day after the deadline for the expulsions, the Nigerian government announced that it would conduct a thorough search through the hotels, restaurants and slums for "illegal aliens" who may have slipped through the dragnet. The government also announced that henceforth all Nigerian citizens over the age of 18 would be required to carry ID cards clearly stating their citizenship.

As a result of all this millions have been forced out of Nigeria. Nigerian ports have become gigantic refugee camps as hundreds of thousands have fled the urban slums hoping to catch a ship bound for their country of origin. At one point the ports had become so clogged that all normal shipping business backed up for days and the Nigerian government threatened "ruthless reprisals" against fleeing refugees who refused to clear out of the ports. Inside these refugee departure points food, water and medicine were practically nonexistent. What did exist was priced far out of the reach of the fleeing refugees and at least ten have been reported as dying from starvation. It is not known how many died under the batons

of Nigerian pigs. When Ghanaian ships finally arrived to pick up the Ghanaian refugees at least six people were reported to have drowned in the scramble to board the ships. For the most part the ships were dangerously overloaded as they pulled out for the two-day trip to Ghana. Some of the ships were reported to have been so crowded that the refugees were forced to stand literally shoulder to shoulder for the entire trip.

The scene along the overland routes out of Nigeria was starkly similar. A gigantic wave of humanity rolled along every main highway leading out of Nigeria and into the neighboring West African countries, especially Benin and Togo. Buses, cattle-drawn carts, cattle trucks, taxis and foot traffic clogged the highways for miles as the refugees moved under guard from one country to the next. In Togo, government troops lined the highways traveled by the refugees — supposedly they were there to "protect" the refugees, actually they were there to herd them as quickly as possible, and as tightly controlled as possible, through Togo and to make sure that none of them decided to take up residence in Togo. In contrast to this, press accounts reported that the "refugees praised the people of Togo and Benin who, they said, offered them bread, oranges, and water."

"Clear Enough"

"It is clear enough," remarked a *Washington Post* editorial, "what force is currently propelling hundreds of thousands of desperate West Africans out of Nigeria." Clear enough, but no thanks to the befogging lies of this editorial, the main point of which is to yet further distance imperialism from the crimes now underway in Nigeria. In fact, whatever the immediate motives of the expulsion order, the net effect serves U.S. regional political interests quite neatly.

Nigeria itself, as we shall see, is thoroughly dominated by Western imperialism, U.S. in particular. Shagari has been an outspoken proponent of these interests in the region for years. In Ghana, on the other hand, a December 1981 coup brought to power the regime of Jerry Rawlings, an admirer of Qaddafi of Libya and a potential — if not present — friend of the Soviet Union. Rawlings deposed the pro-Western government of Limann. The Rawlings regime has denounced the expulsion as a deliberate plot to destabilize Ghana. It wouldn't be the first time; in fact, only recently the regime managed to survive a coup attempt. And now, the forced return of so many refugees is bound to put more than a little pressure on the already unstable country. The refugee population has doubled the size of Accra, Ghana's capital. But also, Ghanaian immigrants previously working in Nigeria and sending money back to relatives in Ghana were an important basis of support for the depressed economy. The lack of this means all the more strain. But make no mistake about the "revolutionary" and former Air Force lieutenant, Jerry Rawlings. The depth of his sympathies with the masses of his "countrymen" was revealed in the simple fact that the Ghanaian border, closed by Rawlings in September last year, was not opened to his "countrymen" until January 29, two days before the expulsion deadline and long after hundreds of thousands had already left Nigeria and were stuck between the two countries.

But if the smacking of imperialist "leadership" in the whole affair isn't "clear enough" on this count, one need only briefly glance at a related "force... currently propelling" the immigrants out of Nigeria. Nigeria in particular, and West Africa in general, is totally dominated by and run in the interests of the U.S. and Western imperialists. (And Ghana is obviously not a closed book.)

Throughout the 1970s Nigeria had become known as the "economic miracle of Africa." As the various imperialist powers tapped Nigeria's massive oil reserves, its economy "boomed." However, as in all such neo-colonial setups, a booming economy for the imperialists means continued and severe disarticulation for the neo-colony and intensified misery for the masses of people in it.

Through the 1970s oil became the motor of the Nigerian economy; by the 1980s it provided 90% of all foreign ex-

change earnings in the country and 80% of the total government revenue. Oil and everything else that prospered in Nigeria was oriented solely towards export and the growth of imperialist super-profits. Nigeria even replaced Kuwait as Gulf Oil's number one oil supplier. Although the Nigerian rulers talked about a concurrent "green revolution" taking place in the countryside, in actual fact it never amounted to much else than talk. The agricultural sector of Nigeria's economy wallowed in subordination to the oil industry. While subsistence farming remains the predominant method of farm production, only the cash crops for exports experienced anything near relative prosperity. And even here, the growth of export-oriented crops paled in significance next to the oil industry. By 1982 Nigeria not only had to import increasing amounts of basic foodstuffs (around \$2 billion a year), but also began importing many of the crops and products that it had previously grown for export!

As Nigeria's oil economy boomed, hundreds of thousands of Nigerian peasants migrated from the rural areas to the cities in search of work and in many cases literal survival. Joining these peasants and new urban poor were millions of landless peasants and workers who fled to Nigeria, the African version of the land of opportunity, from other neo-colonial countries of West Africa. Nigeria, citing a "labor shortage," literally invited these immigrants to settle in Nigeria. A treaty was signed and promoted within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which guaranteed the free movement of people between the borders of the various member states. For most of these immigrants it quickly became clear that the land of opportunity most often meant that only when they were lucky would they have the opportunity to work — and at that, only in the most menial and lowest-paying jobs in all of Nigeria. Crowded into working-class slums, these foreign-born workers from all over West Africa, together with millions of unemployed Nigerians, quickly developed into an extremely volatile section of Nigerian society.

With the deepening of the imperialist crisis worldwide, the "third world" countries were hit hard and Nigeria was certainly no exception. Within a few short years the "economic miracle" went up in smoke. Nigeria, with an external debt of at least \$11 billion, has become the largest debtor nation in Africa. And, although Nigeria has borrowed little from the classical imperialist sources such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), preferring instead commercial bank loans and loans from countries like Saudi Arabia, it

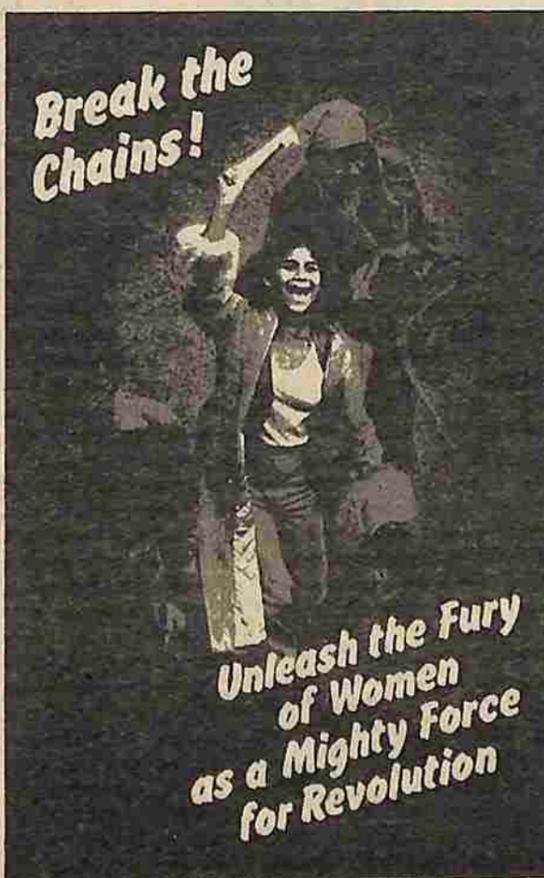
has not escaped the dictates of international finance capital. In fact, although Nigeria railed against implementing the standard "austerity measures" demanded of a debtor country by the IMF, it has rapidly had to face facts and meet very similar demands from its alternative sources. Over the last two years, the Nigerian government has implemented extremely strict austerity measures, including severely limiting the amounts of imports into the country and attempting to rapidly increase the amount of exports. Numerous social service projects and even the buildup of a comprehensive transportation network within the country have been cut short or stopped altogether. And, as the price of oil dropped on the world market, the foundation of Nigeria's economic miracle began to seriously crumble. By the first half of 1982 alone, Nigeria's oil production had dropped by at least 24%.

Needless to say, all of this resulted in the stepped-up repression and exploitation of the Nigerian masses and in particular of the immigrant workers. However, it also played a major part in increasing the volatility and resistance of these sections of Nigerian society. Many of the immigrants, having come from Moslem backgrounds, began joining the numerous Moslem sects in Nigeria's cities and states. And, over the last three years, these same workers have been heavily involved in quite a few rebellions against the Nigerian authorities. Although the Nigerian government oftentimes portrays these rebellions as "purely religious" uprisings, many of them have taken on the character of "people's rebellions" against the state. In many of the foreign-born working-class districts of Nigeria's cities it has become quite commonplace for these immigrants to line the streets of the slum in order to stone the official Mercedes limousines of the Nigerian ruling class and the imperialist oil company executives as they motor through the ghettos. Clearly, the immigrants have not been a positive factor for Nigerian stability.

No, the outrage unfolding in Nigeria — this "African problem" — has its origin elsewhere. A hallmark of the 20th century is precisely the massive uprooting by imperialism of whole populations and the brutal subjection of these peoples to the whip of masters and lackeys. In a shocking moment of honesty, the *Washington Post* commented that "No one questions Nigeria's right to remove the undocumented aliens; the United States ousts people in this class every day." And it does so everywhere, we should add. It is, indeed, a worldwide system. □

Pamphlet by the Revolutionary Communist Party, USA

From speeches delivered at International Women's Day, 1979. And a solidarity message from the League of Fighting Women of Iran.
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Blockade

Continued from page 3

tion and just how powerful a statement would be delivered. At first those pushing to cross the green line were a small minority, but a vocal and determined one. Early in the struggle one man expressed his support for crossing the line by saying, "When you think what effect the MX will have on the people of the world, I am willing to do anything to stop it. I think we should all trespass on the base and should do everything to resist arrest when they come to get us." As more people were won over to a position like this, many people pointed out that it was, after all, the federal government that was preparing these nukes, and that the most clear and powerful statement could be made by actually entering the base. As the numbers in the camp swelled to 200 by the night before the action and further struggle ensued in planning for the blockade, a large majority of people firmly decided to cross over the green line.

It had taken a considerable amount of struggle within LAG and with groups endorsing the action in order to have these actions at the Vandenberg base. While a broad range of forces representing the whole spectrum of the anti-nuke movement, even including the Freeze campaign, had initially supported having a legal rally near the base with a smaller number supporting the blockade and occupation, significant opposition developed immediately after Congress temporarily postponed a final decision on the basing and production of the MX missile. Along with this, the planned testing of the MX was postponed. The opposition to going ahead with the demonstration was spearheaded by social-democratic and revisionist forces who tried their damndest to sabotage both the legal rally and the planned action at the base as part of their tireless efforts in fighting for the political interests of the imperialists of one bloc or the other and assisting to the maximum degree their political maneuverings.

Right after the decision in Congress, the Alliance for Survival, which had agreed to organize the legal rally against the MX on January 23 but did not support the blockade, and along with other forces actively opposed the idea of blockading and occupying the base, suddenly pulled out. The executive board of the Alliance wrote a letter to all the forces building for the Vandenberg actions, declaring, "RALLY CANCELED DUE TO VICTORY. P.S. Please spread the word about the cancellation to your membership, friends and contacts." The Alliance was not alone in its victory declaration and in its zeal to convince people that the ruling class was indeed listening and responding to mass pressure and it was time to cool it. Other similar forces joined the chorus in trying to bring a halt

to the action in favor of more limited and acceptable activity. Pro-Soviet revisionist forces worked in a variety of ways toward the same end as the Alliance for Survival. The reaction to the congressional decision in the CPUSA's *People's World* newspaper and the essentially pro-Soviet though nominally "independent" *Guardian* newspaper was indicative of what the revisionist forces, who typically never openly declared their political allegiances, were pushing though often in slick and veiled ways. An article in the *People's World* on the opposition to the MX declared that, "After the government learned that a massive protest rally and illegal occupation of the site was planned for the announced launch week they classified the date of the launch. They are now saying that the schedule for the launch is indefinite." While this was not an open call to abandon the action, it was basically an attempt to promote the same kind of crap as the Alliance for Survival executive board — see, they're listening. The part about the launch schedule being indefinite was designed to lead to the conclusion that perhaps it didn't serve any purpose to hold the Vandenberg actions at this time since the planned test would not go off. The *Guardian* ran its article on Congress's decision under the headline: "MX Setback May Turn Tide Towards Peace." The article went on to claim that "The move (Congress's) marks another major milestone in the transition from a period when hawkish propaganda dominated the nuclear debate to one in which the public yearning for peace is a major, sometimes irresistible, fact."

The actual terms and content of the MX debate in Congress makes such claims of victory and these attempts to seize on the slightest maneuver by the ruling class as evidence that mass pressure is pushing them toward peace and disarmament look patently absurd. What was the debate mainly over anyway? Simply, whether the dense pack deployment of the MX Peacekeeper was the best way to base these beloved instruments of mass destruction or whether another mode of deployment would be better. Quite a number of very rabid "hawks" voted to postpone action on deploying the missile in favor of examining other basing modes. Secondarily, there has been debate over whether or not the timing of actual tests of the MX would weaken the U.S. bargaining position in strategic arms control negotiations with the USSR, since it might technically be a violation of the terms of SALT II which both sides have generally followed, even though the U.S. never ratified the treaty. Opposition to the administration's MX proposal on these grounds by no means reflects any fundamental differences over whether the MX should be developed, tested, and

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Bob
Avakian
on
Anarchism

THERE'S NOTHING MORE REVOLUTIONARY THAN MARXISM- LENINISM, MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT

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Shortly after the publication of "Conquer the World? The International Proletariat Must and Will" by Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Central Committee of the RCP, USA, Comrade Avakian responded to a number of questions from a comrade who has been involved in the revolutionary struggle throughout the decades of the '60s, '70s, and into the '80s. The answers elaborate on a number of questions raised in "Conquer the World?..." Excerpts from this series of questions and answers were published in the *Revolutionary Worker*. In this pamphlet we reprint those excerpts dealing with anarchism.

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stationed in silos or whatever. All that is at issue here is the precise timetable of deploying the MX and how to go about actually getting it deployed at the soonest possible time and under the most opportune political conditions. No funds for development of the MX were cut by Congress, and a definite deadline was set for final approval of the program and a resolution of the debate over the fine points involved. It should also be pointed out to those who are so eager to declare that the ruling class is being pressured toward peace that while there may be some bickering and dickering going on over getting the MX program on line, all other U.S. nuclear modernization programs are going full speed ahead, including the Cruise missile, the Pershing 2, the Trident submarine, the revamping of the Minuteman ICBMs, etc., etc. In fact just a few weeks after the testing of the MX was delayed, another Pershing 2 test was held without so much as a peep from any representative of the bourgeoisie.

The announcement by the Alliance for Survival sparked several weeks of struggle among the forces who were planning the Vandenberg action. Advanced forces in LAG, including anarchists and militant feminists, fought for the line that, as one LAG staff person wrote, "The MX is not dead and the arms race is not

over..." They fought to go ahead with the action, and by the beginning of January a decision was reached by those who had not pulled out of the deal to go ahead with both the rally and the blockade and occupation as planned under the sponsorship of LAG. Various opportunist and revisionist forces remaining were forced to trim their sails in the face of this determination to carry out the targeting of Vandenberg. They continued to work to limit and restrict the political thrust of the actions, especially the blockade, while espousing support for them. The revisionist forces within CISPES (Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador), for example, were among the most consistent opponents of crossing the green line during the blockade of Vandenberg.

In the face of much opposition and through continual struggle all along the way, the advanced forces were able to unite others around the necessity of carrying out a powerful and timely action at the Vandenberg Air Force Base. It is significant that they were able to win the day and that the blockade and invasion of the base took place. Throughout the action and after it as well, the spirits of the participants were high and a sense of victory prevailed. Further actions are planned at Vandenberg for the end of March. □



It is with confidence and pride that we are calling on you to participate in a major fund drive for the RCP over the next several months. Many deeds cry out to be done, including the following:

Special Funding for the *Revolutionary Worker*

For almost four years now, the weekly *Revolutionary Worker* has, close upon major events throughout society and the world, exposed in a penetrating and all-around way the features and nature of this hideous and death-bound system, the different and conflicting class forces and class interests involved in all such events, clearing away much confusion and directing the anger and discontent of many advanced, especially among the proletariat, toward the goal of overthrowing imperialism. As consistent readers of the *RW* know, the quantity and quality of our exposures have taken great leaps since its inception, as has the audience which it influences.

The English and Spanish editions printed weekly, the bi-weekly Chinese edition and the monthly French edition are published from funds collected out of sales and subscriptions. This itself is an indication of the solid base of support for the revolutionary communist trend, and at the same time places more demands on us to make further leaps in the content and distribution of the *RW*, our main weapon now in the battle to "Create Public Opinion... Seize Power!"

Specifically there are several aspects of the paper which need to be strengthened immediately, requiring additional funds.

Investigative Reporting. Funds for travel and in-depth research are vital to continue and develop the quality of exposure that marks the *RW*. Past examples of travel which produced key articles include: the Aleut hearings in Alaska on WW2 concentration camps; the trip to England and Ireland; and the Diné-Hopi struggle, where the *RW* has become a significant force. \$500 per month or a \$6,000 lump sum contribution would go into a special fund for investigative reporting.

International Subscriptions. Many people, including Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries from many other countries write to the paper frequently, asking to receive it regularly, although they have no means to cover the high airmail subscription rates. Some of these are political prisoners who are very eager to maintain some contact with the revolutionary struggle around the world, and see the *RW* as a very important link to this while they are in the clutches of the bourgeoisie. We receive numerous requests from one country in particular, India, where the political terrain is steadily growing more favorable for revolution and where literature circulating under very difficult conditions can play an important role. \$20 per year will buy a subscription for a revolutionary in Mexico; \$50 per year will support a subscription in Latin America; and \$80 per year will get the *RW* into the hands of someone in Africa, Asia or Europe.

French *RW*. The monthly French edition has been vital in bringing the exposure and analysis of the *Revolutionary Worker* to especially the growing number of Haitian refugees (inside and outside detention centers) as well as increasing international circulation. In order to support its monthly publication and increase the frequency of its appearance in the future, as well as help expand its distribution in many areas like Miami, additional funding beyond sales revenue is required. \$5,000 would greatly aid in this task.

Subscription Drive. There are still huge, untapped potential audiences for the *RW*. Purchasing mailing lists from organizations, magazines and other publications; printing an attractive brochure; advertising in several national periodicals — this is our plan for a national subscription drive in the next several months. The estimated cost of this drive is \$3,000.

Prisoners' Revolutionary Literature Fund

Every month we receive dozens of requests from prisoners around the country — from Attica to San Quentin, from Sioux Falls to West Virginia — for revolutionary books, pamphlets, and subscriptions to the *RW* and *Revolution* magazine. Much of this literature's revolutionary light becomes magnified within the prison walls. Prisoners write to tell us of study groups with several prisoners sharing a single copy of a work by Lenin or Mao. Other letters tell of many prisoners reading a single copy of the weekly *Revolutionary Worker* and various pamphlets, as they are passed from cell to cell. At the current level, the yearly cost in subscriptions and literature to prisoners runs about \$8,000. In addition, we'd like to be able to send out new publications regularly to those prisoners engaged in ongoing individual or group study.

Given these requirements, the goal for the Prisoners' Revolutionary Literature Fund is \$10,000.

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