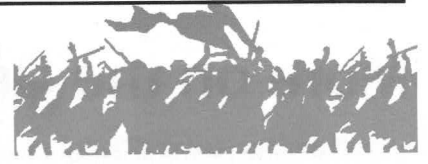


# SOCIALISM!



CONTINUING NEW LIFE, A SOCIALIST BULLETIN FOR THE LABOR PARTY

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## Public ownership and union control of the Detroit papers!



Thousands marched in solidarity with Detroit newspaper workers in downtown Detroit on Saturday, June 21. There were newspaper workers, Teamsters, autoworkers, farmworkers with red banners and t-shirts chanting in Spanish, Labor Party members with banners and t-shirts

saying, "Justice for Detroit newspaper workers! Labor Party!," members of dozens of other labor organizations and of many different socialist tendencies. Estimates of the number of marchers ranged from 10,000 to 100,000.

The mobilization for the march and rally, and the march and rally themselves, had a very positive impact on newspaper workers and their supporters. They lifted their morale and strengthened their solidarity; they gave newspaper workers an opportunity to speak to thousands from different cities. The mobilization forced a judge to announce a legal decision favorable to the newspaper workers: he said that the strike had been provoked by the owners of Gannett and Knight-Ridder and their unfair labor practices and that the owners should take back union workers and dismiss the scabs.

Detroit newspaper workers and their supporters are going to keep on fighting for reinstating all newspaper workers and for a union contract in a number of different ways: boycotting *USA Today*, demonstrating against the owners and other actions.

Many newspaper workers and supporters are also going to keep on fighting for the labor movement to adopt more working class and militant methods for fighting the bosses' attacks: mass picketing aimed at stopping production and distribution of scab products; a citywide, statewide, and/or nationwide strike for one or more days; a citywide, statewide, and/or nationwide campaign to outlaw scabs; independent trade union candidates for Detroit mayor and other public offices; joining and building the Labor Party ...

We also think that it is necessary to fight for public ownership and union control of the Detroit newspapers and other notorious scab enterprises.

As long as a very small group of people continues to legally own and control the Detroit newspapers and use them to enrich themselves at the expense of the working population, Detroit newspaper workers and working people in general are going to continue to suffer.

When the corporations that owned the Detroit newspapers were a little smaller, when they had to make concessions to the workers and the population in order to keep going,

*Continued on the back*

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- Geronimo Pratt: free at last!
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# More on the Detroit newspaper workers' struggle

The most active Detroit newspaper workers are very pleased with the June 21 march and rally. They are right to be so.

The June 21 march and rally brought together trade unionists, Labor Party members, socialists, and other working class and popular fighters from across the U.S. It lifted their morale and strengthened their solidarity. It gave working class and popular fighters from other cities an opportunity to learn more about the newspaper workers' struggle, to experience the spirit of this struggle, and to take some of that spirit with them.

That this march and rally took place is the result of the long struggle of rank-and-file newspaper workers and their supporters, which took a number of different forms — the Labor/Community Strike Support Coalition, the Unity Victory Caucus, the Action Coalition of Strikers and Supporters (ACOSS). Members of the Labor Party and various socialist tendencies also played an important role in building support for this march and rally.

It would be a mistake to underestimate or to try to diminish the importance of and the positive impact of the June 21 march and rally. But it would also be a mistake to *exaggerate* or to try to *embellish* the size and impact of the June 21 actions.

The leadership of the AFL-CIO initially said that over 100,000 participated in the June 21 march/rally. The AFL-CIO leadership also says that 100,000 usually participate in Labor Day parades. Does the leadership of the labor movement in Detroit always say that 100,000 participate in any action that it endorses, no matter what the actual turnout is? Editors of *Socialism!* talked to as many experienced and honest labor organizers as possible. Their estimates ranged from 10,000 to 50,000. There was not one who said that he or she thought that the turnout was anywhere close to 100,000.

The truth is that the mobilization for June 20-21 has not yet been the kind of *mass* labor mobilization necessary to force the owners of Gannett and Knight-Ridder to reinstate all workers and sign a union contract now.

It may be difficult for some newspaper workers and new labor activists to see some of the limitations of June 21 because they have never been involved in a bigger labor mobilization. But labor activists who have participated in the biggest labor mobiliza-



K. Morgan

tions in recent history, like Solidarity Day I, UAW-backed Civil Rights demonstrations, the Detroit celebration of Mandela's release, or even demonstrations in solidarity with CAT workers, know what bigger labor mobilizations look like. Union leaders encourage rank-and-file participation and almost always hire buses to facilitate participation. This didn't happen this time.

More, this was not an accident.

The leadership of the labor movement in Detroit, which is dominated by the leadership of the UAW, is not in favor of a mass labor mobilization against the owners.

For many years the leadership of the UAW has had a policy of "labor-management cooperation," in the workplace, in collective bargaining, in day-to-day public policy, and in elections. They have *not* organized any kind of serious fight against the owners' layoffs, plant closings, and demands for concessions. They have worked to isolate and crush the oppositions to these attacks that have arisen, like New Directions.

The role of the majority of the leadership of the UAW in the newspaper workers' struggle has been no different. The UAW has donated a lot of money to the struggle. But it has never attempted a *mass* mobilization of rank-and-file autoworkers in solidarity with newspaper workers. A certain number of UAW members participated in the first mass pickets at the Sterling Heights plant and at the distribution centers. But when government officials threatened to bring

charges against the UAW leadership using "RICO" laws, UAW leaders began to discourage even this activity.

Why didn't the majority of UAW leaders fight for a bigger turnout on June 21? They don't want a mass, working class labor movement in Detroit. They don't want rank-and-file autoworkers to mix with radical newspaper workers and socialists. In short, they don't want a mass labor movement that gets out of control, that disturbs the relatively cozy relationship that they have with the owners of GM, Ford, and Chrysler, and that allows them to live comfortable lives.

In short, the majority of the leadership of the labor movement in Detroit constitutes a huge machine which — in addition to the owners, public officials, the media, school and church officials, and the police — serves to keep workers in their place.

This is obviously a very difficult situation. Detroit newspaper workers have not only been up against the owners of Gannett and Knight-Ridder. They have also been up against the owners of GM, Ford, Chrysler, other corporations in the Detroit area, and the leadership of the labor movement in Detroit! No wonder it has been so difficult to make progress.

What can Detroit newspaper workers and their supporters do in this situation?

First, Detroit newspaper workers need to talk among themselves and decide what they want to do in a democratic way. Anything that a relatively large number of Detroit

newspaper workers wants to do, that brings them together, that unifies them, is going to be better than actions that divide and disperse them. Many different suggestions have been made: boycott *USA Today*, demonstrations against the owners, turn the Labor Day Parade into a demonstration against the owners, a petition drive to outlaw scabs in Detroit, a campaign for a citywide or nationwide one-day strike if there's no 10-J by Labor Day ... The most important thing is what do Detroit newspaper workers think? What do they want to do?

Second, it is essential to safeguard the health of Detroit newspaper workers and their families. If the current leadership of the striking unions is not willing to organize a campaign to find jobs in union shops, or another form of compensation for newspaper workers until they are reinstated, another way must be found to achieve this goal. Jobs and a contract at the Detroit papers are important, but they are not goals worth dying for. There will be struggles in the future in which Detroit newspaper workers, no matter where they are working, will be able to play an important role.

Finally, Detroit newspaper workers and their supporters need to support all working class and popular struggles in the Detroit area, all struggles for more working class and militant policies in the unions and the labor movement, for more working class and militant leaderships, especially the struggle to build the Labor Party.

In order to overcome the influence of the owners in the labor movement, in order to break up and throw off the current leadership of the labor movement, the pro-corporate labor machine that is weighing down the labor movement and the working class and holding it back, it is going to take a many-sided working class and popular movement, inside the unions and outside the unions. It's not going to be possible to break up and throw off this machine in one single blow. It's going to take the blows of and the expansion of many different working class and popular struggles. It's going to take unifying them in the struggle to build the Labor Party to fight for political power for the labor movement and the working class.

The Detroit newspaper workers' strike and their continuing struggle has already made a very important contribution to this larger struggle. It's shaken up the labor movement in Detroit more than any other struggle in recent history. This is something that every Detroit newspaper worker and his or her

## June 21 and the Labor Party

The June 21 march in support of Detroit newspaper workers brought to Detroit thousands of trade unionists willing to give their voices and support for their brothers and sisters. Among them were members of the Labor Party from across the country.

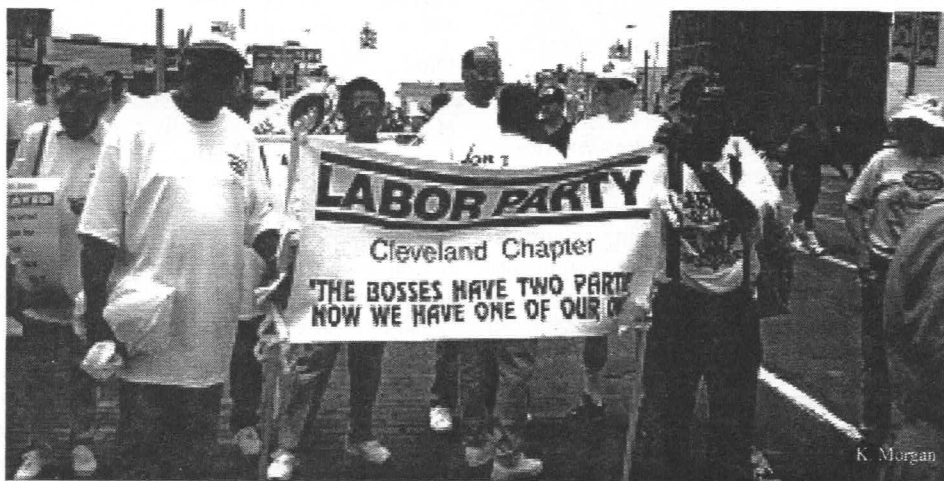
As the march got underway, the Labor Party contingent led chants and sang songs, including "Knight-Ridder, Gannett, the fight ain't over yet," "No scab papers," "Labor Party, Labor Party," and "We're gonna roll the union on." As they passed the *Detroit News*, Labor Party members began chanting, "Shut it down, shut it down." This chant swept through the crowd in front of the building. As they passed the *Detroit Free Press*, they noticed a guard on the roof videotaping and began to chant, "Jump, jump." This swept the crowd, too.

Although a hot day with little shade along the route, the participants were full of energy and excitement as they made their way to Hart Plaza, the end point of the march.

After the march, the Detroit Metro Chap-

ter of the Labor Party held an Open House to have people from other cities meet, as well as for people to come and learn about the Party. At the Open House, people talked and heard short informal speeches. Among the speakers were Tony Mazzocchi, National Organizer of the Labor Party, and a number of newspaper workers who have joined the Labor Party, including Armand Nevers, Carol O'Neal, Rick Farkuharson, Ben Solomon and Gary Russell. They spoke out about their experiences in the newspaper strike, against the Democrats and Republicans, and called for labor laws that are pro-worker and to build the Labor Party. They thanked the Labor Party for its consistent support to the strike and the struggle for a national labor march on Detroit. Toward the end of the evening a French newspaper worker spoke, giving his support to the struggle of the newspaper strikers, and told them that their struggle was very important to the future of the movement as a whole.

The members of the Labor Party did a great job in Detroit and showed that labor needs its own party to make real progress in the years to come.—Tim James □



friends and family can be very proud of!

No matter what the outcome of this struggle is, no matter how many Detroit newspaper workers get their jobs back, no matter what the conditions may be, it is essential to preserve the *gains* of this struggle: the solidarity, the growing understanding that it is not possible to rely on the current leadership of the labor movement in Detroit to mobilize the labor movement against the bosses in Detroit, the development of a larger group

of working class militants prepared to take on this task, the development of the Detroit Metro Chapter of the Labor Party ...

The more we maintain and develop the gains of this struggle, the farther we will be able to go in the next one. Eventually the working class will succeed in overthrowing the power of the bosses, establishing its own government, and building a new society.—M. Guttschall □

## What can workers do to fight plant closings?

As the stock market climbs to record highs, workers continue to lose jobs; rich owners continue to close plants and factories.

Plant closings hurt workers, their families and their communities. Each job lost affects six other jobs.

Before plants close, the owners often increase workloads, harass workers, hire vicious supervisors. They lower safety and health standards. They demand and often get concessions on wages, job combinations. Management increases the workers' suffering to make even more profits for the rich owners before they close the place down.

After months or even years of these conditions, some workers are secretly happy that the plant is closing. The harassment will end; their stress may end; maybe they will find a better job.

Very often, the plants targeted are union shops. One of the main reasons the owners close factories today is to bust the union. After that, the plant may reopen as a non-union plant, the owners may move the equipment to another location and set up a non-union shop.

### What to do

The unions, in general, have not been successful in stopping plant closings. The union leaders often do not fight plant closings. They agree to let the plant close and demand severance pay, job training, etc.

Socialists should support all the struggles of workers to extract whatever concessions they can from the owners — severance pay, jobs at other facilities, retraining programs, etc., as partial protection against the devastating effects of plant closings. We push for these closing benefits to be most beneficial to workers, most costly to the owner.

The unions have unsuccessfully lobbied the Democrats to pass laws to stop plant closings, or mitigate the impact.

In the fight against plant closings and union busting over the past 18 years (beginning with the struggle to stop the closing of Dodge Main in Detroit), more and more workers have drawn the conclusion:

Only the entire labor movement acting in a united way can hope to successfully fight plant closings.

Skilled trades cannot continue to work at non-union, scab businesses during labor disputes. The skilled trades unions crossed

### The Right of Eminent Domain

Carl Olsen, president of a United Electric workers local in Bedford, Massachusetts, led a fight to use the right of eminent domain to stop a plant closing.

This is the right that the government has to take over private property if it is in the interest of the public good.

"We hired a big law firm and we researched the case," Carl explained. "Our argument was that this was a profitable company that had provided good-paying jobs with benefits, and the only reason it was being moved was for a group of corporate stockholders to make more money.

"We had brought our fight to the community — even with a relatively small shop of 120 people. And people were so sympathetic to our cause, they were so outraged over the plant closing that we were able, over the space of 3 weekends, to collect over 40,000 signatures...."

"... We needed to get the City Council to agree to use eminent domain to take the plant over. And we went further than anyone in this country's ever gone on eminent domain — we were one vote shy of getting it. ...." (*Labor Party Press*, March, 1997) □

picket lines during the Staley lockout, and the Caterpillar and Detroit newspaper workers' strikes. The excuse that non-union workers will take the jobs is no excuse. A picketline is a picketline.

Union leaders should organize a national response to the plant closings and union-busting. Many workers favor a one-day national work stoppage. This would serve notice to the rich owners that the workers will not continue to tolerate union-busting, plant closings, and other deep attacks on their standard of living.

Only by organizing and winning the support of the entire labor movement, can workers at an individual plant usually make any progress in stopping a plant closing.

### Labor Party Platform

But even militant actions like a one-day national work stoppage, are not enough to stop plant closings as the experiences of general strikes in other countries — Spain, France, Italy — have shown.

National, state and local laws need to be changed so that owners cannot close plants so easily with no penalty. The Labor Party platform calls for a National Job Destruction Penalty Act that calls for two months severance pay for each year worked for each employee and a \$25,000 payment to the community for each job lost.

The Labor Party has also launched a 28th Amendment Campaign for a constitutional right to a job at a living wage. A guaranteed job for every person would help lessen the impact that losing jobs has on the well-being of workers and their families.

When the rich owners decide to close a plant, the government can take over the business and run it publicly. This has already happened with sections of the railroads — Amtrak and Conrail.

If a plant were publicly owned and then operated by the employees, and the employees were paid the prevailing wage and benefits for the area, this would be a big step towards reducing the effects that plant closings have on the workers, their families, and the community.

One way that this could occur is through a fight for the right of eminent domain. (See reprint from the *Labor Party Press*.)

### Long-term solution

The above measures are necessary and the first steps on the road to the long-term solution — remove the rich as owners of factories, plants, businesses and place this social property in the hands of a workers or labor government.

When all the factories are owned and controlled by a labor government, every worker will have a job; the workplaces will be safe and not harm the workers.

A labor government will organize factory production, the economy, so that the workers are not punished by ups and downs of the business cycle and the anarchy of production. Factories will plan to make what the workers need at a price that all working people can afford. With a labor government, the working class can begin to build socialism, a society in which working people will be comfortable. — I.C. and F.R. □

## Labor and the coming elections

The leadership of the labor movement in Detroit is already preparing to campaign for Democratic Party candidates in the 1998 elections. They invited Maryann Mahaffey, John Conyers, and David Bonior to the teach-in in solidarity with Detroit newspaper workers on Friday, June 20. They invited David Bonior to speak at the Detroit newspaper workers rally on Saturday, June 21. Gephardt, a Congressman from Missouri, is already taking well-publicized "pro-labor" positions on a variety of issues. The Labor Day Parade Committee in Detroit is talking about concluding the Parade with a "festival," which will undoubtedly be used by Democratic Party candidates to campaign for various offices in the 1997 local elections and the 1998 national elections.

Naturally, the leadership of the labor movement is going to argue that workers should campaign and vote for Democratic Party candidates because they represent the interests of the labor movement, unlike Republican Party candidates. But Detroit newspaper workers, and other working people facing corporate attacks, know better.

The only Democratic Party candidates that have given any support to the Detroit newspaper workers on a regular basis have been Maryann Mahaffey and John Conyers. They have used the support that they have given to try to persuade the workers to vote for Democratic Party candidates in general, including Democrats that have continued to work with and speak with the scab papers, like Carl Levin and Debbie Stabenow.

If Mahaffey and Conyers were consistent supporters of the newspaper workers, and other working people, they would quit the Democratic Party and urge everyone associated with it who claims to care about labor and the oppressed to do the same. By continuing to remain in the Democratic Party, they give a pro-labor facade to a very anti-labor party.

This does the working class and the labor movement no good.

In the last election, labor spent over \$70 million to elect Democrats. Yet labor has been set back in one struggle after another — Staley, Caterpillar, Bridgestone-Firestone, the Detroit newspaper workers' struggle, the abolition of the federal guarantee of public aid to poor mothers and children ...

Labor needs to stop wasting resources on parties and candidates that support the

bosses, and start using its resources to build the labor movement and the Labor Party.

In the 1997 and 1998 elections, labor should be fighting for ballot proposals calling for jobs and living wages for all and for outlawing scabbing. There should be independent trade union candidates willing to speak out for these and other working class and popular causes in the course of their election campaigns. The Labor Party should take a stand in favor of and push for independent labor ballot proposals and independent labor candidates. It should also run Labor Party

candidates in certain locations with the goal of using its candidates and their campaigns to build support in the labor movement for independent labor ballot proposals and independent labor candidates.

No matter what form it takes, the most working class and militant tendencies need to make a common fight for the labor movement to stop all forms of support to the Democrats and the Republicans and to use all resources to build the labor movement and the Labor Party. — M.G. □

### The Labor Party in Detroit

Nearly six years have passed since an organized Labor Party movement was formed in Detroit — the Detroit Chapter of Labor Party Advocates. Over a year has passed since the Labor Party was founded and the Detroit Metro Chapter of the Labor Party was formed.

We have obviously made some progress in the last six years and in the last year.

The most important thing that we have done is that we have recruited a small number of workers to the Labor Party who have never been involved in independent working class politics before and we have aided them in becoming consistent and active partisans of the Labor Party. Most of these workers come out of the struggles of the locked-out National Metal Processing workers, the Detroit newspaper workers, and the Staley, Caterpillar, and Bridgestone-Firestone workers. This is the most important thing that we have done, because this is what the Labor Party is all about. It is about building a working class party that begins to involve, that begins to be owned and controlled by, thousands, even millions, of working class and popular fighters. It's not about building a party limited to a small handful of aging veterans, active in the labor movement for over 30 years.

We have also recruited a small number of union leaders, increased participation in Chapter meetings from about 10 to about 25 to 40, elected a larger and more representative Steering Committee, acquired an office in a union hall, and established a reputation for the Labor Party as a movement with leaders and members who consistently support working class and popular struggles (including struggles to save Mumia Abu Jamal, against welfare cuts, against misuse of funds to Detroit school children) and as a movement in which anyone on the side of the workers and oppressed can get a hearing.

In a certain sense, we have been very lucky. If it weren't for the struggles at Staley, Caterpillar, Bridgestone-Firestone, and the *Detroit News*, we still might not be more than the tiny handful that formed the Detroit Chapter of Labor Party Advocates six years ago and had a difficult time reaching agreement on what to do to build the Labor Party

movement.

In another sense, the gains that we have made haven't simply been a result of luck. They have been a result of a correct, working class policy.

The most active members of Labor Party Advocates adopted a policy of:

1. Build the Labor Party movement as a united front of all tendencies for the Labor Party movement, open to all workers and oppressed, regardless of their political views; don't let differences over other political issues or organizational questions get in the way;
2. Support and build the most advanced working class and popular struggles; build support for and recruit to the Labor Party in these struggles in a non-sectarian way; don't counterpose building the Labor Party to building other struggles.

The Detroit Metro Chapter of the Labor Party is still very small and still has very limited roots in the most working class sections of the Detroit working class and in the organized labor movement. It has a long hard road ahead of it. The owners of GM, Ford and Chrysler spend millions of dollars on promoting "labor-management cooperation," on trying to get workers to identify with the owners and think like the owners. The majority of the leadership of the UAW has capitulated to this campaign and also promotes "labor-management cooperation." They are not for a working class and militant labor movement, or a working class and militant Labor Party; they aim to isolate, neutralize and even punish anyone who is. The only way to overcome the owners of GM, Ford, Chrysler, the Republicans and Democrats, and their supporters in the leadership of the labor movement in Detroit, is with a united fight to build the Labor Party in the most working class sections of the Detroit working class and in the organized labor movement. The more Labor Party members assimilate the lessons of the last years of struggle, the more successful the struggle will be. — M.G. □

## Geronimo Pratt: free at last!

On June 10th, over 400 supporters cheered as Geronimo Pratt was released from jail on \$25,000 bond. After 27 years in prison — over half his life — the Orange County Supreme Court overturned his conviction and granted him a new trial. The judge ruled that the jury might not have convicted Geronimo if they'd known the main witness against him was an ex-convict and paid informant recruited by the FBI.

### Another FBI frame-up

Geronimo had been a leader in the Black Panther Party (BPP) and was obviously framed by the FBI's Cointelpro campaign. After a 1970 raid on his home in which the police failed to assassinate him, they charged Geronimo with a two-year old murder. The crime had happened in Santa Monica, 400 miles away, while Geronimo was attending a BPP meeting in Oakland. The FBI knew he was in Oakland, because he was under their surveillance. In 1985, an ex-FBI agent admitted they had surveillance wiretaps from the time of the murder which proved Geronimo was in Oakland. Later, the FBI claimed the wiretaps were lost.

Other evidence that the FBI targeted Geronimo for "neutralization" was in documents released through the Freedom of Information Act. A 1970 L.A. FBI report on Geronimo says that "constant consideration is given to the possibility of the utilization of counterintelligence measures with efforts being directed toward neutralizing PRATT as an effective BPP functionary."

These facts were not the basis of the court's ruling in Orange County. The narrow grounds given involved only that the prosecution failed to tell the defense or the jury that their key witness, Julius Butler, was their paid informant — recruited to infiltrate the BPP. The court concluded that the jury might have reached a different conclusion if they'd known the truth.

### Court succumbed to protests

Clearly, years of protests against Geronimo's conviction from groups all over the world wore down the court. This well-known case had cast yet another shadow on the credibility of the criminal justice system. In fact, Geronimo's most recent appeal argued that the Los Angeles court system itself was at issue. The courts took this opportunity to remove the case from LA, where the national spotlight has revealed deeply racist and brutal police corruption —

and where the people are clearly willing to fight it. They moved the case to Orange County and overturned Geronimo's conviction on a technicality. In this way, the bourgeoisie has tried once again to suggest that the justice system itself is not flawed. They want us to believe the problem is only a few rogue cops.

### Drop the charges now!

The LA District Attorney has appealed the Orange County ruling. Even if the ruling stands, the DA still has the option of staging another trial against Geronimo for the 1970 murder — even though Geronimo has already served more time than most people convicted of murder. Chances of getting an indictment at this point are considered remote. Still, as long as they keep open the possibility of jailing Geronimo, they are attempting to intimidate and silence him — to keep him from further political action. We must all demand that the DA drop the charges now.

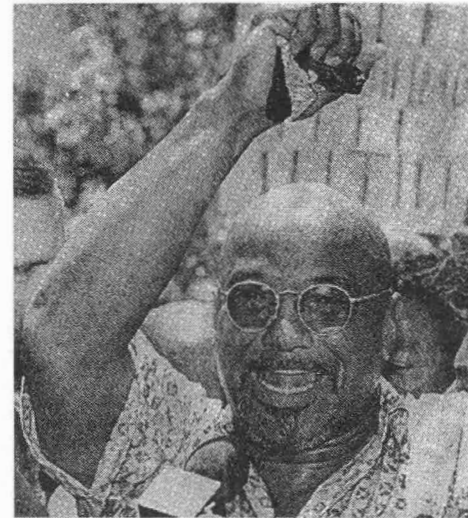
### "I'm only one of a great many"

Even after the Orange County ruling for a bail hearing to release Geronimo, an LA judge stalled — holding him another 12 days. When he was finally released, Geronimo greeted the crowd and told them, "The truth is finally going to come out.... You have political prisoners on top of political prisoners. I'm only one of a great many that should be addressed."

Geronimo was jailed as long as Mandela was in South Africa. As in South Africa, Geronimo's incarceration was a crime itself. It was a crime committed by the injustice system in its ruthless attempts to destroy the BPP. The U.S. government was so threatened by the BPP's fight for the self-defense and self-determination of Black people, that they murdered BPP leaders, many of them in their beds, like Fred Hampton. And from those they didn't murder outright, they took years of their lives in unjust prison sentences.

### Continue the struggle

At 49, Geronimo has already lost over half his life in the struggle for freedom for himself and other Black people in the United States. No one can give him back those years of his life, years while his children grew up without him. It's a testimony to his strength and to his cause that he survived and stayed strong. What we can do now is to continue his fight. Let's take strength from this vic-



**"The truth is finally going to come out.... You have political prisoners on top of political prisoners. I'm only one of a great many that should be addressed." — Geronimo Pratt**

tory and build on it for freedom for Mumia Abu-Jamai, Leonard Peltier and all other fighters who are locked up.

As long as our children are murdered by the police, as long as Black people are denied equal rights, jobs, and housing, none of us

### Free Mumia!

Leaders of the Coalition to Free Mumia Abu-Jamal in Detroit say that the struggle to free Mumia is now entering into a critical period. Mumia's appeal to have the charges against him dismissed or to have a new trial is now pending in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. The racist Judge Sabo has succeeded in having almost all of the evidence favorable to Mumia excluded from consideration. Mumia's supporters do not expect a favorable decision. Pennsylvania Governor Ridge has said that when the Pennsylvania Supreme Court rules, he will sign another death warrant against Mumia. Mumia's supporters are preparing nationwide demonstrations against any decision unfavorable to Mumia. We urge all readers to prepare to build and participate in these demonstrations. For the latest information, call 313-568-9870. □

## Notes

### Save Azi from death row

Until recently, Azikiwe Kambule was an honor student in the 10th grade in Hinds County, Mississippi. Now he faces attempts by the racist injustice system to put him on death row. Black Workers for Justice, an organization which endorses the Labor Party, has called for an international campaign to stop the state of Mississippi from murdering this child.

Azi moved with his family to the United States from South Africa two years ago. He did well in school, but, like other youths, felt pressure to fit in and hang out with older, tougher kids. Still, he had no crime record and no history of violence. He was a bystander when a car-jacking occurred in which a woman was killed. He was so far away he didn't hear the gunshots. When he was arrested he was the only one to fully cooperate with police. Even so, he was charged as an accomplice to capital murder. The District Attorney is so determined to impose the death penalty on Azi that he is moving the trial to a predominantly white county from one which is majority Black, where he says juries "have a reputation for refusing to vote for the death penalty."

Ironically, Azi's home of South Africa has outlawed the death penalty. Yet, Azi stands accused in the U.S., one of only five countries which executes people for crimes committed before age 18. This in spite of having ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which states that the "sentence of death shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below the age of eighteen." This same wording is found in all major human rights treaties.

Not only does the United States put children on death row, but it consistently issues death sentences to African Americans more often than whites. Though African Americans comprise only 13% of the population, they are 40% of prisoners on death row. It's been well-documented that a Black man is 11 times more likely to be sentenced to death for killing a white man than a white man is for killing a Black man. In addition, among youths given death sentences before age 18, 66% are people of color.

We cannot allow the state to put this child on death row. Please pass on the word about this case to co-workers and friends. Write to the DA expressing your belief that Azi should not be given a death sentence. Direct letters to: James Kitchens, Madison Co. District Attorney, Box 121, Canton, MS 39046. Fax: 601-859-8880 Phone: 601-859-7838.

For more information or to help raise money for Azi's defense, contact the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty (NCADP) at 918 F St., NW, Washington, DC 20024, 202-347-2411.

### Clinton: put your money where your mouth is

Bill Clinton announced that he is appointing an advisory board on race relations in the U.S. For a year, seven of his appointees will conduct "town hall" meetings for people to speak out about the problems dividing the races. He says he wants to open a dialog on the subject, though nothing was done in response to a report by a similar board, the Kerner Commission, 30 years ago, which said America was moving toward two separate societies.

So, while we're all supposed to talk about the race problem, Clinton will "consider" making a formal apology to African Americans for slavery, but he remains opposed to reparations. According to him, "It's been so long and we're so many generations removed." Does he think we can just talk through the problems of income disparity, police brutality, etc., which have been based for all those generations on the legacy of slavery?

### Racism in the military

U.S. Army officials claim that there is no racism involved in recent criminal sex charges and investigations. This in spite of obvious discrepancies, such as the dismissal of accusations against a high-ranking white officer as indiscretion while Sergeant Major McKinney, who is Black, has been removed from his office while he stands accused of adultery, sexual harassment and rape. More blatantly, all of those accused of sexual misconduct at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland are Black. And five of the women in Aberdeen have since admitted that their testimony was coerced by the Army.

The Pentagon tries to brush aside charges of racism in the military by saying that Black men are treated better with military justice than in the larger society. This is because Black soldiers are only twice as likely as whites to be convicted of a sex crime in military courts — while in the country as a whole, Black men comprise 45% of the prison population, more than four times their proportion in the U.S. population.

### Attica leader wins \$4 million suit

During the 1971 rebellion in the Attica (NY)

state prison, Frank Smith was recognized as a leader among prisoners demanding humane treatment. After the state retook the prison, killing 43 people and wounding 80, guards tortured inmates for revenge, seeking out Frank Smith in particular. Though the Federal court ruled the state liable for its actions five years ago, now at age 61, 26 years after his torture, Frank Smith is being awarded restitution. Of course, the state will appeal and thus avoid paying him for years more — perhaps until after he's dead. Even so, Frank Smith said of the verdict, "The jury has sent a message that people everywhere need to be treated like humans, not animals."



### Jonny Gammage protests continue

On May 16, in Pittsburgh, over 500 people protested the April 22 judge's decision to stop another trial of police responsible for his death. On May 6, John Votjas, one of the five policemen who beat Jonny to death, was promoted to sergeant by the Brentwood City Council where Jonny was killed in 1995. March sponsors include the local NAACP and its Youth Council.

### Is the case against McVeigh solid?

A jury recently convicted Timothy McVeigh of bombing the Oklahoma City Federal Building; a judge sentenced him to death. But there is no physical evidence linking him to the bombing. A large part of the testimony was from relatives of those killed and on McVeigh's right-wing ideas. Most workers have little sympathy for McVeigh; he seems to be part of a racist, right-wing group. But what kind of precedent does it set to allow someone to be convicted on the basis of ideological and circumstantial evidence? This is a precedent that can and will be used against working class and popular fighters, like Mumia Abu Jamal. Labor should oppose the execution of McVeigh and form an independent commission of inquiry to learn the truth.—M.G.

# Frederick Engels — a devoted friend of workers

The name of Frederick Engels is forever linked with that of his lifelong friend, Karl Marx. Engels and Marx developed a deep friendship unequalled in modern times. After Marx, Engels was the greatest working class revolutionary and teacher of his time.

Born in Barmen, in the Rhine Province of Prussia in 1820, Engels left school at 18 to work to support himself and his family. He took a job as a clerk in nearby Bremen. In 1842, he moved to Manchester, England, to work in a textile firm in which his father was a partner.

In Manchester, he spent his time off work studying the conditions of the English working class, the most advanced working class of his time. He dwelled in the working class slums nearly every evening. He saw the horrible conditions in which English workers lived. He drank with them in the pubs and shared dinner with them in their homes.

## The Working Class in England

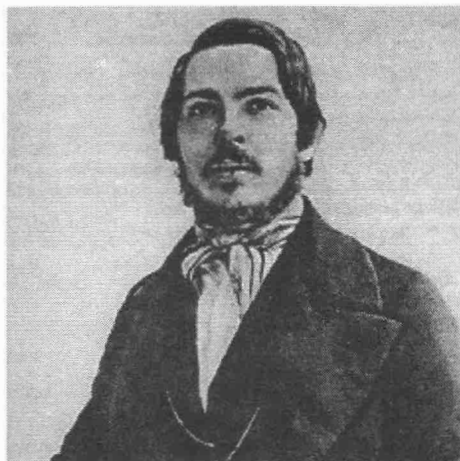
He studied all the official documents on working class life. At 25, he wrote *The Condition of the Working Class in England*. He wrote in the Introduction:

“Working Men!

To you I dedicate a work, in which I have tried to lay before my German Countrymen a faithful picture of your condition, of your sufferings and struggles, of your hopes and prospects. I forsook the company and the dinner-parties, the port-wine and champagne of the bourgeois, and devoted my leisure hours almost exclusively to intercourse with plain Working Men. I am both glad and proud of having done so. Glad ... to spend many a happy hour in obtaining a knowledge of the realities of life ...; proud ... I got an opportunity of doing justice to an oppressed and slandered class of men who with all their faults and under all the disadvantages of their station, yet command the respect of every one but an English money-maker.... I have found you to be more than mere Englishmen ... I found you to be Men, members of the great and universal family of Mankind who know their interest and that of all the human race to be the same.

“Go on then, as you have done .... your success is certain and no step you will have to take in your onward march, will be lost to our common cause ....”

What makes this book special is that Engels, unlike other socialists of his day, welcomed the fight of the working class against the



bosses; welcomed the early trade unions. He took the first steps in placing the struggle for socialism on a scientific foundation. He saw, that along the road of its own development, the working class will free itself and lead to communism.

“... A knowledge of proletarian conditions is absolutely necessary to be able to provide solid ground for socialist theories, on the one hand, and for judgments about their right to exist, on the other; and to put an end to all sentimental dreams and fancies pro and con...”

“The war of the poor against the rich will be the bloodiest ever waged. ... The revolution must come; it is already too late to bring about a peaceful solution ...”

Engels met Marx in 1844. Engels, with his book, had begun investigations into political economy, that is, the study of the actual relations between people that lay hidden beneath the relations of things like the market and profit. These investigations helped prompt Marx to study political economy.

They began to work together, studying and writing about the truth of their times. They joined the Communist League at the beginning of the 1848 revolutions. The Communist League released the *Communist Manifesto* by Marx and Engels.

## Fighter in the revolutionary wars

In the revolution in Germany, Engels was a member of the Willich's Volunteer Corps, part of the 15,000 strong Baden-Pflaz army that fought to liberate the southern German provinces from aristocratic Prussian control. Engels, a lieutenant, led soldiers in three major battles. The army was forced to flee into Switzerland. Engels' corps was the last to leave.

About the workers who fought in this revolution, Engels wrote:

“... nobody speaks of the hundreds and thousands of workers who fought till the end, fell on the battle fields, rotted alive in Rastatt dungeons. Our democrats are far too ignorant and too bourgeois to understand the revolutionary position of the proletariat and the future of the working class. That is why they so hate those really proletarian characters who are too proud to flatter them, too sensible to let themselves be made use of by them, and yet always rise in arms when it is a question of overthrowing an existing power and who, in every revolutionary movement are the direct representatives of the Party of the proletariat.”

After the defeat of the revolutions in France, Hungary, Italy and Germany, Marx was exiled to England. Engels had no choice but to return to his position in Manchester.

In England in 1850, Marx and Engels had two goals — to help the hundreds of émigrés from the revolutions and reestablish the Communist League. Time and time again they gave their last pound to help feed and house émigrés from Germany. They also rebuilt the Communist League. Engels success on the battlefield and in politics can be measured by the fact that he recruited Willich, his general, to the Communist League in exile in London.

Engels worked to provide a living for Marx and himself. In a way, Engels sacrificed “his own” career, reaching his own level of scientific achievement, which would have been his, due to his hard work and rich talents, because of his devotion to the working class and the cause of socialism. He decided to support Marx's investigations into capitalism which produced the 4 volumes of *Capital*. *Capital*, the most profound scientific investigation of our times, laid bare the true workings of capitalism and proved scientifically the inevitability of socialism.

Marx and Engels wrote letters to each other almost daily; they discussed all questions. They were each others' audience, collaborator and public opinion for the 40 years of their friendship. Their collaboration was so deep and thorough that it is impossible to separate one person's work from the other.

Marx once wrote to Engels: “You know that, first of all, I arrive at things slowly, and secondly, I always follow in your foot steps.”



It was during these years that Engels developed his skill at languages. He often wrote Marx's articles in English for the *New York Tribune*. He mastered Persian and the Slavic languages including Russian, as well as French, Italian and Portuguese. He corresponded with revolutionaries in these countries in their native tongues.

He also developed his expertise on military science. His articles on the Austro-Hungarian War were written under a pen name. Readers were convinced that he was a high military intelligence officer of the Austrian army, because his comments so clearly revealed the true development of the war, as opposed to the press releases of the Austrian government.

He also investigated nature, writing "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State," and "The Dialectics of Nature."

Marx described Engels as: "A positive encyclopedia, ready for work at any hour of the day or night, full or sober, quick at writing and as active as the devil."

Engels eventually became a partner in the firm, thus increasing the Marx family's standard of living.

After Marx's death in 1883, Engels devoted his life to the complete and correct publication of his friend's works, and to the care of Marx's daughters.

Engels transcribed Marx's very difficult handwritten notes into the fully finished volumes 2 and 3 of *Capital*. This work consumed 10 years of research and study. Engels also oversaw the translation of *Capital* and other of Marx's writings into several languages. He provided substantial sums of money to the families of Marx's daughters until his death and left them his estate of 30,000 pounds.

### Interest in America

Engels took a special interest in the United States and its labor movement. He wrote extensively to U.S. supporters of Marx during the working class upsurge that began in 1886. In an introduction to the American edition of *The Condition of the Working Class in England*, he wrote:

"In February 1886, American public opinion was almost unanimous on this one point: that there was no working class, in the European sense of the word, in America; that consequently no class struggle between workmen and capitalists was possible in the American Republic and that therefore, Socialism was a thing of foreign importation



Engels, in the center, with revolutionaries from around the world.

which could never take root on American soil. ... And yet at that moment, the coming class struggle was casting its gigantic shadow before it in the strikes of the Pennsylvania coal miners ... In May the struggle for the Eight Hours' working day, the troubles in Chicago, Milwaukee, etc. the attempts of the ruling class to crush the uprisings of Labor by brute force and brutal class-justice; in November the new Labor Party organized in all great centers, and the New York, Chicago and Milwaukee elections ..."

"... The next step is to find the common remedy for these common grievances and to embody it in the platform of the new Labor Party. And this — the most important and the most difficult step in the movement — has yet to be taken in America. ..."

### The Second International

After Marx's death, Engels became the main leader of the international socialist movement. He corresponded with every major socialist figure of his time. He met often with the leaders of the largest socialist party, the German Social Democracy; he was in regular communication with the Russian revolutionaries, Vera Zasulich and George Plekhanov.

The Second International was founded in Paris in July, 1889. It was through Engels' labors, and those of his immediate collaborators, among them, Eleanor Marx, Marx's youngest daughter, that a new International was born.

In 1888, two Paris international congresses were set up to take place, one of the International Trades Unions, the other the International Socialist Labor Congress, supported by Marxists. Both organizations had unions affiliated to them and thousands of working class supporters. The organizers of the two viewed the simultaneous meetings as op-

posed to each other. Engels thought it was possible to found a new organization on the basis of principles despite the real differences that existed.

In the months preceding July, Engels and Eleanor Marx devoted all their time to fighting for unity, overcoming the centrifugal forces that found expression in personal attacks, misrepresentations, exaggerated real differences, etc., that undermine working class unity. Even as the sessions began, there was little hope that the congresses would merge. While they were in session, Engels and Eleanor, with the continued pressure of the working class delegates, were able to forge a unity around principled resolutions. The New International helped spread socialism to all the countries of the planet.

With the London dockworkers' strike in the fall of that same year, unskilled workers pushed for a place in the British labor movement. Eleanor Marx and her husband, Edward Aveling, with Engels' advice, forged ties with the new union leaders and this new movement. Out of this struggle was born the Independent Labor Party.

In 1893, in Zurich, Switzerland, delegates representing 22 countries met in the first international congress of the New International. Eleanor Marx was the representative of the Gas Workers' Union of England.

As honorary chairperson, Engels spoke at the end of the Congress:

"I accept [your applause] not in my personal capacity but as the collaborator of the great man whose portrait you have here. Just fifty years have passed since Marx and I entered the movement ... since then, socialism has developed from small sects to a mighty party which makes the whole official world

*Continued on page 11*

## Progress in the international class struggle

There have been a number of very positive developments in the international class struggle in the last weeks. The British Labor Party won the most recent elections in Britain, and ended over a decade of Tory rule. The French Socialist Party won the most recent elections in France. They campaigned for jobs and a shorter work week without cutting pay and were supported by the French Communist Party. There have also been working class and popular uprisings in more than one city in Argentina, including clashes with the police. There was a general strike in South Africa, and the old dictatorship of Mobutu in the Congo has been overthrown.

The victories of the British Labor Party and the French Socialist Party are especially significant for U.S. workers. They show that workers in other wealthy capitalist countries are becoming more discontent with the established order. When more working class and left-wing parties take power in traditional elections, they are almost never as working class and left-wing as those who vote for them. The European bourgeoisie is so upset by the results of these elections, that many have begun to question whether it will be possible to go ahead with establishing a single European currency as they had planned. Establishing a single European currency demanded that various governments cutback on spending destined for workers; now various bourgeoisies are afraid that they can't do this without provoking more strikes and struggles like those that shutdown France.

In many situations, revolutionary socialists, communists, and Trotskyists urged workers in Britain and France to vote for the British Labor Party and for the French Socialist Party against the most openly capitalist and right-wing parties. However, they also urge workers not to rely on these parties to solve their problems, and they are right.

From the very beginning, the British Labor Party was a relatively conservative party based on the most well-off layers of the British working class. It didn't base itself upon or defend the interests of the most proletarian sections of the British working class or workers in other countries. The French Socialist Party has its origins in the French Socialists who supported the French government against the workers of other countries during World War I, and in the sections of French Socialists who did not support the workers' revolution in Russia.

In recent years, the parties have not consistently defended the interests of the working class. They have collaborated with capitalists in carrying out attacks on the working class.

It makes sense to vote for relatively big pro-capitalist working class parties against totally capitalist parties in elections, when there is no large alternative that is more working class. It also makes sense to keep on working to build parties that are more working class, revolutionary, and socialist in words and deeds.

The most working class and revolutionary Trotskyist tendencies need to work together to make this happen. It's obviously impossible to rely on Social Democratic, Stalinist, and Maoist tendencies to lead this struggle. While some of these tendencies have drawn a balance sheet of their past work and broken with some of their false policies, the majority that we have encountered still remain too obsequious toward certain liberal bourgeois politicians and trade union officials. They still don't appreciate rank-and-file workers and don't aid them in developing their thinking and abilities.

There is not a single Trotskyist tendency

which, by itself, has the authority and influence necessary to lead the construction of working class, revolutionary and socialist parties throughout the world. But there is no question that if the most working class and revolutionary Trotskyist tendencies would come together on a principled basis, that they could do this.

The biggest obstacle to the unification of the most working class and revolutionary Trotskyist forces is the fact that so many Trotskyist groups and tendencies have been formed in countries and periods in which there have been no mass working class movements or they have been shut out of these movements by the privileged labor bureaucracies. Many Trotskyists are reluctant to assume responsibility for mass working class struggles and organizations. They find it difficult to work in these situations. They have a strong tendency to act simply as critics and not to do their share of the work of building working class struggles and organizations.

The present situation presents the most working class and revolutionary Trotskyists with both the opportunity and the need to overcome this problem.— M.G. □

### European workers march on Amsterdam



The contingent of the Spanish trade union, CGT, in Amsterdam.

While labor activists in the U.S. prepared to march in Detroit, workers in Europe marched in Amsterdam for jobs and a shorter work week without cutting pay. About 30,000 came from as far as Portugal and Russia, with banners in every European language. Many opposed discrimination against immigrants and "Maastrich," a plan to allow multinational corporations greater domination of Europe. Trotskyists, including International Workers Unity/Fourth International, played an important role in building the March. Many contingents sang, "The Internationale," the anthem of international revolutionary socialism. — M.G. □

## Principles of Marxism

*We have reprinted some of the original Marxist principles from the Communist Manifesto of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels written in 1848. They were 24 and 27 respectively and they wrote it on the eve of the democratic revolutions that swept Europe that year.*

*Marxist principles are the foundations of Marxist thought and the Marxist program. Without Marxist principles, it is impossible to understand what the different classes in society are doing and what the workers should do. Marxist principles provide the bases for the fundamental rules of unionism such as: an injury to one is an injury to all, and do not cross picket lines.*

*The sections we reproduce here discuss the relation of the communists to the rest of the working class and the goals of the communists. These goals are nothing more than a conscious expression of the destiny of the working class, as the leading class of a new, socialist and communist society.*

In what relation do the Communists stand to the proletarians as a whole?

The Communists do not form a separate party opposed to other working-class parties.

They have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole.

They do not set up any sectarian principles of their own, by which to shape and mold the proletarian movement.

The Communists are distinguished from the other working class parties by this only: 1. in the national struggles of the proletariat of the different countries, they point out and bring to the forefront the common interests of the entire proletariat, independently of all nationality. 2. In the various stages of development which the struggle of the working class against the bourgeoisie has to pass through, they always and everywhere represent the interests of the movement as a whole.

The Communists, therefore, are on the one hand, practically, the most advanced and resolute section of the working class parties of every country, that section which pushes forward all others; on the other hand, theoretically, they have over the great mass of the proletariat the advantage of clearly understanding the line of march, the conditions, and the ultimate general results of the proletarian movement.

The immediate aim of the Communists is the same as that of all the other proletarian parties; formation of the proletariat into a class, overthrow of the bourgeois supremacy, conquest of political power by the proletariat.

... the first step in the revolution by the working class, is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy.

The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeoisie, to centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the State, that is, of the proletariat organized as the ruling class, and to increase the total of productive forces as rapidly as possible.

When, in the course of development, class distinctions have disappeared, and all production has been concentrated in the hands of a vast association of the whole nation, the public power will lose its political character. Political power, properly so-called, is merely the organized power of one class for oppressing another. If the proletariat during its contest with the bourgeoisie is compelled, by the force of circumstance, to organize itself as a class, if by means of a revolution, it makes itself the ruling class, and as such, sweeps away by force the old conditions of production, then it will, along with these conditions, have swept away the conditions for the existence of class antagonisms and of classes generally, and will thereby have abolished its own supremacy as a class.

In place of the old bourgeois society, with its classes and class antagonisms, we shall have an association, in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all. □

## Engels ...

*Continued from page 9*

quail.... we must go forward working on common ground. We must allow discussion to avoid turning into a sect. But our common standpoint must be preserved. This free union, this voluntary cohesion, sustained by Congresses suffices for us to achieve victory, a victory which no power on earth can ever wrest from us. ... I have traveled through Germany and heard regret (in some respects) that the Anti-Socialist Law has been repealed. The fights with the police had been much more amusing. No police, no government in the world will ever get the better of such fighters. At the request of the presiding committee, I declare the Congress closed. Long live the International Proletariat!"

Engels died of throat cancer on August 5, 1895. As was his wish, his body was cremated and his ashes strewn over the Atlantic at Eastbourne, the "pleasantest seaside place" which he had loved.

The following lines begin Lenin's article on Engels' death:

Oh, what a torch of reason ceased to burn,  
Oh, what a heart then ceased to throb! —  
Fred Russo □

### Reminders:

**Labor Party meeting: Wednesday, August 13, 7 pm, UAW 417.**

**Socialism! meeting: Saturday, August 2, 2 pm. Call 313-730-4089 for location.**

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Socialism! is a socialist bulletin for the Labor Party published in Detroit. We support International Workers Unity (Fourth International), an international workers revolutionary socialist tendency making an important contribution to rebuilding the Fourth International. Signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of Socialism! These are expressed in editorials. Editorial Board: Margaret Guttshall, Tim James, Kim Morgan, Fred Russo.

## Public ownership ....

*Continued from front*

this fundamental contradiction between small, private ownership and control of the newspapers, and the interests of working people, was not so obvious. But now that the



corporations that own the Detroit newspapers are so large — capable of getting all the other corporations, governments, and police in the Detroit area on their side, capable of running completely roughshod over the interests of the newspaper workers and the working population, which hasn't had a decent local daily paper for nearly two years — the contradiction between small, private ownership and control of the Detroit newspapers, and the interests of working people, is becoming more obvious.

Why should a small group of rich people be allowed to legally own and control the Detroit newspapers and use this legal ownership and control to cause suffering and misery to so many people? Is anyone in the Detroit area going to argue that the current owners have the right to their ownership and control because they worked so hard to produce this product? The existence of the plant, equipment, and raw materials necessary to produce and distribute the Detroit newspapers is a consequence of the labor of thousands of workers for generations. Why should a small number of rich people be allowed to take the products of the labor of generations of workers and use them to drive the newspaper workers of today and their families into the street?

The labor movement needs to fight for public ownership and union control of the Detroit newspapers. It needs to take the offensive against the absentee owners of the Detroit papers. Legal precedents already exist for this: the law of eminent domain allows the City Council to confiscate private property when it is necessary for the public good. Certainly this is the case in Detroit. And who could be more capable of managing the newspapers than unionized newspaper workers themselves? — The Editors □

## What is socialism?

*Below we reprint the text of a presentation on What is socialism? from the meeting of Socialism! of May 31. Decades of lies by the rich owners, by the labor bureaucracy, by school teachers and lying university professors have almost eliminated any clear idea in the United States of what socialism is and is not. This presentation is an effort to clarify, especially for workers, what socialism is and why supporting the fight for socialism, embracing it as one's own, is the logical conclusion of being a worker, of being proud to be a worker, a member of the revolutionary class.*

People have heard lots of things about socialism. I want to try to explain some of the key things socialism is.

Socialism is a society in which the ownership of all the social property — the factories, the banks, the big agri-farms — is by the workers. The workers will own this through their own government.

Socialism is a society where the resources of the society, controlled by the workers, are used for the benefit of everybody, not just the rich. Under socialism, there will be workers' control over all production and economic activity. The workers will make a plan of what to produce, where to produce it, how much to produce, how to distribute it fairly so that everybody benefits.

Socialism is a society in which all people that want to work not only can work, but work for a good living, and have a say over the conditions of work, their wages, including who runs the place. There are no bad jobs; there are only low wages and bad working conditions. All jobs have dignity; under socialism, all workers will be treated equally and with respect.

Socialism is a society where workers will be trained how to run the society — workers will learn the skills needed to make good economic plans. Before workers learn these skills, the workers will hire skilled people and technicians who are devoted to the workers to help them organize production and make good plans. The children of workers will be trained in all aspects of managing and organizing the economic and social life of society.

Socialism is a society in which everyone will have all that they need to live. Under socialism, the poor, the sick, the elderly, the young, will be treated with the respect and care that they deserve. There will be no second-class citizens, where money deter-

mines if you have good treatment or not.

Socialism is a society in which the amount of time each person works will be reduced. New technology, robots, today result in suffering for workers because the rich people don't create new jobs at the same rate of pay; they create jobs at lower rates of pay and sometimes eliminate jobs altogether and increase their profits. New technology will be used to reduce the amount of time that workers work, so that they can spend more time with their loved ones, learning new skills, relaxing and traveling, seeing new places. Education, hobbies, travel and vacations won't be just for the rich, they will be for everybody.

Socialism is a society in which the government will be completely controlled by the workers — the government will serve the

**“Socialism is a society where the resources of the society, controlled by the workers, are used for the benefit of everybody, not just the rich.”**

workers and not the rich. The government will, over time, completely change its shape and what it does — we won't need so many prisons, courts, police, armies etc., when everyone has a job and free medical care and good schools. These parts can be greatly reduced and eventually eliminated. More and more, government will cease being a special force and become integrated into daily life. Planning what we produce will be done democratically. There won't be such a huge separation between economic life and political life.

Socialism will mean devoting the lion's share of our resources to children — professionals will be called upon to develop a plan to create the best possible educational, social and personal environment for each child — children will be the number one priority of socialism. There will be free universal education for all with no limits, work integrated into school work so that everyone learns respect for work and workers and every person finds a place for themselves in the society. The society will be devoted to the needs of all children — not the rich and their children only. — Fred Russo □