by Charles Denby, Editor

I have just finished a new, expanded edition of Indignant Heart: A Black Worker's Journal, that is just coming off the press. It deals with the struggle of the Black workers and how they think their own thoughts, their type of book sure is new, and should be a good seller.

Blacks in the labor movement. I deal with rank-and-file workers and how they think, treating those who have read the manuscript have said this book is new, and should not be in your hands. Automation was introduced in the shops in the '50s and has been adopted to an even higher point by 1970. At one UAW convention, the union proposed a dues increase and practically every worker was against it. All the labor bureaucrats were for it, but the only way a delegate could get workers to support him was to say that he was against the automation. An older worker in our plant said to a man who was running for convention delegate, and was begging for support; "I will vote for you if you promise me that you are going to put an end to automation." Because when we first organized this union, we didn't want to change our dues formula. Then it went up to two dollars, and I had to run two machines. New you are proposing to raise it to five dollars, and man, it is impossible for me to run two machines at the same time."

This union bureaucrat promised him that he would not vote for the increase, but he did. The worker was asking what kind of labor should workers do, why should there be this division between manual and mental work, why can't doing and thinking be united. In other words, he and other workers are talking about what intellectuals call philosophy.

AGAINST AUTOMATION

During the long miners' strike in 1949-50 against Automation was introduced in the shops in the '50s and has been adopted to an even higher point by 1970. At one UAW convention, the union proposed a dues increase and practically every worker was against it. All the labor bureaucrats were for it, but the only way a delegate could get workers to support him was to say that he was against the automation. An older worker in our plant said to a man who was running for convention delegate, and was begging for support; "I will vote for you if you promise me that you are going to put an end to automation." Because when we first organized this union, we didn't want to change our dues formula. Then it went up to two dollars, and I had to run two machines. New you are proposing to raise it to five dollars, and man, it is impossible for me to run two machines at the same time."

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Thousands of anti-Shah demonstrators leave Behesht Zahra cemetery protesting the massacre of up to 8,000 unarmed people.

Thousands join growing divestiture movement

New York, N.Y. — Over 1,000 students attended a conference on divestment and anti-apartheid work at New York University, Nov. 17-19, the largest meeting to date of the growing movement to end university investment in corporations doing business with South Africa.

Called by the Northeast Coalition for the Liberation of Southern Africa, young people in divestiture campaigns at colleges, from Wayne State University in Detroit to Harvard University, came together with forms of exiled freedom fighters from South Africa.

Many said this was their first political activity of any sort, and many came here for the opportunity to exchange ideas and experiences, as well as work out a national perspective for the movement. Unfortunately, that was not possible at the conference which was cut short by a fire at the hotel where the conference was held.

The scenario at the plenary session could have been a dress rehearsal for how to kill a vibrant and growing movement. The delegates who wanted to narrow the movement's demands to "De-sect Now" were raised against this at every point by those who wanted to be the hardest to end your movement. As long as the movement here does not recognize that we are facing a full-scale war in Iran, the movement will not grow.

The growing revolt of the Iranian people — which had increased in intensity for a full year to become a true civil war against the tyranny of both the Shah and American imperialism — was finally met on Nov. 8 with the clamping of complete military rule on 38 million Iranians, who had already been under martial law since Sept. 8, the "Bloody Friday" when over a thousand peaceful demonstrators were slaughtered in the streets of Tehran.

Just as President Carter had interrupted his Camp David summit on Sept. 10 to telephone his support to the Shah for that bloodbath, so he at once voiced his strong support for the decision to impose a military overlord, and agreed to call tear gas, police clubs and other "crowd-control" equipment the Shah neglected to include in the more than $20 billion in weapons he has ordered from the U.S. since 1972.

Incredibly, Carter is draping his support for the neo-fascist Shah — whose jails hold 100,000 political prisoners and whose secret police, SAVAK, is infamous throughout the world for the most horrifying tortures of those prisoners — in the name of "democracy," as if the civil war that is raging in Iran is all directed by "Moslem fanatics" against the Shah's attempts at "modernization."

The truth is that the opposition to the Shah embraces the entire Iranian people — workers, peasants, women and students — who are the active force and the reason of this liberation struggle, at the same time that there is a complex coalition of such diverse groups as feudal landowners and traditional merchants, bourgeois politicians and reactionary clergy (mullahs) — all demanding, "Down with the Shah!"

THE DIALECTIC OF REVOLUTION

As millions of Iranians poured out, in all the major cities, on Sept. 4, for the first legal demonstration allowed in 25 years, it became the largest Iran had ever seen. The throngs were showered with flowers and given bread and milk by those who watched the swelling march. They appealed to the soldiers standing by not to fire and placed flowers in the gun barrels. Not a shot was fired.

On Sept. 7, an even greater march and demonstration took place. But on Friday, Sept. 8, when thousands of youth began to gather for still another protest, they first learned that martial law had been declared when the troops fired into the crowd of thousands of students. Enraged, more and more people poured into the streets as troops continued to fire on them. And on Sept. 14, despite the Shah's martial law, no less than 80,000 marched in the funeral of those killed on "Bloody Friday."

Indeed, it was after martial law was declared that the revolt both widened and deepened. It was the power of the workers that created the real crisis for the Shah. In a country where strikes are illegal and there are no organized unions, there was an upsurge in strikes even before the Sept. 4 demonstration. They became massive after the crackdown. Workers in the sugar mills, paper mills, construction firms, water department, bus line, Central Bank, and Medical School of the National University all walked out demanding better pay, better working conditions, longer vacations, health insurance, housing assistance, pensions, retirement benefits, and profit-sharing.

Workers, peasants, women, youth

Iranian peasants, women, youth

IRANIANmasses fight military rule, demand removal of Shah, U.S. imperialism

by Olga Domanski, National Organizer, News and Letters Committee

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(Continued on Page 8)
Karen Silkwood's legacy is today's struggles

Detroit, Mich.—A Forum on “The Legacy of Karen Silkwood” was sponsored at Wayne State University here on Nov. 13, as part of nationwide activities marking the anniversary of Silkwood’s death. The conference was born from the Michigan Coalition to End Government Spying, a former NOW officer, Unitel Steelworkers, and Women's Liberation News & Letters. The forum addressed how Karen Silkwood’s struggle is being continued today.

Although women’s groups were publicizing the truth of Karen Silkwood’s death from moment it was known after her death, it is only since the involvement of today’s anti-nuclear movement, and the growing realization that her death has represented a renewed and deeper interest in Karen Silkwood has emerged.

Suzanne Casey, the panelist from Women’s Liberation News & Letters, addressed the relationship of Karen Silkwood’s life, as a young woman worker and union activist, to Women’s Liberation today.

Karen Silkwood went to work at Kerr-McGee’s plutonium plant in Cimarron, Okla., and within a few months was working with dangerous stuff, went home over wages, safety, and better training. In 1974, she was elected a member of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers. Karen and other workers came to respect her persistence in fighting Kerr-McGee’s flagrant violations of safety in the plant.

Despite these and other horrors of plant conditions and persecution by Kerr-McGee agents, Silkwood persisted in making the truth about conditions at the plant known. In February 1974, she met with a New York Times reporter on Nov. 15, 1974, when her car was forced off the road and she was killed in a car crash.

At the forum talk, the other panelists also discussed how Silkwood’s struggle continues today as part of the daily lives of women workers. The Women’s Liberation News & Letters panel noted that the struggle of Karen Silkwood is the struggle of all women in the media today, who are the ones still using two-inch heels. Several women have slipped and fallen on wet floors because of the shoes, and one worker even had her foot stepped on by a co-worker.

But the worst thing the women say, is the kind of sexist abuse, verbal and physical, that the costumes expose them to. Some of the workers say that the women are not opposed to serving the public, but that they demand to be able to work in dignity and safety.

The women have been supported in their action by women and men co-workers, their union (Hotel and Restaurant Employees), women’s groups, and local feminist organizations. The women have gotten the uniforms in return for the protest. The waitress are excited to receive them.

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The women have been supported in their action by women and men co-workers, their union (Hotel and Restaurant Employees), women’s groups, and local feminist organizations. The women have gotten the uniforms in return for the protest. The waitresses are confident they will continue to wear the uniforms as long as they are being used to oppress them.

Karen Silkw...
Workers in U.S., China face common enemy

by Felix Martin, West Coast Editor

The daily press reported on an article in People's Daily in China by one of their reporters who had recently visited the U.S. and had looked at American factories. The reporter wrote, "There was not one idle part, or any other idle chatting. Americans recognize that work is work and play is play."

He compared this to what he called the slow-paced Chinese workshops where workers have been spotted asleep. He continued with how the diligent labor of American workers has made American productivity to rise to its high level.

All of this was written for the benefit of Chinese workers about to be pitted against American workers. It reminded me of speeches I have heard politicians and labor bureaucrats make about how bad we Americans are. It seemed we would soon lose out to cheaper labor in Hong Kong.

Trum dept vs. Uniroyal speedup

Detroit, Mich.—On Nov. 2 we were sent home because of a shut down in Dept. 231, the ventilation was turned up on the third floor. We were told that it was a real hazard and a lot of the department will be closed while it is done. I'm afraid, for all the people there didn't want to work. Almost everyone got at least three days off and others were threatened with seven days off which is "second warning."

Actually what's happened up there is that they have developed a new kind of mold which has a different kind of fumes which could be harmful to employees. So finally just when the work is almost at a tolerable level, the company has tried to cut down on the number of employees.

Over 100 people have been discharged since summer, but all the union leadership did at the last meeting was to vote themselves the last two cents on expense accounts.

Then it was brought up that three delegates to the Detroit convention had been sent by both the union and the company for that time period (called "double-dipping"). Pete Swider got up and said that he was one of those people and the company had cut it out. The others were Louis Poole, the Vice-President, who didn't want to own up at first, and Robbins.

When Robbins was asked if Louis Poole got up and called the younger workers "young punks" who "don't want to work." That's exactly what the union says. —Unions worker

Local News & Views: calls can be contacted directly in the following areas:

Detroit: 1900 E. Jefferson
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San Francisco, Calif. 94117
Los Angeles: PO Box 25194
Los Angeles, Calif. 90029
New York: PO Box 5463, Central Grand Sta.
New York, N.Y. 10017
Chicago: 443 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. 60610
Flint: 565 N. Saginaw St., Flint, Mich. 48502
London: Rising Free Bookshop (Box NL)
London, N.J., England

Watching the women's inactivity

Dearborn, Mich.—Many of the women who came out for the Local 600 Women's Committee meeting were for a spoiling of their Deal with the company. The reason was to make the union stronger, and had suggested projects like fund-raising for retarded children.

Women immediately made suggestions like, "What can we do when we are put on jobs that are too heavy for us?" and "We know that some women are put on rough jobs so they can be fired or made to quit."

Every time a question like this was raised, Lofton kept saying that they should be taken to the Units. He said that he was against the union to be making suggestions like this right when the work is being set up. He compared this to what he called the slow-paced American women's work.

"reforging the links with the movements of the '60s."

LIVINGSTON continued that Fraser's analysis is that the right wing is getting very strong and organized in this country, and his answer is to seek to diversify the UAW from covering only auto and aerospace workers, and broaden the working class.

"can't it be that rather than fighting membership losses to Automation and Unemployment, and being unwilling to pay the South, the UAW is looking to eat up smaller unions like District 65 to get a foot in the only sector of industry that is still increasing employment— the service fields?

There is nothing in this affiliation for 65 members, and our union will have to pay some $13 a head on 40,000 members every month to the International. What it does do is coincide with the growing bureaucratization of our union and stressing quantity over quality. —Steward, District 65

Jobs few and wages low

New York, N.Y.—You come to the unemloyment office at 54th Stre and feeling depressed, looking for the last place you want to be. Then the misery starts. You stand in lines and wait. You want to leave already, but the person behind you says, "Don't worry, it's only 20 minutes..."

Finally someone calls you. No, nothing today. Come back next week.

It can be back in two days because when you're unemployed there is no next week, there's only today. They may tell you, "I have something for $2.65 per hour. Are you interested?" But you just don't have the time and energy and still I won't be able to pay my bills. If I refuse it, they'll remember next time and not offer anything."

You say that you can't pay your bills with that money anyway. "What do you want to do?" I think you're what is it to make a free country. You take it knowing you're in for some exploitation. —Unemployed
Workers hit hardest by economic crisis

The last part of October, 1978, brought a horrifying remembrance to Wall Street of October, 1929, when the stock market crashed to launch the Great Depression. Within a two and a half week period, from Oct. 19 to Oct. 31, the Dow Jones average plummeted 100 points—a drop never before recorded in such a short time on Wall Street, according to the Dow-Jones-Broadman.

President Carter's reaction to the nation's deepening economic crisis was his "inflation-fighting" address on Oct. 24, when he asked for voluntary compliance for his price-earnings control with a maximum inflation rate of seven percent and a price rise limit of one-half percent below business' "average" price increase during 1976-77.

It is clear that the U.S. economy is in a deep and serious crisis. Inflation is now at an acknowledged 10 percent annual rate in the overall consumer price index, and in many important areas the rate is far worse. It is increasingly evident that the most important areas that affect workers and their families: housing, food, energy, transportation and medical care.

What this means in simple terms is that workers would have to work 20 percent longer in their wages to just keep up with their basic costs of living—and President Carter is ordering a seven percent limit. There is no way to live, unless you are a multimillionaire, to figure out how the price guideline applies to business—and could not come up with an answer.

As every worker knows, management is very eager to cooperate in limiting wage increases. It is easy to do, as President Nixon's so-called wage-price freeze demonstrated in 1970. Wages were frozen because management could keep wages at the same level. But where it came to prices, business had a field day because there was no effective mechanism to keep prices in line.

The same situation exists today—with management ready and eager to "enforce" the wage guideline, and also ready and eager to increase prices that the Administration wants held down. In the case of the 100 additional staff people hired to monitor price increases, it would be a bureaucracy of thousands to track these increases to assure they remained within the President's "guidelines." This is certainly known by a management that already of the Nixon "price freeze" under its belt and has learned how to get around even a mandatory freeze, let alone a voluntary one.

Not only is the working class faced with the "voluntary" wage freeze, it is also confronting the orchestrated demand of government and business for increased broader productivity. Increased productivity means a work speed-up, a speed-up on top of work conditions that are already inhuman and beyond the workers' control.

In the meantime, Alfred Kahn, the man chosen by President Carter to head his anti-inflation program, stated that unless Carter's voluntary wage and price program succeeds and the alternatives are a "mandatory wage-price freeze—or a depression." And immediately after Carter announced his voluntary plan, virtually every labor leader—stated the voluntary program would not work.

The move increasing the rate on the money supply already guarantees a decline in construction—as well as in other credit. Everyone is trying to figure out how the price guideline applied to business—and could not come up with an answer. 

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STRIKES, SAFETY AND PROFITS

I find it remarkable that you could come up with the lead most quickly. A cross between the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC) headquarters and the strikers were sprayed with automobile exhaust. In this case, striking families had electricity and water to their cabinets cut off by the Mutual. The racism against the poor and the minorities is so bad that even Latino government officials have their throats.

I want to hear Marcia Freedman, an Israeli feminist, speak at Northwestern University. She was supposed to speak on new U.S. strikes and Carter's wage policy before Carter made his "anti-inflation" speech. Her name is virtually unknown to me. I am afraid that we are really in for worse times ahead on the job, because it is not only the profit motive, but the "long term" planning government regulation, was he really talking about GSHA or AHS? I find it remarkable that you could come up with the lead most quickly. A cross between the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC) headquarters and the strikers were sprayed with automobile exhaust. In this case, striking families had electricity and water to their cabinets cut off by the Mutual. The racism against the poor and the minorities is so bad that even Latino government officials have their throats.

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Views

tional dictatorship by the time Telli returned in the early 1970’s after having been replaced as the leader of the OAU. Telli was harassed and arrested again, and he suddenly on a charge of conspiracy. The entire Arab bloc to which he belonged, and, made by the province of Gilan, were working in Russia’s Cauca­
son of 1917, the Revolutionary Impact on the Iranian masses, again in the province of Gilan, led to a revolutionary upsurge which, by 1925, actually estab­lished a Socialist Republic in Gilan.

Since it was a coalition of Marxists and nationalists which established the Republic, they no sooner de­clared for land reform and the liberation of women from the veil than there was a split within the coali­tion. By the time the Republic became to liberate Iran, it was bloodily put down. And who do you sup­pose did it? A political woman from Russia, Dunya Dunyavskaya, who said that the only true revolutionary was the Shah, an army named Riza Khan, who soon thereafter crowned himself the Shah. Telli had MIR (Muslims in Iran) and he INITIATED his rule to con­tinue up to World War II. By then, with U.S. im­perialism’s connivance, he was forced into exile for the rest of his life along with his wife. We interviewed the Nazi’s and wanted to keep the shipping lanes open for military aid to their new ally, Russia. That didn’t work out for the so-called Pahlavi “dy­nasty”. No, they enthroned Riza Khan’s son, then only 21. Once again, there was the Anglo-Russian occupation of Iran and the young Shah learned he was but a vassal of U.S. imperialism. Stalin’s Russia, however, was the only real political ally of Iran and the young Shah learned that U.S. imperialism was the global power.

We know that U.S. imperialism was likewise not without illusions. It dreamed that its military might was sufficient to keep a new revolutionary upsurge from re­emergence in the Middle East. This time, the National Front, strengthened by pro­le­

tion does trickle through, mostly by ra­
dom, to get. It is unbelievable to what degree one can be cut off, from the outside world. Some informa­tion does trickle through, mostly by ra­

dition. I wanted to talk about Biko’s vestiture and to support liberation move­ment. We think that “if this were a jury trial you

BLIND WORKERS ORGANIZE

Over 400 blind people, members of the National Federation of the Blind (NFB), came to Chicago from all over the coun­

spring the National Accrediting Council for Agen­dies serving the Blind (N.A.C.C.) to talk about their job losses and to try to get rehabilitation programs to teach us skills that let us be fully inde­

Blind workers at the N.A.C.C.-accredited Chicago LightHouse for the Blind are trying to get their union, which was expelled from the National Accrediting Council for Agen­dies serving the Blind (N.A.C.C.), back into the union. They say that the N.A.C.C. has simply given the blind workers the go-ahead to organize, but that the NFB has refused to support them on the ground that the workers have voted to be independent.

The NFB is our organization—we are the Black Marxist-Humanists and the Black Marxist-Humanists of New York. We brought ourselves to Chicago and no sighted people led us on our picket line. A high point came when some of us got into N.A.C.C.’s press conference, and N.A.C.C. admitted that they oppose blind workers in sheltered workshops trying to get minimum wage protection! We have hurt the N.A.C.C., but we won’t stop until we have abolished it.

NFB member Detreli
Revolutionary unrest
Growing in Colombia

Barranquilla, Colombia—This is the fourth largest city in Colombia, with over one million people, located on the coast—city with—aluminum, petrochemicals, textiles and cement industries, and a large marine terminal. But it is also the "forgotten city."

A voice from Brazil

Recife, Brazil—In Brazil we have been living for many years in a very repressive situation. People are arrested for almost anything. If they don't agree with the government they are likely to be arrested. They can be tortured, killed, made to disappear. I had friends who were tortured. I have a cousin that was disappeared. I have asked who they were. There is only one reason why: because her name was in the address book of a girl who was considered a subversive. I met a friend of mine in Brazil. When I was in the University this was the attitude at first, but a group of people came together and we made a study group, and I made a study group. The books were kept covered with different papers and hidden in the bottom of the drawer.

It's important to realize that we had strength if the whole class joined in a common interest. So we were able to discuss the idea of labor and teacher leaders, and insist on discussing things in class.

After graduation, I graduated six months early, I started to work as a journalist. One of the first days I was sent to cover the suicide of a worker who had jumped off the 22nd floor of a building. He had a family—three little girls, and one of them—he asked his boss where he lived and he said that it was in the suburb that was hard to reach. This was the reason he gave for doing nothing to notify the family. As I am writing this I am scared of someone reading it and saying I am a communist. People don't think in Brazil, they can't write about what they think in Brazil, they can't write about what they think in Brazil, they can't write about what they think in Brazil.

The Universidad del Atlantico, the only public university here, is under constant threat of closing. Only the few who know someone or are very lucky can get a job to pay their way through college. One friend lost two years waiting for someone to show up for classes—because they were not being paid. But the military police have their headquarters only a block away. Every time students protest over miserable learning conditions or government repression, they're there in force. They shot another student in the back two weeks ago at the University Nacional in Bogota. Torturings and disappearances continue.

Everybody is political here. Nobody votes, either for the cornerstone of the Brazilian National Party, which everyone recognizes as bourgeois. But the organized left is not up to the challenge. "Don't Vote! Boycott the Elections!," painted on walls, is not sufficient when all the opposition to the thinking of many of the Black militants is already no one is voting. People call the left groups "pirate de piedras"—rock-throwers—to express their lack of political fear.

But there isn't any fear of Marxism or revolution. Barranquilla has an mild, yes, and Bogota has that many in only one—three black and white even the ones that are not explicitly "medical" have quite a bit of what was happening here. In the last two years waiting for professors who never showed up, they never showed up, the few who know someone or are very lucky can get a job to pay their way through college. One friend lost two years waiting for someone to show up for classes—because they were not being paid. This feeling seems to be that sooner or later revolution of some sort is inevitable.

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Two Attitudes

The division between the rank-and-file workers and the office workers is very clear. If you're strictly in the different attitudes each has towards Automation, and now Unimation. Where the labor leaders speak of the future, they talk about the unions. Where the labor leaders speak of the future, they talk about the unions. Where the labor leaders speak of the future, they talk about the unions. Where the labor leaders speak of the future, they talk about the unions. Where the labor leaders speak of the future, they talk about the unions.

In opposition to the liberals of his day, who saw increased production as leading to the "happy life of abundance," Marx described the concrete struggle of the working class, and the need to overthrow the capitalist system. He was also aware of the racial prejudice of the labor leaders, and the need for the working class to struggle against the racist policies of the capitalists. He was also aware of the racial prejudice of the labor leaders, and the need for the working class to struggle against the racist policies of the capitalists. He was also aware of the racial prejudice of the labor leaders, and the need for the working class to struggle against the racist policies of the capitalists. He was also aware of the racial prejudice of the labor leaders, and the need for the working class to struggle against the racist policies of the capitalists. He was also aware of the racial prejudice of the labor leaders, and the need for the working class to struggle against the racist policies of the capitalists. He was also aware of the racial prejudice of the labor leaders, and the need for the working class to struggle against the racist policies of the capitalists. He was also aware of the racial prejudice of the labor leaders, and the need for the working class to struggle against the racist policies of the capitalists.

The maturity of our age is that the totality of the class struggle has been introduced into class/race issues for, with very few exceptions, labor movements have been hijacked by the racist policies of the capitalists. The maturity of our age is that the totality of the class struggle has been introduced into class/race issues for, with very few exceptions, labor movements have been hijacked by the racist policies of the capitalists. The maturity of our age is that the totality of the class struggle has been introduced into class/race issues for, with very few exceptions, labor movements have been hijacked by the racist policies of the capitalists.

Karl Marx was probably the first person who fully understood the importance of the three main forms of the class struggle in the U.S., namely manual labor, and the conversion of those powers into the labor of the automaton. The maturity of our age is that the totality of the class struggle has been introduced into class/race issues for, with very few exceptions, labor movements have been hijacked by the racist policies of the capitalists.
Midland, Mich.—Three hundred demonstrators marching into the Dow Chemical plant have painted signs saying "Nuclear power: not safe, not cheap, not wanted" and "Stop nuclear power and nuclear war"—converged here Nov. 18 at the construction site of the Consumers Power nuclear plant to demand a permanent halt to the construction.

Divestiture movement grows

(Continued from Page 1)

how that form of revolt is in total opposition to single strategic mass actions. Thus, as preparation for revolution, we will continue to repeat the same mistakes that doomed the highpoint of 1968 to a stillbirth.

-Peter Wernouth

Ill., Chicago.—A weekend conference, Oct. 25-27, on "The Role of Two Worlds in South Africa," held at Northwestern University, attracted more than 400 people from more than 15 midwestern colleges, and from as far away as Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Student groups described efforts to get university trustees to divest, including the inauguration of Yale's new president which students successfully demanded a right to be on the speakers' platform. Several students emphasized a new development—the efforts by the U.S. Justice Department and state attorneys to legally prohibit divestiture by universities.

The conference endorsed a national week of actions in November, and proposed the formation of a national coordinating committee of students and the KKK in Tupelo, Miss., and the formation of an international strategy committee to link the struggles.

Efforts to link the liberation struggles in South Africa to those in the U.S. were, unfortunately, discouraged, as the Wilmingtoon, the Bakke case, and Tupelo were merely mentioned. The organizers were so intent on building a divestiture movement "on the scale of the anti-Vietnam war movement" that they overlooked the serious discussion on the philosophy emerging from the Black Consciousness movement. Individuals who came were clearly interested in this philosophy.

Anti-apartheid activists

Students fight Bakke effects

New York, N.Y.—The effects of the Bakke decision are being felt by all law schools, but there is also resistance to the attempt to curtail minority admissions.

 Rutgers Law School had one of the best affirmative action programs, with 40 percent of the seats in its entering classes reserved for minority students. But pressures came to bear after Bakke. When word got out that the school's black students were about to be moved into a separate dormitory, the faculty held a meeting and the students said they were opposed to the "declaration of war." The faculty voted instead to hold them back for another year to study the curtailment of minority admissions.

Meanwhile, at Brooklyn Law School, where students have been fighting for affirmative action for years, they got an effective affirmative action program, the school has chosen this time to expel a Puerto Rican woman instead of putting her on probation. Lydia Padilla has responded with a suit, saying "We shall Overcome" and "This Land is Your Land.

A Midland woman who works at Dow, one of the few Dow employees at the demonstration, said to me: "I want to discuss not only nuclear power, but, as internationalists, we want to discuss not only nuclear power, but..."

Hostos funds—for tracking?

New York, N.Y.—The City University finally allocated funds for the renovation of the "500" building at Hostos Community College in the South Bronx. But the administration says it is responsible for this victory, not the students and community residents who occupied 500 for three months last spring. (See May & June, 1978, News & Letters.)

The administration is only acting under pressure in applauding the renovation. In President Santiago's plan to turn Hostos into a vocational training college, liberal arts courses (80 percent of the curriculum) will be replaced by "career" programs like mechanics and "psychology for supervisors.

It reduces schooling to the most basic capitalist relation—the division of mental from manual labor.

Poor and minority students of Hostos are to be tracked instead of "being tracked" as in the past. They have no right to be on the speakers' platform. Several students talked with recalled the demonstrations against Dow Chemical's plant to demand a permanent halt to the construction site of the Consumers Power nuclear power plant to demand a permanent halt to the construction.

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Rhodesian genocidal massacres fail to crush freedom fighters

by Peter Mallory and Ron Brokmeyer

Rhodesian military planes conducted terrorist attacks on Oct. 19 and 20 across the borders of Zambia, Angola, and Mozambique, killing hundreds of civilians. U.S. military terrorists killed 226 and wounded 629 residents of the Zambian capital, Lusaka.

The guerrilla forces demonstrated their ability to strike anywhere within Rhodesia by carrying out a rocket attack on Nov. 12 within the city of Salisbury with impunity. The 300 white farmers who still control large farms of 1,200 to 25,000 acres are becoming nervous about the presence of the large guerrilla forces in Zimbabwe waiting to put an end to the Smith regime. The whites are fleeing. Fear will spur on that exodus if the war grows worse every day as the Smith government breaks promise after promise.

The war in Zimbabwe so far has been conducted by UPU and ZANU. ZANU conducting raids against small settlements and the estimated 250,000 destitute children. There is no way that Ian Smith can win this type of warfare. There are thousands of such targets and his white-led army is not in a position to fight all of them. Their only hope will avoid open pitched battles in which the superior military equipment of the Rhodesian army can be brought to bear.

The Blacks within Zimbabwe are divided along class lines because of their land-hungry capitalists, landlords, and the like. On Oct. 31 that truly paralyzed Iran. And it is still marching on.

The Iranian people have a long history of struggle against all kinds of oppression — from their revolution of 1905-09 to revolt from the Qajar dynasty, through the Pahlavi dynasty and the Islamic Republic, nationalities for independent republics in western Iran, to the mass movement that began with a massive strike of oil workers in 1973 and that destroyed the authoritarian government and ended in 1951 by putting Mossadegh in power and nationalizing the entire oil industry. It was Mossadegh the CIA ousted in 1953, when they re-imposed the Shah on the Iranian people.

It was surely no accident that the U.S. Ambassador to Iran from 1973 to 1976 was none other than Richard Helms, sent there after he had been removed as Director of the CIA following Watergate. It had been Nixon who dragged in his way home from Russia in May 1976 to secure the Shah that he has been assigned to the key role in the Middle East for Western imperialism. Though Nixon fell, Helms didn’t. Indeed, while Ambassadors Bagraim and Fawkes filled the role and to the Shah so well, that Carter is now left worrying that the Shah might be returned to power.

In U.S. global strategy no country is more important in the Middle East than oil-rich and strategically-located Iran. It represents both a bulwark against Russia to its north and a crucial safeguard for oil shipments out of the Persian Gulf, through which pass no less than two-thirds of the world’s oil traffic. For Russia, imperialist American imperialism has no intention of letting their Shah be ousted by a revolution.

PERMANENT STATE OF CRISIS

The political and economic demands that the workers made inseparable reveal that the crisis in Iran is permanent. The inflow of great oil revenue has produced nothing but a growing distance and estrangement only to widen the tremendous gulf between rich and poor. The agrarian reform the Shah was supposed to make to “catch up” with the Western industrial countries’ agriculture that a land which had, at least, always been able to feed itself, now must import almost all of its food, and the cream-of-the-crop sugar-cane—the so-called “white revolution” accomplished was an exodus of peasants into the cities, where they have joined a growing army of unemployed.

The complexities of the global relations between imperialism and the West and the East (see page 3) have only added to the miseries of the Iranian people and make certain one thing alone — that the Shah will continue, whether underground or in the streets.

As we go to press, the two-week-old military government has still failed to achieve full production going in the oil fields; not a day passes without a new demonstration erupting in another part of Iran; and the Khomeini government is still wary of the U.S. and the USSR. But the “new” Iran is about to go. Our solidarity with the Iranian revolution begins with our strongest opposition to American imperialism’s long entrenched, CIA-manipulated, bloody responsibility for the neo-fascist regime in Iran — and with making the American revolution right here at home.