

100,000 March Against Reagan!



By FRED MICHAELS

On April 20, 1985 over 100,000 people demonstrated coast to coast against Reagan and his policies — 50,000 in San Francisco, 40,000 in Washington, D.C. and thousands more in Los Angeles, Seattle and other cities.

These demonstrations show that the movement against the Reagan policies of war, unemployment and racism is alive and growing!

You might not have heard much about this powerful show of force. That's because the newspapers and TV stations of the rich did not tell the truth about what really happened.

The demonstrations will filled with thousands of young people who had never marched before. They came motivated by the wave of protests at colleges against US support to racist South Africa. They came with their own slogans such as "Reagan hates me!", "Keep the money, send Reagan to the *contras*!", "Money for books, not for bombs!"

One contingent was a precision drill team with beautiful hand-painted banners depicting scenes of Reagan's crimes against the people of Central America. Another contingent had a Black jazz singer leading chants so they seemed more like songs than chants. Some people were dressed up like MX missiles or atomic bombs with skull faces on.

There were contingents of immigrants from almost every country that the Reagan regime, the "policeman of the world," oppresses. There were groups from Puerto Rico, Haiti, the Philippines, South Korea and speakers from all the Central American countries and of course, South Africa.

The enthusiasm and determination of the marchers was evident as they braved upper 90's temperatures for 5 hours of marching, chanting and speeches.

Curiosity about the politics of struggling against Reagan and the different organizations of the coalition was evident, too. The rally site was ringed with dozens of tables representing the various organizations. The Trotskyist Organization found a strong response to its paper, *Truth*, with its headline saying "Labor Party Now!" 126 *Truth*, 44 *Fourth International* and 13 subscriptions were sold for the best single day of work in our history!

Leaflets and papers were already being circulated calling for more demonstrations this fall. And all indications point to even larger and more powerful actions the next time around.

We call on every young person, every worker to join and build this movement. Its yours. You deserve it. It can be the beginning of the end for Reagan!

Down with Reagan!

Join and organize the fall actions!

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For the Second Emergency National Conference

The Lesson of April 20

By FRED MICHAELS

The April 20 demonstrations in Washington, D.C., San Francisco and other cities and the mobilization leading up to them, revealed the broad and deep opposition to US intervention in Central America. Of special importance was the positive and broad response of the trade unions and the working class as a whole.

We call on all working class organizations to support and participate in the Second Emergency National Conference, Minneapolis, June 21-23.

We propose that the Second Emergency National Conference:

1) organize mass demonstrations and actions, either regionally or nationally this fall;

2) establish an Outreach Committee to the trade unions and Black people to be set up nationally and locally. The committee is charged with reaching out to involve the trade unions — developing a plan of activity including leaflets, posters, buttons targeting key unions and locals, important working class high schools, community colleges, and neighborhoods, mobilizing the ranks of the unions and the masses of Black people for the fall actions.

The anti-intervention movement can succeed only if the working class leads this movement. The task in front of working class organizations is to place the working class in the leadership of the anti-intervention movement. This is *the lesson* of the April 20 demonstrations.

The First Emergency National Conference

The first Emergency National Conference (the Cleveland Conference), held last September, initiated the struggle for the April 20 actions. It began with unprecedented support from the trade unions, the mass organizations of the working class.

The conference took a stand against forces that opposed April 20 because such militant actions would hurt Mondale and the Democratic Party. But the contradictory character of the final action plan was expressed in the fact that it put forward a policy for a "non-partisan" movement, that is, a movement without a class character, a movement supposedly above the classes.

Thus, the part of the resolution calling for "unity" of the anti-intervention movement, certainly worthwhile, and for unity of the anti-intervention movement with the "freeze campaign" (of dubious value) did not turn into "unity," that is, a common fight under the leadership of the working class. Instead this "non-partisan" policy led to handing over the political organization of the movement *entirely* to other organizations, representing, to a greater or lesser degree, the petty bourgeoisie and even the bourgeoisie.

This is the *inevitable* result of a policy that does not recognize that even in a multi-class coalition, one class will lead, and the only class that can lead it in a consistently positive direction is the working class.

The Democratic Party was beaten badly in the last elections. There was a superficial *appearance* of a defeat for the working class and "progressive" forces, especially in the eyes of the petty bourgeoisie. The Continuations Committee of the Cleveland Conference, given its "non-partisan" mandate, was po-



Best day of Truth sales in history!

litically *unable* to stand up to this pressure. It turned over the political organization of the demonstration to the retreating, petty bourgeois and bourgeois forces (specifically, the Rainbow Coalition, an organization of the Democratic Party left wing).

Not surprisingly, the demonstration was almost cancelled in February (see *Truth* No. 198). As support arrived from the different local coalitions demonstrating the depth of the movement, the isolated bourgeois and petty bourgeois forces backed down; the action was not cancelled. But, as is common knowledge, the April 20 demonstration took place in spite of the national steering committee, not because of it. Even after the February meeting, it never played a leadership role.

The Demonstration

The demonstration showed the growth of the anti-intervention movement. The overwhelming majority of people were much more supportive of the Nicaraguan Revolution than the official leadership or policy of the action. The openness to a Labor Party, representing a break with the Democratic Party and support to the working class, was both deep and broad. The Trotskyist Organization sold \$75.00 worth of literature — 126 copies of *Truth*, 44 of *The Fourth Interna-*

tional and 13 subscriptions. There were large numbers of new young people, too, no doubt motivated by the healthy wave of action at schools such as Columbia University.

The motivation for a "non-partisan" policy by those who advocated it was 1) that we could expose the Democratic Party and its positions at April 20; 2) that the Rainbow Coalition forces could bring out Blacks and workers for the demonstration.

But how was the Democratic Party left wing exposed in Washington? Instead of being exposed, it was able to take credit for something it nearly destroyed! And the Rainbow Coalition did not mobilize any significant number of Black people in Washington, D.C., Baltimore or anywhere else.

What is the Place of the Working Class in a Multi-Class Coalition?

The April 20 Coalition — the Coalition for Peace, Jobs and Justice, is a multi-class coalition. In such a coalition, the working class organizations must raise the banner of the working class independent of other classes. Not for "principle's sake," but because only the working class can actually stop Reagan by its own class methods — strikes, boycotts, the Labor Party, and by its leadership of democratic methods such as demonstrations. It is the only class, in this preparatory period, that can insure a stable, steady leadership, standing up to Reagan and imperialism's pressure on the movement as a whole.

This is the main lesson of April 20 and its preparation.

Thus, the single most important question for the movement is not the "unity of the movement" as the call to the Second Emergency National Conference states, but the *unity of the working class*. Specifically today, this means united action of the working class forces — parties, individuals, unions — to mobilize the working class. This is the motivation for our proposal for an Outreach Committee to the unions and Black people.

Such a systematic outreach effort lays the basis for the trade unions and the working class, in the near future, to organize boycotts of aid to the *contras*, to organize aid for Nicaragua, Labor candidates and other working class struggles.

With such a united working class orientation, it is possible to lead the anti-intervention movement forward against US imperialism. Otherwise, other classes, either consistently hostile to the working class and Nicaragua (the Democratic Party, bourgeoisie) or vacillating and capitulatory under pressure (the petty bourgeoisie) will dominate. This will result in a weakening of the movement.

The choice, as in all strategic questions, is a class one. Join with us in building the working class leadership of the anti-intervention movement.

12th World Congress of the USec

By DAVID MARK

The 12th World Congress of the United Secretariat represents a turning point in the factional struggle against the Barnes anti-Trotskyist leadership of the Socialist Workers Party. The leader of the USec majority, Ernest Mandel, has once again found a way to avoid a political struggle that would open up a proletarian and revolutionary perspective for the expelled SWP oppositions. On the organizational plane, Mandel is attempting to cover a political retreat by reprimanding Barnes for expelling hundreds of SWP oppositionists, without, however, breaking with Barnes in any decisive manner. In fact, the political nature of the 12th World Congress of the USec is, if anything, an affirmation of the policy of Barnes for a "new mass Leninist international," disguised as a great advance on the nature of the Nicaraguan state.

The work of the Congress has been reported in *The Militant*, in *Socialist Action* and *The Bulletin in Defense of Marxism* (the last two are the publications of the organizations representing the bulk of the expelled militants of the Socialist Workers Party).

For the oppositions, it is either a break with the perspective that would make Trotskyism an adviser to Castro and the Cuban bureaucracy, and a camp follower of the oscillations of the Sandinistas between the bourgeoisie and the working class, or it will mean that Barnes and his anti-Trotskyist line will have triumphed over those in the SWP who fought to defend Trotskyism.

Expulsions

While it is true that the USec World Congress adopted a resolution demanding the "collective reintegration" of all who were expelled by Barnes, it provided an escape route as well, that is "... as long as Socialist Action and the Fourth Internationalist Tendency are not collectively reintegrated into the SWP, the entire organized membership of S.A. and F.I.T. will be considered as full members of the Fourth International ... (within the limitations imposed by reactionary US legislation.)" (*Bulletin in Defense of Marxism*, March 1985)

In reality, the USec Congress, where the Mandel forces apparently carried the majority, has merely pronounced itself in favor of the oppositions without taking any statutory measures against the SWP and Barnes. Or as the newspaper of Socialist Action reports, "each of the three organizations would enjoy full rights within the Fourth International within the limits of reactionary US legislation." Apparently, Mandel has taken it upon himself to give a new interpretation to the Sixth Statute of the Fourth International, adopted at its founding Congress in 1938. "In each country there can be but one single section of the Fourth International."

Opportunist Adaptation

The purpose of such a statute is to prevent

precisely the type of opportunist maneuver that Mandel is making to Barnes. Thus, while the Congress *formally* approved a motion in defense of the permanent revolution against the position of Barnes it nevertheless affirmed the central tenet of Barnes' whole attack on Trotskyism — the attack on the party and its independence from Stalinism, and hence from the bourgeoisie and all manner of petty bourgeois currents and leaderships which vacillate between imperialism and the working class.

This is the manner in which the *Bulletin* of the FIT presents the "advance" of the Congress:

"... an overwhelming majority of the delegates rejected all proposals which would place a question mark over the basic historical program of Trotskyism.



"This, however, was not done in a one-sided or schematic way. A basic theme of the congress was its recognition that present developments in the world — in particular in Central America and the Caribbean — are stimulating the development of genuinely revolutionary currents. These may not come from the same tradition as do present sections of the FI, but they are leading revolutionary struggles and arriving at some of the same conclusions ... the congress recognized the need to discuss with such forces in a completely non-sectarian way, and to become part of the process in which they are involved — while ... our own historical perspectives ... can be an aid in understanding these revolutionary struggles."

This does not sound at all like a rejection of Barnes' attack on Trotskyism. Once again, Trotskyists are simply relegated to the role of advisers to Castro and the Sandinistas. The "historical perspectives" of the Fourth International are no more than an "aid" in comprehending the real meaning of Castro's pronouncements. And this at a moment when Castro himself has gone out of his way to say publicly that socialism is not the issue in Latin America.

Sound the alarm, comrades! If the oppositions can be made to accept such formulations, then what was the purpose of their struggle against Barnes?

Party and Permanent Revolution

Behind the purely rhetorical defense of the

permanent revolution, the reality is that the new zig-zag of Mandel completely throws out the struggle for an independent proletarian and revolutionary leadership at the most possible decisive moment. For it is now that Castro has decided to normalize relations with US imperialism in order to attempt to contain a revolutionary explosion in Central America. And it is precisely now, when Nicaragua is compelled to deepen its economic dependence on the Kremlin, and the Sandinistas are subordinating the defense of the revolution to diplomatic maneuvers and negotiations with the US that the revolution needs a proletarian party, a Trotskyist leadership against the suicidal foreign policy of the Kremlin and Castro. Nor is it exactly good timing, that Mandel is bargaining away the independence of the party when the Communist Party and a whole train of centrist parties are embracing the bourgeois Democratic Party in the US.

It is the question of the party, the relegation of the proletarian and revolutionary party to the role of an instrument of the diplomacy of the bourgeois and bureaucrat, that characterizes every other "advance" of the 12th Congress of the USec. While we do not agree that the property relations of Nicaragua have been transformed from those of a bourgeois state to one of a workers state, who can even take seriously a discussion on the class nature of the Nicaraguan state which rests on Mandel's completely failed and discredited theory of "socialist democracy. A theory which merely facilitated the adaptation of the USec to the current in the Stalinist parties called "Euro-Communism," was hastily forgotten after these same parties affirmed their loyalty to the Polish coup, and now it is resurrected and applied in defense of a petty bourgeois leadership, the Sandinistas, that continually oscillates between the working class and imperialism. In reality, this new position is a convergence with Barnes' position on Castro and the Sandinistas (as revolutionaries on a par with Lenin and other Bolsheviks) and not a new advance on the class nature of the Nicaraguan state.

The continuity of revolutionary Marxism will not be found in the process of the revolution itself, and certainly not in the Castroist current in the international apparatus of Stalinism or in the vacillations of the Sandinistas. It is against this fundamental trait of centrism, its reliance on the apparatuses of the bankrupt parties and its spontaneist capitulations on the question of the party, that led us to join the struggle to rebuild the Fourth International, and to rebuild it in 1976. If this acquisition did not automatically resolve the degeneration of the Socialist Workers Party, it nevertheless laid the basis for a rebuilding of the US section of the Fourth International and the regaining of the proletarian party and program and gains of the early SWP.

Continued next issue

10 Years of Struggle For A

This issue of Truth is number 200 and it also happens to coincide with year 10 of the struggle to rebuild a fighting working class party in the United States in the tradition of Trotsky and James P. Cannon. This has not been an academic struggle nor one of simply taking a stand on the issues of the day; foremost, the last ten years have been a struggle to firmly root the Fourth International in the American working class by participating in and attempting to lead its struggles, above all among the most oppressed, the Black workers, and beginning from the working class youth.

We have decided, for the benefit of our readers who are unfamiliar with our roots and history, to reprint from past issues of Truth excerpts from central documents and articles covering the last ten years. It is our hope and intention that by reprinting these articles and excerpts that we will stimulate debate and discussion about the politics, theory and practice of building the working class party throughout the workers movement.

Complete texts of reprinted material can be ordered from our national office.

Part I

In 1974 we were a national group who wanted to be Trotskyists. Issue No. 6 (February 1975) carried a key article "For the International League," reprinted in the main here, that explains how we evolved from the Truth group into a section of the Fourth International, how we came to join the International League/Rebuilder of the Fourth International in January of 1975 and took part in preparing the Fourth Open Conference Rebuilding the Fourth International.

"When our organization emerged as an independent group [the old Truth group — editor] ... it became more and more clear to us that we could not hope to proceed successfully without a correct understanding of the Fourth International."

As we struggled with this question we came in contact with the International League/Rebuilder of the Fourth International (ILRFI or more simply, IL). It was an organization of militants who both fought to maintain and develop the Fourth International during the years in which it was held together as the International Committee and the same ones who later led a struggle to rebuild the Fourth International in the face of the massive retreat and crisis in the ranks of the Fourth International.

As we familiarized ourselves with the struggle of the ILRFI "we found a perspective which incorporated the 'rational kernel' of our past sympathies while destroying the retrogressive aspects of our former position itself." In other words, we realized that the Fourth International not only continued to exist — it was a living, fighting organization.

The article in issue No. 6 continues an elaboration of the crisis of the Fourth International and our relationship to that crisis

and to the International League.

Crisis of the Fourth International

"The crisis of the Fourth International has to be seen as part of the general crisis of the revolutionary leadership of the proletariat, which the Fourth International was created to resolve. There was no way in which the FI could stand above the crisis of the workers' movement internationally over the last thirty years. It was part of the working class and part of its crisis. With the heavy blows inflicted on the International, because it was the historic leadership of the proletariat, by world imperialism and its Stalinist agents, the crisis of the revolutionary leadership became the crisis of the Fourth International.

"This crisis did great damage to the International, impeding it gravely in its work of giving leadership to the revolutionary working class movement. The clearest expression of this was Pabloism, a direct expression of Stalinism

... within the FI itself. Pabloism succeeded in destroying the International as a centralized world party, capable of fully expressing the unity of the world proletariat and organizing its victory internationally. But it could not destroy the FI completely, its program, its cadres. The FI could no more be destroyed than could the whole struggle of the revolutionary proletariat, whose leadership it was. The International lived despite everything, but it lived in a distorted and incomplete fashion."

Continuity is a Living Question

"And this continuity of the FI expressed itself in organizational form. It was not, and could not be, that 'only the program' survived. A program does not live other than through human beings who express it in the material world, other than through the cadres of the party (the world party) to which the program belongs. And if only the program survives, only a piece of paper, then the whole question of its

Reprinted from the front cover of Truth No. 6.



Working Class Party

correctness, of its validity, and of the correctness and validity of Marxism in this epoch is raised. A program whose expression, its party and its cadres, do not exist have fallen and have failed — this program nonetheless is correct? If the program in fact cannot find expression in material forces then it is not in fact anything other than idle good wishes or the futile dreams of a better world which have arisen at every point in the history of humanity. Historical materialism denies the possibility of the existence of a correct program as an abstraction without physical expression. (And it is not without interest that those who have this position — that the program but not the International exists — have drawn the logical conclusions and have liquidated the program).

"Therefore, if the International's continuity had to have a material, real expression, the question arises as to how this was expressed. The only possibility is that the International Committee represented this continuity, not because it was the only existing and continuing current outside the Pabloites, but precisely because it was the expression of the program and the cadres who fought for it against the Pabloite betrayers.

The IC represented the continuity in its fight against Pabloite revisionism and liquidationism and it made gains in the process which no other tendency was capable of making. It sank its roots into the working class, which the Pabloites and the 'critics' never did. It began to build sections in the Eastern European countries — again something no one else did — establishing once again the unity of the class struggle between the capitalist and degenerated and deformed workers states, and striking real blows against Stalinism. It began to carry out one of the fundamental perspectives of the founding of the Fourth International in 1938 — the creation of a Revolutionary Youth International.

"But at the same time, it also continued the crisis of the FI at a new and higher level. The development of the IC in a generally progressive direction raised the remaining contradictions to fever pitch. The most serious of these, which exacerbated all the other problems, was the inability of the IC to function on a democratic centralist basis, to fully assume the continuity of the FI as the leading world center of the proletariat . . . This problem was the expression of Pabloism's fundamentally destructive role. Democratic centralism was the next and decisive step for the IC to take if it were to overcome the remaining problems and be able to deal with the great historic tasks which the FI was immediately called upon to meet."

The International League

" . . . Just as nearly twenty years before, the International found its defenders from within itself. This historic truth was expressed by James P. Cannon . . . 'The ideas of Marxism, which create revolutionary parties, are strong-

er than the parties they create, and never fail to survive their downfall. They never fail to find representatives in the old organizations to lead the work of reconstruction.'" (The First Ten Years of American Communism, pp.30-31)

"Thus, from within the IC itself came its continuers. Organizing themselves originally as a faction 'For the Maintenance and Development of the International Committee,' . . . the Trotskyists understood in the course of the struggle that the necessary task was to go beyond the IC: that this was in fact the only way to maintain and develop its progressive content and its gains. Thus, they moved to proclaim the International League/Rebuilder of the Fourth International as an organization which would carry forward the fight that the IC could no longer continue.

"Precisely because the IL saw that it was necessary to go forward, it was able to transcend the weaknesses of the IC. The International League began from the beginning as an international organization functioning on the basis of democratic centralism. In addition it alone was able to put into action the decisions of the IC, adopted at its Third Conference in 1966, to call an open Fourth Conference which would be the conference that would proclaim the Fourth International rebuilt.

"The International League today has sections in Eastern Europe: in Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary; and in the rest of Europe in France, Spain, Portugal and Sweden. In addition it has sections in Morocco, connecting the Arab world with Africa and in Chile, representing a foothold in Latin America. While no group in the US can officially affiliate with an International, due to the reactionary Voorhis Act, the Trotskyist Organization is in full political solidarity with the IL and its political views and acts accordingly. This connection between an organization in the center of world imperialism and the struggle of the workers in the capitalist and Stalinist countries of Europe, in Africa and Latin America, indicates the dynamic and vital character of the International League and the validity of its basic views on the task of rebuilding the International and of overthrowing capitalism on the world scale in our time.

"The International League will hold the open International Fourth Open Conference this August. The expansion of the IL itself is proceeding apace with the creation of factions inside the United Secretariat and inside the Social Democracy, as well as by winning members from the old organizations of the International Committee, now in the gravest crisis, for this historic conference. And prior to this conference will be held the Founding Conference of the RYI [Revolutionary Youth International — editor] which will provide in its work the future recruits and cadres of the rebuilt Fourth International and which will open the door to the general movement of the working class for the Fourth International, to present itself as the leadership of the revolutionary working class."

Global Conflict

May Day in Poland

Revolution is alive and well in Poland — proven by the events of May Day. 15,000 fought the official May Day parades with counter-demonstrations toward reclaiming May Day for the working class. In Gdansk, 2,000 clashed with the police and were hit with tear gas and water cannons. They chanted to free Bujak and other underground leaders — Solidarnosc banners unfurled in the sleet and snow, and militant demonstrators shouted "May Day is our holiday"; "Greetings to the Underground"; "There is no Freedom without Solidarnosc"; and "This is Poland."

Jacek Kuron, former head of the KOR (Workers Self-Defense Committee) was arrested but evidently did not have that much to do with the counter-demonstrations. Lech Walesa tried to infiltrate the official parade in Gdansk but was turned away. But according to the *New York Times* of May 2, "Some 500 Solidarity supporters, mostly young people, were more successful. They broke into the parade and sat down, stopping the procession until the police cleared them away."

South African Miners

South African racists have a unique method of controlling the Black workforce. They supply cheap labor from far away from the mines, including from other countries such as Mozambique and Lesotho. Only 3% of the Black workers are allowed to live near the mines where they work because they pose a potential threat in their strength of numbers. After a time the workers are bound to show resistance and combativity against the repressive conditions surrounding labor in the mines — at that point they are dismissed, driven back to their so-called tribal homelands and replaced by others from the vast army of unemployed used by the apartheid government to prevent labor solidarity.

On April 26-27 Black workers led a wildcat strike over wages against the Reefs mine, the largest gold mine in the world, owned and operated by the Anglo-American Corporation, and 90 miles southwest of Johannesburg. 14,400 Black workers were dismissed as a result of the strike. Cyril Ramaphosa, head of the National Union of Mine Workers, which represents 100,000 Black workers, said the South African police were using tear gas to drive the Black workers from their living quarters and back to their "tribal homelands."

One thing is clear — if the 100,000 gold miners were organized in complete solidarity with the other 500,000 Black workers represented by independent unions and union organizations for even one day against the corporations, and the government, there would be no dismissals. The wildcat strike represents a search for leadership capable of leading such a struggle.

Chicago —

Contras Driven Out

By RICHARD TETRAULT

Radicalization of young people is rapidly escalating across the country. Campus protests against apartheid and the war against Nicaragua are becoming more and more numerous, militant and mobilizing. The myth of the "conservative" youth of the 80's is exploding with force. At dozens of campuses, students have been sitting in, chaining the administration doors shut, staging "encampments" and the like as well as milder vigils; at Columbia University in Manhattan, University of California at Berkeley, Rutgers and many others. According to spokesman for the American Committee on Africa at least; 20,000 students on 70 different campuses have taken part in anti-apartheid protests. (*Detroit Free Press*, May 5, 1985).

These protests and the April 20 actions are only the beginning of a deep and thoroughgoing mobilization of the youth against Reagan and US imperialism.

A centerpiece of the April marches was the support to the Nicaraguan Revolution in the face of Reagan's naked desire to overthrow its government. To more and more youth and workers, it is clear why the Reagan regime is aligned with the most reactionary states in the world. Reagan's visit to West Germany to kiss the graves of dead Nazis, his great love and admiration for the *contra* killers in Nicaragua show just how deeply he hates the workers, peasants and oppressed peoples of

the world.

But even after his much bally-hoed reelection and so-called mandate, Reagan has not been able to deliver the US war machine or "public opinion" against the Nicaraguan Revolution. This is directly related to the growing youth and union mobilization against Reagan.

Over the past several months, a debate has been brewing in university and high school campuses, in work places and lastly in the imperialist US Congress over financial aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, or *contras* as they have come to be known. To influence the decision of Congress over whether or not to release \$14 million dollars in military and/or "humanitarian" aid, the *contras* have dispatched representatives to speak to anyone who would listen. But they face the militant youth.

And so it was for Adolfo Calero, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), the largest of the CIA-backed *contra* groups. Calero was scheduled to speak to a student group at Northwestern University in suburban Chicago on April 13.

But as the time drew near for Calero to speak, a crowd of over 400 had amassed to protest the visit of this butcher and mass-murderer. A picket line was set up consisting of students, church groups, worker-militants and revolutionaries.

In the course of the picket, the crowd

reached a consensus that there were sufficient forces present to enter the meeting hall and prevent Calero from speaking. A small number of individuals thought this would be a violation of Calero's right to freedom of speech but members of the Trotskyist Organization and other working class militants do not share such confusions. No rights for murderers and agents of US imperialism against the Nicaraguan Revolution!

The butcher Calero was soon to experience firsthand the resolve of the American workers movement as the hall in which he was to speak, designed to seat 240, was packed with a standing room only crowd. Chants of "*Contras no, Nicaragua si!*" resounded. Several of the protesters were able to address the crowd and a clear consensus was returned that Calero should not be allowed to speak once he made his way to the stage.

Once the crowd caught sight of Calero, escorted by a security detail, the chanting resumed and continued for a full 15 minutes. The FDN leader stood glaring at the crowd as though he were in charge. As if to end the charade, a young woman bolted toward the stage and doused Calero and others in his entourage with animal's blood. They were quickly ushered off-stage by the university security personnel as the crowd erupted in a giant roar of victory.

The growing youth radicalization well underway will more and more turn to working class methods of struggle. That is why we have persisted in fighting within the US workers movement for a working class orientation and a labor front against Reagan to unify the entire class struggle against US imperialism.



Student sit-in at Rutgers University

First Issue With New Equipment!

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